



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

ADAPTATIONS IN DIFFERENT ECOSYSTEM

Exercise

1. Reindeer can be seen in



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2. What kind of change did you observe in the leaves ?



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3. Which zone do you think, when compared to marine ecosystem, is absent in fresh water ecosystem?



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4. What are the adaptations in desert plants?



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5. What are living stones?



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6. What are the adaptations seen in camel to withstand the extreme weather in deserts?



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7. Which animal can survive without water throughout its life? How?



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8. What are the adaptations seen in nocturnal animals?



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9. What is the advantage of swim bladder to some types of fish?



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10. Write about bathyal zone.



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11. What is the littoral zone? Where is it present? What are the organisms that inhabit

this zone?



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12. Write about the limnetic zone?



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13. How do webbed feet help water animals?



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14. What are the adaptations in Aquatic plants?



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15. What are the adaptations in hydrilla that give an advantage over other native plants?



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16. How do the plants in temperate regions adapt to the environment they live in



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17. The aquatic ecosystem of coringa mangrove region would be less saltier than the bay. Do you agree to this why? Why not?



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18. Give examples of desert plants.



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19. What are xerophytes?



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20. Name some aquatic plants.



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21. Why is the trunk swollen in Baobab tree?



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22. What are nocturnal animals?



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23. Give an example of symbiosis.



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24. What do marine animals have for insulation from cold?



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25. Name some animals which have adapted the ability to travel long distances and the ability to survive in a variety of environments.



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26. How many zones are there on the basis of light penetration?



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27. Name an animal which produces electric current for self-defence.



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28. Name the zones in freshwater ecosystem.



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29. What are the factors that affect the organisms in freshwater ecosystem?



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30. What are lichens?



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31. What is hibernation?



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32. What is aestivation?



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33. Which scientist visited Galapagos islands?



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34. Pneumatophores are present in-

A. Xerophytes

B. Mangroves

C. Xeric plants

D. Aquatic plants

Answer:



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35. The precise function of knees is-

- A. to swim in water
- B. to fix firmly in water
- C. aid in respiration
- D. none of the above

Answer:



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36. Succulent stem is found in-

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Mangroves
- C. Nephric plants
- D. Aquatic plants

Answer:



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37. Desert plants are called-

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Mangroves
- C. Xeric plants
- D. Aquatic plants

Answer:



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38. The function of succulent stem is-

- A. to store food
- B. to store water
- C. to store sugars
- D. to store glucose

Answer:



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39. In kalabanda leaves are reduced to-

A. Roots

B. thorns

C. flower

D. spines

Answer:



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40. Plants in which the swollen leaves that are adapted to desert conditions, minimizing water loss, and storing water are called-

- A. living stones
- B. stones
- C. ornamental plants
- D. spines

Answer:



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41. The following is an adaptation seen in camel-

A. hump

B. long eye lashes

C. long legs

D. all the above

Answer:



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42. Long legs in camel-

A. keeps the body away from hot ground

B. protects eye from sand

C. stores fat for later use

D. keeps from the blowing sand

Answer:



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43. The animal which lives without drinking water throughout its life is-

A. sand grouse

B. kangaroo rat

C. fennec fox

D. sand diving lizard

Answer:



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44. The bird which flies long distances to an oasis in search of water is -

A. sand grouse

B. kangaroo rat

C. fennec fox

D. sand diving lizard

Answer:



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45. The furry soles of ____ helps it walk on hot sand and loses heat through its ears-

A. sand grouse

B. kangaroo rat

C. fennec fox

D. sand diving lizard

Answer:



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46. The animal which holds its feet in the air to cool down from the hot sand is-

A. sand grouse

B. kangaroo rat

C. fennec fox

D. sand diving lizard

Answer:



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47. Animals which are active during night and sleep during the day are called-

A. Crepuscular

B. Diurnal

C. Nocturnal

D. Monaural

Answer:



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48. Example of nocturnal animal is-

A. owl

B. dog

C. camel

D. cow

Answer:



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49. Example of nocturnal insects is-

A. cricket

B. firefly

C. both A and B

D. Cat

Answer:



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50. Freshwater ecosystem about the following
is

A. seas

B. oceans

C. rivers

D. all the above

Answer:



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51. marine ecosystem among the following is-

A. oceans

B. ponds

C. lakes

D. rivers

Answer:



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52. Flippers are specialised structures to swim

in-

A. fishes

B. turtles

C. dolphin

D. whale

Answer:



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53. Planktons Have droplets of that - - - in their cells that keeps them float -

A. water

B. oil

C. turpentine

D. petrol

Answer:



