

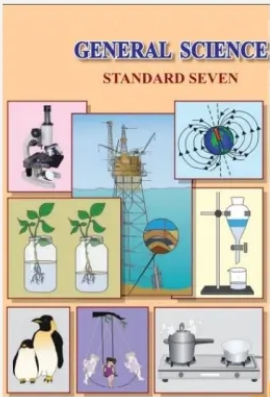
Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Science: Chapter 1- The Living World:

Adaptations and Classification

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 8
GENERAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1
**The Living World:
Adaptations and
Classification**



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Science: Chapter 1- The Living World:

Adaptations and Classification

Class 7: Science Chapter 1 solutions. Complete Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Science: Chapter 1- The Living World: Adaptations and Classification

Maharashtra Board 7th Science Chapter 1, Class 7 Science Chapter 1 solutions

1. Find my match!

Question a.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Lotus	a. Flower and leaves attract insects
2. Aloe	b. Haustorial roots for absorption of food
3. Cuscuta	c. Adapted to live in deserts
4. Venus fly trap	d. Adapted to live in water

Answer:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Lotus	d. Adapted to live in water

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- 2. Aloe c. Adapted to live in deserts
- 3. Cuscuta b. Haustorial roots for absorption of food
- 4. Venus fly trap a. Flower and leaves attract insects

2. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

I am a penguin. I live in polar region covered by snow. My abdomen is white. My skin is thick with a layer of fat underneath. My body is spindle-shaped. My wings are small. My toes are webbed. We live in flocks.

Question a.

Why is my skin white and thick and why is there a thick layer of fat underneath?

Answer:

- 1. White skin colour camouflage with the snow so penguins cannot be easily spotted and they get protected from enemies.
- 2. Thick skin and thick layer of fat underneath gives them protection from severe cold.

Question b.

Why do we live in flocks sticking close to each other?

Answer:

Penguins live in flocks sticking close to each other because sticking close to each other reduce the relative area so there is least loss of heat and they get protection from cold.

Question c.

Which geographical region do I inhabit? Why?

Answer:

- 1. Penguins inhabit Antarctica region. Antarctica is surrounded by ocean. Climate is colder, drier and windier.
- 2. It does not have human population. This climate is suitable for penguins, so they inhabit Antarctica.

Question d.

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Which adaptations should you have to enable you to live permanently in the polar region? Why?

Answer:

1. I should be a warm blooded animal. This should allow me to permanently live in polar region.
2. My body has to be covered with thick fur or scale so that loss of heat will be very less and I can survive in severe cold.

3. Who is lying?

Question a.

Cockroach – I have five legs.

Answer:

Cockroach is lying. It has six legs.

Question b.

Hen – My toes are webbed.

Answer:

Hen is lying because hen's toes are not webbed. Duck has webbed toes.

Question c.

Cactus – My fleshy, green part is a leaf.

Answer:

Cactus is lying. It's fleshy, green part is a stem not a leaf.

4. Read each of the following statements. Write a paragraph about adaptation with reference to each statement.

Question a.

There is extreme heat in deserts.

Answer:

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1. Plant's stem is fleshy, leaves get modified into thorns to reduce loss of water. Steam perform photosynthesis in the absence of leaves.
2. Animals have cushioned soles, hump, long legs and nostrils are protected by folds of skin. Eyelashes are long and thick.

Question b.

Grasslands are lush green.

Answer:

Insects like grasshoppers have green colour so they can be camouflaged amidst grasses.

Question c.

We hide.

Answer:

In equatorial region grasses are very tall, so to protect themselves animals like tiger, elephants and deer remain hidden in these tall grasses.

Question d.

We have long ears.

Answer:

It helps the animals to receive sounds from long distance, and they can protect themselves from predators.

5. Answer the following:

Question a.

Why is the camel called the 'ship of the desert'?

Answer:

1. Camel lives in a desert easily due to following adaptations. It has long legs and cushioned soles which keep the body of camel above the sand and cushioned soles do not allow to sink in sand while walking.
2. The nostrils are protected by folds of skin.

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3. The eyelashes are long and thick.
4. It has hump which stores fats so it helps camel to survive in desert for many days without food and water.

Due to above adaptations camel is used to carry people and transport goods from one place to another place in the desert. Therefore, camel is called the ship of the desert.

Question b.

How can the plants like cactus and acacia live in deserts with scarce water?

Answer:

The plants like cactus and acacia live in deserts with scarce water due to the following adaptations.

1. Leaves are like small needles or have been modified into thorns, as a result they lose very little water by evaporation.
2. The stem stores water and food so it is fleshy.
3. The stems are green as they perform photosynthesis in the absence of leaves.
4. Their roots penetrate deep into the soil in search of water.
5. There is a thick layer of a waxy substance on the stems.

