

Subject- EVS

Class- V

Topic- Life in Water

Learn and write the following question answers-

Q1. List 3 adaptations that help a fish to easily swim in water.

A1. Fish can swim easily in water due to the following adaptations—

(a) They have streamlined bodies that allow them to swim in water with least resistance.

(b) They have gills to breathe. Gills are capable of taking oxygen from water.

(c) They have fins that help them to swim easily in water.

Q2. What is meant by adaptation?

A2. Adaptations are the physical characteristics that all plants and animals develop according to the surroundings in which they live.

Q3. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
A. Water hyacinth	1 Rooted aquatic plant
B. Lotus	2. Submerged aquatic plant
C. Hydrilla	3. Moist skin
D. Frog	4. Gills
F. Fish	5. Free-floating aquatic plant

A3. (a) (v)

(b) (i)

- (c) (ii)
- (d) (iii)
- (e) (iv)

Q4. Why is a camel able to walk easily on sand?

A4. A camel is able to walk easily on sand because—

- (a) They have broad, fleshy and padded soles in their feet that help them to move easily on sand.
- (b) Their long legs help in keeping the body away from the heat of the sand.

Q5. If you keep a fish outside water, will it survive? Why?

A5. No, a fish will not survive if kept outside water because it is an aquatic organism. A fish breathes through gills that bring in oxygen when moist and help the blood to carry oxygen in water. The gills of fish dry up when it will be taken out of water and will eventually die.

Q6. Nature makes the following organisms fit for survival in their habitat. List their adaptations.

A6. Nature makes the following organisms fit for their survival by the following adaptations—

(a) Pistia:

- (i) These plants have spongy stems with a large number of air spaces.
- (ii) Their broad, waxy leaves help the plants to float on the surface of water.
- (iii) These plants remain in contact with water and air but are not attached to the soil.

(b) Lotus:

- (i) It is a rooted, aquatic plant with floating leaves.
- (ii) Its roots are fixed to the soil, but their broad leaves float in the water.
- (iii) The long stalks of lotus help to keep their broad leaves floating in water.
- (iv) Leaves of lotus have a waxy coating which makes the leaves waterproof.

(c) Hydrilla:

- (i) It is a submerged aquatic plant.

(ii) Such plants have thin, narrow and ribbon-shaped leaves.

(iii) These leaves allow water to pass through them with least resistance.

(d) Frog:

(i) It lives both on land and in water.

(ii) The moist skin of frogs helps them to breathe when they are in water.

(iii) Their lungs help them to breathe when they are on land.

(iv) Their webbed feet help them to swim in water.

(e) Fish:

(i) They live only in water, so they are called aquatic animals.

(ii) Fishes have streamlined bodies that allow them to swim in water with least resistance.

(iii) They have gills to breathe. Gills are capable of taking oxygen from water.

(iv) They have fins that help them swim.

Q7. Humans make efforts to remove *Eichhornia* plants from ponds. Give reasons.

A7. Humans make efforts to remove *Eichhornia* plant from the pond because if the entire pond gets covered with *Eichhornia* plant, then it will have the following harmful effects—

(1) It will reduce the level of oxygen leading to suffocation or even death of aquatic organisms like fish.

(2) It will reduce recreational activities like swimming and boating.

(3) It will make it difficult for the fishermen to spread fishing nets to catch fish.