

**NCERT SOLUTIONS- THE LIVING ORGANISMS' CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS**

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 9 The Living Organisms Characteristics and Habitats is the essential study material needed to perfect The Living Organisms Characteristics and Habitats topics. The NCERT Class 6 Science solutions provided here correctly answer NCERT textbook questions. Solutions curated in a comprehensive manner will help students understand the subtopics in this chapter in a better way.

**IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS MENTIONED IN THE NCERT CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 9 THE LIVING ORGANISMS CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS:**

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 9 The Living Organisms Characteristics and Habitats has the following sub-topics as given below:

Sr. no	Topics
1.	ORGANISMS AND THE SURROUNDINGS WHERE THEY LIVE
2.	HABITAT AND ADAPTATION
3.	A JOURNEY THROUGH DIFFERENT HABITATS
4.	CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISMS

**NCERT SOLUTIONS CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 9 THE LIVING ORGANISMS CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS:****1. What is a habitat?**

ANS- The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home). The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms.

**2. How is a cactus adapted to survive in a desert?**

ANS- The following are the adaptations of a cactus in a desert:

1. To lessen transpiration, the spine takes the place of the leaf.
2. Photosynthesis occurs in stems.
3. The leaf is encased in a thick waxy coating to keep water in.
4. Cactus roots are firmly embedded in the ground to absorb water.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) The presence of specific features, which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) The habitats of the plants and animals that live on land are called \_\_\_\_\_ habitat.

(c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called \_\_\_\_\_habitats.

(d) Soil, water and air are the \_\_\_\_\_ factors of a habitat.

(e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS-

- a. Adaptation
- b. Terrestrial
- c. Aquatic
- d. Abiotic
- e. Stimuli

**4. Which of the things in the following list are nonliving?**

**Plough, mushroom, sewing machine, radio, boat, water hyacinth, earthworm**

ANS- Plough, sewing machine, radio and boat are nonliving things.

**5. Give an example of a nonliving thing which shows any two characteristics of living things.**

ANS- Car.

1. They show movement.
2. They need energy to work.

**6. Which of the nonliving things listed below were once part of a living thing?**

**Butter, Leather, soil, wool, electric bulb, cooking oil, salt, apple, rubber**

ANS- Butter, Leather, wool, cooking oil, apple and rubber were once part of a living thing.

**7. List the common characteristics of living things.**

ANS- Common characteristics of living things are as follows:

1. Respiration
2. Food intake
3. Respond to stimuli
4. Excretion
5. Movement
6. Reproduction
7. Grow and die

**8. Explain why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there. (Hint: There are few trees or places for animals to hide in grassland habitats.)**

ANS- In the grasslands, animals must move quickly to survive and escape being eaten by their predators. For instance, a tiger consumes deer; nevertheless, the deer must outrun the tiger to survive.