



Answer the following questions on adaptation behaviour of plants and animals:

1. Why does an addax antelope change its fur colour from dark grayish-brown in winters to white in summer?

a. To Camouflage itself b. To maintain body temperature c. To attract a mate for breeding

- 2. How is a crocodile able to see underwater?
 - a. Its eyes can resist water pressure and are adapted to low light levels
 - b. It has transparent eyelids
 - c. It has a sensory line which is very sensitive to sound and movement
- 3. A cactus is adapted to survive in desert conditions. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. The leaves are adapted as thorns to stop animals from eating them
 - b. The leaves are adapted as thorns to prevent water loss
 - c. Flowers only open during the heat of the day
- 4. An oak tree is adapted to grow in a wood. Which of the following is NOT true? a. It loses its leaves in autumn to save food
 - b. It has a large root system to absorb water and minerals
 - c. It has plenty of leaves to absorb sunlight
- 5. Many Alpine plants grow at a low height close to the ground because
 - a. there is little food to eat
 - b. lesser height is genetic
 - c. they can be safe from gusty winds
- 6. Why do polar bears have translucent (clear) hair?
 - a. To help absorb warmth
 - b. To spot and shake off insects on it
 - c. To easily walk on snow.
- 7. Why are giraffes able to survive for extended periods of time without water?a. They usually store water in their bodies for a week
 - b. Their skin is adapted to absorb moisture
 - c. They consume the morning dew
- 8. The male of which of these species get 'pregnant' with the eggs?a. Octopusb. Starfishc. Seahorse
- 9. Which of these cacti expands when it rains and stores water in its spongy tissues? It shrinks in size during the dry seasons.
 - a. The barrel cactus
- b. The old man cactus c. The prickly pear cactus
- 10. A _____ can swim under water by using its wings to propel itself like a torpedo.a. Walrusb. Sea Lionc. Penguin



2 Welfare Societies

Given below are brief descriptions about a few welfare societies. Name them.

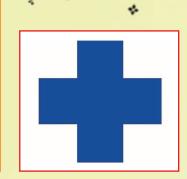
1. One of the largest animal rights organisations in the world. With headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, it operates under the simple principle that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on or use for entertainment. It educates the public about animal abuse and aims at promoting an understanding of the rights of all animals to be treated with due respect.





2. This organisation's main focus is to prevent the degradation of the planet's natural environment,namely plants. They also aim to build a future for the people where humans can find a way to live in peace and harmony with nature. It is also concerned with endangered species, pollution and climate changes.

 Founded in the year 1897 as 'Our Dumb Friends League', this organisation focuses on the welfare of animals. The organisation renamed itself after one of its funds which assisted animals affected during World War I and II, gained worldwide popularity . Today, the organisation provides support in cases where the pet owners cannot afford to pay for veterinary services, and to find homes for animals that are homeless.



Find the full forms of WWF and PETA



3 The World of Cellular Organisms

How well informed are you about cellular organisms? Take the quiz to find out. Award 1 point to yourself for each correct option chosen.

1.	Micro organisms v	vere the	forms	of life to develop or	n Earth.	2007	
	a. smallest	b. last	c. first	d. largest	ę		
						X	
2.	What element is e						
	a. Nitrogen	b. Sulphur	c. Soil	d. Water			
						Curo	
3.	U						
	a. cell division	b. c	ell fusion	c. fertilization	d. fabricatio	on	
4. Name the giant unicellular organisms found in the world's oceans.							
4.	C C					d. virus	
	a. bacteria	b. algae		c. xenophyophore	s <u>u</u> . vi	u. virus	
5	5. Which of the following is a unicellular plant?						
5.		a. Grass b. Fern		c. Fungi	d. Moss	d. Moss	
	un drubb			U i ung			
6.	 The type of plant cells which are able to conduct water in plants even after death. a. xylem b. phloem c. stomata d. none of them 						
7.	7. Which of the following cell organelles does NOT participate in cellular division?						
	a. cytoplasm	b . chromos	omes	c. ribosomes	d. nucleus		
8.	Cell reproduction	is controlled	by the	·			
	a. endoplasmic	reticulum	<mark>b</mark> . mitoch	nondrion c. c	entrosome	d. nucleus	
9. An animal cell differs from a plant cell (higher forms) due to the presence of							
	a. chloroplasts	<mark>b.</mark> c	entrioles	c. plastids	d. ce	ell wall	
10	Find the servest	anding and	n (am all act to	langest)			
10	. Find the correct as	scending orde	i (smallest to	largest)			
	a. cell, organ, t	issue organi		anism, cell, tissue, s	system organ		

4 The Green World

Fill in the empty spaces with the words from the help desk to complete some facts from the plant Kingdom.

- 1. The world's smallest flowering plant is included in the species of water plants.
- 2. _____ is the tallest flower in the world.
- 3. are the largest groups of plants, living in the desert that have adapted to the arid environment by altering their physical structures.
- 4. ______ is one of the world's tallest trees and is believed to have a life span of 3000 years.
- 5. ______, the oldest trees in the world are found in the Rocky Mountains.
- 6. The ______, a giant sequoia, is the largest and the heaviest tree.
- 7. ______ are the plants that grow on the surface of trees to take advantage of the sunlight.
- 8. _____, a poisonous plant is used to make the drug 'digitalis', which is used to treat certain heart conditions.
- 9. The eucalyptus is the only eucalyptus species found naturally in the northern hemisphere.
- 10. There are four layers in a rainforest. They are: understory, canopy, emergent and forest floor. Arrange them in an ascending order.

Epiphytes Rainbow Wolffia Bristlecone pine Titan arum Xerophytes Redwood Foxglove General Sherman

Help