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54. Special structure on digestive canals in fishes and dolphins are -

A. flippers

B. fins

C. floaters

D. adipose

Answer:



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55. The characteristic feature of aquatic animal

is -

A. walking

B. swimming

C. dwelling

D. all the above

Answer:



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56. For every 10 meters depth in water pressure increases by -

A. one atmosphere

B. two atmospheres

C. three atmospheres

D. four atmospheres

Answer:



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57. Adaptation in animals living in deep waters-

A. fight the pressure

B. store oxygen

C. have high salt content

D. let collapse the lungs

Answer:



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58. – – – – have the ability to cling to the rocks without being washed away by strong waves-

A. barnacles

B. herring gulls

C. sperm whales

D. anemones

Answer:



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59. Depth of euphotic zone is --- meters-

A. 200-2000

B. 0-200

C. 2000-3000

D. 3000-6000

Answer:



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60. Depth of bathyal zone is --- meters-

A. 200-2000

B. 0-200

C. 2000-3000

D. 3000-6000

Answer:



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61. Depth of abyssal zone is --- meters-

A. 200-2000

B. 0-200

C. 2000-3000

D. 3000-6000

Answer:



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62. Squids and octopus are found in --- zone of marine ecosystem-

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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63. Which organism among the following is found in abyssal zone -

A. A. plankton

B. B. whales

C. C. brittle star

D. D. lantern fish

Answer:



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64. Sun lit zone in marine ecosystem is -

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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65. Dark zone in marine ecosystem is-

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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66. Photosynthetic activity is absent in –

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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67. Nearly 80% of marine flora and fauna are found in _____ zone

A. A. euphotic

B. B. bathyal

C. C. abyssal

D. D. limnetic

Answer:



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68. Photosynthetic activity is maximum in _____ zone

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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69. Bioluminescence is seen in animals in ---
zone-

A. euphotic

B. bathyal

C. abyssal

D. limnetic

Answer:



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70. Deep see animals are mostly-

A. predators

B. scavengers

C. photosynthetic

D. both A and B

Answer:



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71. The shallow zone near the shore is called as ----- zone-

A. A. littoral

B. B. limnetic

C. C. profundal

D. D. euphotic

Answer:



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72. High photosynthetic activity in freshwater ecosystem is seen in -----zone-

A. littoral

B. limnetic

C. profundal

D. euphotic

Answer:



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73. Daphnia and cyclops are found in -----
zone-

A. A. littoral

B. B. limnetic

C. C. profundal

D. D. euphotic

Answer:



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74. Bottom dwellers are found in ----- zone-

A. A. littoral

B. B. limnetic

C. C. profundal

D. D. euphotic

Answer:



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75. Herons and egrets have ----- type of legs-

A. A. long and thin

B. B. long and thick

C. C. short and thin

D. D. short and thick

Answer:



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76. Which of the following is an adaptation in aquatic plants?

A. A. air spaces

B. B. have oily surface

C. C. stomata are either absent or on the
upper surface

D. D. all the above

Answer:



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77. Summer sleep is called-

A. hibernation

B. aestivation

C. nocturnal

D. none of these

Answer:



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78. What do you understand by adaptations in organisms and why do they adapt?



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79. What are the adaptations of marine mammals?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

80. Write the adaptations of terrestrial plants?



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81. What are the adaptations you find in camel?



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82. With the help of two examples, explain how these organisms have adapted themselves in the ecosystem?



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83. Crocodile, alligator are both the same?

Actually they are not similar. Do you find any difference between them? What are they?



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84. What are the special adaptations of mangrove trees.



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85. Why the leaves of kalabanda are reduced to spines?

- A. Protection
- B. To kill enemies
- C. To reduce water loss
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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86. What is the use of hump in camel?

- A. To store water
- B. To store food
- C. Stores fat for later use
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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87. A costal body of water connected to the ocean and supplied with fresh water from a river is an.....

A. Shelf

B. Inlet

C. Estuary

D. Atoll

Answer:



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88. What is the term for members of multiple species living in an area and interacting?

A. Ecosystem

B. Ecotone

C. Biome

D. Community

Answer:



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89. What is the term for all of the biotic and abiotic components of a system?

A. Ecosystem

B. Ecotone

C. Biome

D. Community

Answer:



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90. Which of the following is a marine adaptation?

A. Symbiosis

B. Hibernation

C. Aestivation

D. Photosynthesis

Answer:



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91. Which of the following is a part of marine ecosystem?