Question c.

What is the inter-relationship between adaptations of organisms and their surroundings?

Answer:

1. Adaptations of organisms depend on the changes in the surroundings.
2. To adjust with those changes in the surroundings adaptation takes place gradually and continuously in organisms.
3. Changes that take place in the various organs and life processes of organisms, enable them to live, feed, reproduce to perpetuate themselves and to protect themselves from their enemies in specific surroundings, depending upon the habitat and its geographical conditions, are called adaptations.

Question d.

How are organisms classified?

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Answer:

1. Different scientists have used different criteria and independently classified plants and animals.
2. A hierarchy is formed in the classification that starts with kingdom Animalia or kingdom Plantae, further groups and sub-groups are formed depending upon basic similarities and differences.
3. This is called the 'hierarchy of classification'.
4. Binomial nomenclature is used to identify each organism. Accordingly, a scientific name has been assigned to each organism.
5. It consists of two parts – first part is 'genus' and second 'species'.
6. All identified organisms have been assigned a binomial name as per the guidelines of the International code of Nomenclature. For e.g.

	Genus	Species
Mango	Mangifera	Indica
Human	Homo	Sapiens

Activity:**Question 1.**

Find out how the gradual adaptation from primitive man to modern man must have taken place.

Important Questions and Answers**Fill in the blanks.****Question 1.**

Leaves of some aquatic plants are and like a ribbon.

Answer:

thin, slender

Question 2.

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..... in stems and of aquatic plants are useful for floating in water.

Answer:

Air spaces, petioles

Question 3.

Leaves of desert plants are modified into

Answer:

thorns

Question 4.

The stems of desert plants are green as they perform in the absence of leaves.

Answer:

photosynthesis

Question 5.

..... roots of grasses prevent soil erosion.

Answer:

Fibrous

Question 6.

Grasses in the region are very tall.

Answer:

equatorial

Question 7.

..... are found in hilly areas as well as plains.

Answer:

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Vast meadows

Question 8.

Plants need, and for growth.

Answer:

nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium

Question 9.

Dodder has roots for absorbing nutrients from the host plant.

Answer:

haustorial (sucking)

Question 10.

Fungi do not have so cannot perform photosynthesis.

Answer:

chlorophyll

Question 11.

Fish breathe with instead of a nose.

Answer:

gills

Question 12.

Fish have within the body to help them to float.

Answer:

air bladders

Question 13.

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Frog and duck have toes.

Answer:

webbed

Question 14.

Tigers have paws.

Answer:

padded

Question 15.

Bats can fly with the help of

Answer:

patagium.

Question 16.

Desert plants are either leafless or their leaves are like or modified into

Answer:

needles, thorns

Question 17.

Spring like on the stems of some climbers are examples of their adaptation.

Answer:

Tendrils

Question 18.

..... is not a sudden process, it is gradual and continuous.

Answer:

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Adaptation

Question 19.

..... proposed the theory of the survival of the fittest.

Answer:

Charles Darwin

Match the columns:

Question 1.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Cactus	a. Herbivorous animal
2. Pine	b. Carnivorous animal
3. Tiger	c. Snowy region plant
4. Blackbuck	d. Desert plant

Answer:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Cactus	d. Desert plant
2. Pine	c. Snowy region plant
3. Tiger	b. Carnivorous animal
4. Blackbuck	a. Herbivorous animal

Question 2.

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Column 'A'	Column B'
1. Dog	a. Hibiscus roso sinensis
2. Cow	b. Sorghum bicolor
3. Hibiscus	c. Bos taurus
4. Jowar	d. Canis lupus familiarise

Answer:

Column 'A'	Column B'
1. Dog	d. Canis lupus familiarise
2. Cow	c. Bos taurus
3. Hibiscus	a. Hibiscus roso sinensis
4. Jowar	b. Sorghum bicolor

Name the following:

Question 1.

Animals which live in desert in deep burrows.

Answer:

Rats, snakes, spiders, lizards

Question 2.

Animals which have webbed feet.

Answer:

Frog, duck

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Question 3.

Plants of snowy regions.

Answer:

Deodar, pine

Question 4.

Plants that eat insects.

Answer:

Drosera, venus flytrap, pitcher plant

Question 5.

World Frog Protection Day.

Answer:

29th April

Question 6.

2 parts of binomial nomenclature.

Answer:

genus and species.

Who am I?

Question 1.

My leaves trap insects.

Answer:

Venus fly trap or pitcher plant.

Question 2.

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I have waxy feathers and webbed feet.

Answer:

Duck

Question 3.

I breath through skin in water and through lungs on land.

