

EVS simple notes

Chapter no:1

Fields and Forest

1. What are called adaptations?

Ans. Peculiarities of an organism to live in its dwelling place are called adaptations.

2. What are called amphibians?

Ans. The vertebrates which complete their life cycle on land and in water are called amphibians.

Examples: Frog, Salamander, Newts, Caecilians.

3. How do frogs breathe in water?

Ans : Through the skin.

4. How do frogs breathe on land?

Ans. Through the nostrils.

5. What are the adaptations of tortoise?

Ans. Slimy body, oar like legs, hard rounded shell, long legs.

6. What are the adaptations of frogs?

Ans. Webbed feet, slippery skin.

7 What are the adaptations of duck?

Ans. Flat beak, oily feather, webbed

feet, long neck, low weight.

8. What are the adaptations of crane?

Long legs, long neck, long and pointed beak.

9. What are the adaptations of fish?.

Ans. Boat like shape

Fins

slippery body

Gills

Scales

10. What are the adaptations of water plants?

Ans:(1)Wax type cover in leaf(2)long leaf stalk

(3) Air holes in leaves and stems.

(4) They don't decay in water.

11. What are the adaptations of squirrels?

Ans. Strong feet with sharp nails, apt colour to escape from the enemy.

12. What are called biotic factors?

Ans. Living things are called biotic factors. Example: plants and animals.

13. What are called abiotic factors?

Ans. Non living things are called abiotic factors. Examples: air, water, soil, sunlight.

14. What is an ecosystem?

Ans. The mutually related biotic and abiotic factors of a particular place is called ecosystem.

15. Make a list of ecosystems.

Ans. Hills, bushes, ponds, farmlands, forest.

16. Name the activities that harm the ecosystem.

**Ans. Deforestation,
Sand mining
Overuse of
pesticides.
Use of plastic.
Demolition of hills.**

17. What are the activities can we do to protect the environment?

Ans. Gardening, Eco park, Avoid plastic, Use of paper bags, plant trees.

Prepared by:-

**Ramesh. P
GVHSS
Koonathara.**