



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

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Term: Second

Date: 01.10.20

Subject: Science

Class: 4

Lesson: Plants-Living and Surviving

Topic: Habitats

WORKSHEET – 16

Answer the following questions in detail:-

1. What is habitat?

Ans: Habitat is a place where an organism makes its home. A habitat meets all the environmental conditions an organism needs to survive. For an animal, that means everything it needs to find and gather food and also to reproduce. For a plant, a good habitat must provide the right combination of light, air, water and soil. For example, the cactus plant which is adapted for sandy soil, dry climate and bright sunlight, grows well in deserts. The main components of a habitat are shelter, water, food and space. A habitat is said to have a suitable arrangement when it has the correct amount of all of these. Sometimes, a habitat can meet some components of a suitable arrangement, but not all. So, it means that the natural environment in which a plant or an animal is found is called habitat.

2. What is adaptation?

Ans: Living things are adapted to their habitats. This means that they have special features that help them to survive. An African elephant, for example, lives in a hot habitat and has very large ears that it flaps to keep cool. A polar bear, on the other hand, lives in a cold habitat and has thick fur to keep warm. Its not just animals, even the plants too are adapted to their environment. A cactus is well adapted for survival in desert. They have long roots to collect water from a large area and a stem that can store water for a long period of time. The animals and plants in one habitat are suited to live there and may not be able to survive in other habitats. When a habitat changes, the animals and plants that live there are affected.

3. What is terrestrial habitat?

Ans: Terrestrial habitats are ones that we find on land, like forests, grasslands, deserts, seashores and wetlands. Terrestrial habitats also include man made habitats, like farms, towns and cities and habitats that are under the earth, like caves and mines. The kinds of plants that grow in a terrestrial habitat and the kinds of animals that can live there are most influenced by the amount of moisture that is in the soil or that comes down as rain or snow. How cold the area can be during winter, or how many nutrients are available in the soil, and whether or not the land is flooded with water. The adaption of terrestrial animals and plants are dependent on the type of habitat they live in. Terrestrial habitats are mainly of four types – Forests, Grasslands, Deserts and Mountains.

4. What is aquatic habitat?

Ans: The aquatic habitat includes habitats around the world dominated by water. Aquatic ecosystems are divided into two main groups based on their salinity (saltiness) - freshwater habitats and marine habitats.

Freshwater habitats are aquatic habitats with low levels of salt, less than one percent. They include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, swamps, wetlands etc.

Marine habitats are aquatic habitats with salt concentrations of more than one percent. They include oceans, seas and coral reefs (structure under sea formed from coral).

Some habitats exist where saltwater and freshwater mix together. These include mud flats, mangroves and salt marshes. Aquatic ecosystems support a diverse assortment (a mixture) of animals including fishes, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, birds and invertebrates.

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