Answer:

Frog

Question 4.

I have sucking roots through which I take nutrition from my host plant.

Answer:

Dodder (cuscuta)

Question 5.

I have silvery white body with thick long hair

Answer:

Snow animals like polar bear.

Question 6.

I have waxy broad leaves and air spaces in my stem.

Answer:

Lotus (or aquatic plants)

Question 7.

My Scientific name is Bos taurus.

Answer:

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Cow

Question 8.

I discovered Binomial nomenclature.

Answer:

Carl Linnaeus

Question 9.

I have special thin folds in between my forelegs and hind legs called patagium.

Answer:

Bat

Question 10.

I am mango, my genus is?

Answer:

Mangifera

Say whether true or false, correct and rewrite the false statements:

Question 1.

Killing or harming frogs is prohibited by the Wild Life Protection Act.

Answer:

True

Question 2.

Scientific name of jowar is Bos taurus.

Answer:

False. Scientific name of jowar is Sorghum bicolor

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Question 3.

Theory of natural selection was found by Charles Darwin.

Answer:

True

Question 4.

T.V. Channels like National Geographic, Wild and Discovery show about the feeding habits of animals.

Answer:

True

Question 5.

The spindle shaped body of birds maximizes the resistance of air while flying.

Answer:

False. The spindle shaped body of birds minimises the resistance of air while flying.

Question 6.

House lizard and monitor lizards have webbed toes.

Answer:

False. House lizard and monitor lizards have clawed toes.

Question 7.

Crocodiles use their muscles for creeping.

Answer:

True

Question 8.

The eyes of predatory carnivores are located on either side of the head.

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Answer:

False. The eyes of predatory carnivores are located in the front of their head.

Question 9.

A frog is an amphibian.

Answer:

True

Question 10.

Diverse types of bushes and grasses are found in the grasslands.

Answer:

True.

Complete the given table:

Question 1.

Hierarchy	Mango	Human
Kingdom	Plantae	Animalia
Phylum	Anthophyla	Chordata
Class	Dicotyledonae	Mammalia
Order	Sapindales	Primates
Family	Anacardiaceae	Hominidae
Genus	<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>Homo</i>
Species	<i>indica</i>	<i>sapiens</i>

Question 2.

Give one special adaptation or features of the following plant or animal to suit its habitat surrounding

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Answer:

Plant/animal	Special adaptation/features
1. Fish	Stream lined body
2. Bird	Hollow bones, feathers
3. Camel	Thick skin, folds in skin near nostrils
4. Deer	long and tapering legs with strong hooves
5. Tiger	Padded paws, sharp canine teeth
6. Duck	waxy feathers, webbed toes
7. Fungi	Root like fibers
8. Cuscuta	Leafless, yellow thread like stem with haustorial (sucking) roots
9. Venus fly trap	Trigger hair inside their traps
10. Deodar tree	Conical shape and needle shaped leaves
11. Grape vine	Tendrils for support
12. Acacia	Fleshy thick green stem with leaves turned into thorns.

Who is lying?**Question 1.**

Camel has thin skin and short eyelashes.

Answer:

Camel is lying – It has thick skin and long and thick eyelashes.

Answer in one or two sentences:**Question 1.**

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What is called 'hierarchy of classification'?

Answer:

1. A hierarchy is formed in the classification that starts with kingdom Animalia or Kingdom Plantae, further groups and sub-groups are formed depending upon basic similarities and differences.
2. This is called the 'hierarchy of classification'.

Question 2.

What theories were proposed by Charles Darwin

Answer:

The theories of Charles Darwin are Theory of natural selection and theory of survival of the fittest.

Question 3.

Explain the terms Autotrophic and Parasitic

Answer:

1. Plants which are able to produce their own food with the help of the process of photosynthesis are called autotrophic plants eg. All green plants.
2. Plants which are not able to produce their own food but depend upon other plants for their nutrition are called parasitic plants They are leafless and non green in colour eg. Dodder (cuscuta). They have haustorial (sucking) roots for absorbing nutrients from the host plant.

Give scientific reasons:

Question 1.

Leaves of some aquatic plants are thin and slender like a ribbon.

Answer:

Leaves of some aquatic plants are thin and slender like a ribbon because this shape helps them to withstand fast currents of water.

Question 2.

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Some aquatic plants have air spaces in stems.

Answer:

Some aquatic plants have air spaces in stems because air spaces help the plants to float on water.

Question 3.

Desert plants have thorns.

Answer:

1. Desert plants have thorns because in deserts, due to scarcity of water these plants are either leafless or their leaves are like small needles or modified into thorns.
2. They lose very little water by evaporation due to little surface area. This helps plants to survive in desert.

Question 4.