- A. Bathyl zone
- B. Lentic zone
- C. Lothic zone
- D. Euphotic

Answer:



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92. The abyssal zone is present between

A. A. 0-200 m

B. B. 200m - 2000m

C. C. 2000-6000m

D. D. None of the above

Answer:



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93. Pulikat lake of Nellore is.....ecosystem.

A. Marine

B. Fresh water

C. Terrestrial

D. None of the above

Answer:



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94.fishes take more water.

A. Fresh water fishes

B. Marine fishes

C. Deep sea fishes

D. Estuarine fishes

Answer:



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Example

1. What do you understand by adaptations in organisms and why do they adapt?



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2. Are there any rivers meeting in the Bay of Bengal in the coringa ecosystem?



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3. What do you mean by an ecosystem?



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4. What are xerophytes?



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5. What are nocturnal animals?



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6. What is symbiosis?



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7. What are the three zones of marine ecosystem?



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8. What type of biotic conditions do you find in these(marine ecosystem) zones?



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9. What will affect adaptations to marine life other than the conditions mentioned (marine ecosystem)above?



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10. What happens to the temperature and pressure as depth increases?



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11. Which zone(marine ecosystem) has more animals?



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12. What are the adaptations of euphotic zone?



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13. What are the adaptations of bathyal zone?



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14. What are the adaptations of abyssal zone?



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15. What are the adaptations of euphotic zone?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. What are the adaptations of abyssal zone?



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17. What differences can you find in the animals to bathyl zone when compared to animals to euphotic and abyssal zones.



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18. What are the zones you find in lake ecosystem?



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19. What are the factors which effects the availability of organisms?



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20. What is littoral zone? What type of organisms are available in this zone?



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21. What is limnetic zone? What type of organisms are available in this zone?



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22. What is profundal zone? What type of organisms are available in this zone?



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23. What are the type of aquatic ecosystems?

Give reasons.



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24. What are the adaptations of fishes?



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25. The aquatic ecosystem of coringa mangrove region would be less saltier than the bay. Do you agree to this why? Why not?



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26. What are the adaptations you find in camel?



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27. What are the special adaptations of planktons?



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28. What special adaptations can be seen in dolphins?



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29. What are the special adaptations of mangrove trees.



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30. What is the use of adaptation?



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31. What are the adaptations you find in kalabanda plant?



Watch Video Solution

32. Why the trunk of Boabab tree is swollen?



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33. What do you know about pebble plant?



Watch Video Solution

34. Do all animals living in desert conditions show adaptations?



Watch Video Solution

35. Why some animals have scales on their body?



Watch Video Solution

36. Why the animals that lives in burrows usually wander during night time only?



Watch Video Solution

37. What are the adaptations of marine mammals?



Watch Video Solution

38. How do fishes swim?



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39. What are the adaptations you find in animals to cope with the temperature?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Why birds live in and around ponds have webbed feet?



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41. Why cranes have legs and long beaks?



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42. Are thorny leaves of desert plants also an adaptation to temperature?



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43. What are the adaptations to temperature we find in animals?





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44. Why polar bear has thick fur on its body?



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45. In what way thick skin helps the seal to protect from cold weather?



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46. What are the adaptations of algae and fungi colonies?



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47. Is there any relation between type of food taken and the structure of (birds) beak?



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48. How planktons float on water?



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49. Write the adaptations of terrestrial plants?



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50. Name some aquatic plants and write their adaptations.



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51. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope and record your observations like air presence/absence of air spaces etc and answer the below:

Why do they float on water?



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52. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope

and record your observations like air presence/absence of air spaces etc and answer the below:

What make them float?



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53. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope and record your observations like air presence/absence of air spaces etc and answer

the below:

Are there any other reasons for their floating?



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54. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope and record your observations like air presence/absence of air spaces etc and answer the below:

Draw a diagram of what you have observed under microscope?



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55. Can you give some examples of fleshy leaves plants?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. Why xerophytic plants do not have broad leaves?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. You may see kittanara, a xerophytic plant, grown as fence around crop fields in some areas in our state. Actually those places are not deserts. How can they grow there?



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58. Does Pulikat lake of Nellore come under fresh water ecosystem or not? Why?



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59. Visit a nearby pond or a lake. Record the organisms you have observed and their adaptations.



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60. What are the adaptations you find in aquatic environment?



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61. In what way flexible stem is useful to the aquatic plants?



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62. How marine fishes cope up with the salinity of marine water?



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63. How fresh water fishes cope up with the salinity of marine water?



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64. Can fishes in estuarine ecosystem survive in river as well as sea?



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65. How are marine ecosystems different from fresh water ones?



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66. Write two types of adaptations you find in marine ecosystem different from fresh water ecosystem.



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67. Which zone do you think, when compared to marine ecosystem, is absent in fresh water ecosystem?



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68. What would be a major factor leading to different types of adaptations in marine and fresh water ecosystems?



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69. Draw a lake showing different zones. Why are they called so?



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70. Draw the diagram of T.S. of stem of aquatic plant.



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71. With the help of two examples, explain how these organisms have adapted themselves in the ecosystem?



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72. If an animal of euphotic zone has to survive in abyssal zone, what adaptations are required to survive there?



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73. Marine water fish drink more water than fresh water fish. Do you agree with it? Justify.



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74. Amphibians are wonderful creatures on the earth. How do you appreciate their adaptations?



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75. Some animals and plants survive only in certain conditions. Now-a-days, human activities cause damage to these conditions.

What do you think about this?



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76. In this chapter on ecosystem, we had studied about the mangrove ecosystems.

What kind of abiotic conditions did you study in them?





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77. How is coringa ecosystem different from the marine ecosystem you studied.



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78. The Murrel and Rohu are fishes found in rivers. Will they be able to live in the Coringa ecosystem. Give reasons for your answer.



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79. Crocodile, alligator are both the same?

Actually they are not similar. Do you find any difference between them? What are they?



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80. Collect information of one lake from internet and prepare table or organisms at different zones.



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81. Write the effect of temperature on the organisms adapted in a lake and pond in a tabular form.



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Improve Your Learning

1. What do you understand by adaptations in organisms and why do they adapt?



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2. With the help of two examples, explain how these organisms have adapted themselves in the ecosystem?



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3. What special adaptations can be seen in the following organisms?
mangrove trees



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4. What special adaptations can be seen in the following organisms?

camel



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5. What special adaptations can be seen in the following organisms?

fish



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6. What special adaptations can be seen in the following organisms?

dolphins



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7. What special adaptations can be seen in the following organisms?

planktons.



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8. If an animal of euphotic zone has to survive in abyssal zone, what adaptations are required to survive there?



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9. Marine water fish drink more water than fresh water fish. Do you agree with it? Justify.



Watch Video Solution

10. Write the effect of temperature on the organisms adapted in a lake and pond in a tabular form.



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11. In this chapter on ecosystem, we had studied about the mangrove ecosystems. What kind of abiotic conditions did you study in them?



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12. How frogs protect themselves from cold and heat



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13. The Murrel (korrāmatta) and Rohu are fishes found in rivers. Will they be able to live in the Mangroove forest ecosystem? Give reasons for your answer.



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14. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope and record your observations like air presence/absence of air spaces etc and answer the below:

Why do they float on water?



Watch Video Solution

15. Collect some aquatic plants-cut the leaves and stems. Observe them under microscope

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What make them float?



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Draw a diagram of what you have observed under microscope?



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17. Visit a nearby pond or a lake. Record the organisms you have observed and their adaptations.



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18. Collect information of one lake from internet and prepare table or organisms at different zones.



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19. Are there any rivers meeting in the Bay of Bengal in the Mangroove forest ecosystem collect information and make a note on them?



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20. Draw a lake showing different zones. Why are they called so?



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21. Amphibians are wonderful creatures on the earth. How do you appreciate their adaptations?



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22. How do you appreciate the processing protection pebble plants from the enemies?



Watch Video Solution

23. Some animals and plants survive only in certain conditions. Now-a-days, human activities cause damage to these conditions. What do you think about this?



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Think And Discuss

1. Can you give some examples of fleshy leaves plants?



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2. Why xerophytic plants do not have broad leaves?



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3. You may see kittanara, a xerophytic plant, grown as fence around crop fields in some areas in our state. Actually those places are not deserts. How can they grow there?



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4. Do all animals living in desert conditions show adaptations?



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5. Why some animals have scales on their body?



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6. Why the animals that lives in burrows usually wander during night time only?



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7. In Jelly fishes, Decomposers which organism do you think is present in euphotic zone?



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8. What kinds of adaptations can be seen in the organisms of the euphotic zone?



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9. What kind of adaptations can be seen in the organisms of abyssal zone ?



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10. What differences can you find in the animals to bathyl zone when compared to animals to euphotic and abyssal zones.



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11. How do the organisms of different zones in marine ecosystem are adapt?



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12. Organisms of the oceans have a lesser salt content in their bodies than the sea water which has around 3.5 % . The fluid could drain out of the body of the organism into the sea. This could be dangerous and fatal to the

organism. How do they survive under such conditions?



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13. Can fishes in estuarine ecosystem survive in river as well as sea?



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