Desert plants have green stem.

Answer:

Desert plants have green stem because green stem performs photosynthesis in the absence of leaves.

Question 5.

Desert plants have strong roots.

Answer:

Desert plants have strong roots so they can penetrate deep into the soil in search of water.

Question 6.

Deodar tree is conical in shape.

Answer:

Deodar tree grows in snowy region and conical shape of the tree doesn't allow snow to accumulate on the tree and thus protect the tree from snow.

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Question 7.

Pine tree has thick bark.

Answer:

Pine tree grows in snowy region where it is extremely cold and its thick bark helps the tree to withstand the cold.

Question 8.

Plants in forest grow tall.

Answer:

In forest region variety of trees, shrubs and herbs are found. These plants compete amongst themselves for sunlight. Hence trees grow tall to get sunlight.

Question 9.

Cuscuta has haustorial roots.

Answer:

1. Cuscuta is a parasitic plant. It is leafless and cannot prepare food on its own.
2. So to get food haustorial (sucking) roots penetrate up to the conducting vessels of the host plant to absorb water and food, the Cuscuta has haustorial roots.

Question 10.

Fungi have root-like fibers.

Answer:

1. Fungi are parasitic.
2. They do not have chlorophyll and cannot perform photosynthesis.
3. So these root-like fibers help to absorb the food from the starchy foodstuffs like bhakri and bread.

Question 11.

Pitcher plant eats insects.

Answer:

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1. Pitcher plant grows in a soil where nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium are very less. But the plant needs these for the growth.
2. So to fulfill the need for nitrogen, pitcher plant consumes insects.

Question 12.

Duck and frog have webbed feet.

Answer:

When duck and frog are in water at that time the webbed feet act as oars and help them to swim in water.

Question 13.

Frogs can swim easily in water.

Answer:

Frogs have webbed toes, slippery, smooth skin and triangular head. This helps the frog to swim easily through water.

Question 14.

Tiger has sharp and pointed canine teeth.

Answer:

Tiger is a carnivorous animal. So the sharp and pointed canine teeth help the tiger to tear the prey and eat.

Question 15.

Blackbuck has eyes on either side of the head.

Answer:

Blackbuck is a herbivore animal and eyes on either side of the head gives them wide angle vision which helps to protect themselves from predators.

Question 16.

Tigers have padded paws.

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Answer:

Tigers are carnivorous animals. So these padded paws enable them to silently stalk their prey and capture it easily.

Question 17.

The eyes of predatory carnivores are located in the front of their head.

Answer:

The eyes of predatory carnivores are located in the front of their head because it helps them to spot their prey from a long distance.

Question 18.

Camel can live in desert.

Answer:

1. Camel can live in desert because it has thick skin to prevent loss of water from the body. Their legs are long with flat and cushioned soles.
2. The nostrils are protected by folds of skin. The eyelashes are long and thick so these adaptations enable Camels to live in desert easily.

Question 19.

White fox has white body colour.

Answer:

1. White fox lives in snowy region which throughout the year is covered with snow.
2. White colour of fox matches with the snow so it gets camouflaged in snow and it can save itself from predators.

Question 20.

Birds can fly in the air.

Answer:

1. Birds can fly in the air because the spindle shaped body minimises the resistance of air while flying.

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2. Their hollow bones, body covering of feathers and forelegs being modified into wings, their body being light in weight, all these factors make the birds adapted to fly in the air.

Can you tell?

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

Arc the plants and animals from Kashmir and Rajasthan of the same type? Can you elaborate on any differences between the two?

Answer:

Plants and animals from Kashmir and Rajasthan are of different types.

Differences in plants:

1. Plants of Kashmir, which is a snowy region, are conical in shape due to their sloping branches.
2. This shape prevents the snow accumulation on the tree and the thick bark helps the tree to withstand the cold.
3. But the plants of Rajasthan, which is a desert region, are either leafless or their leaves are small, needle shaped or have been modified into thorns. So the loss of water can be reduced
4. The stem stores water and food so they are fleshy. The stem performs photosynthesis in the absence of leaves.

Differences in animals:

1. Animals of Kashmir have thick hair and white or silver body colour camouflaged with snow. This helps them to get protection in snowy region.
2. The animals of Rajasthan have long legs with flat and cushioned soles.
3. The nostrils are protected by folds of skin. The eyelashes are long and thick. It gives protection from sand and heat.

Question 2.

In what way are sloping branches useful to plants in a snowy region?

Answer:

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In a snowy region sloping branches of a plant gives conical shape to the tree and it doesn't allow snow to accumulate on tree inspite of heavy snowfall and thus protect the tree from severe cold and snow.

Question 3.

What is the main difference between vehicles on the road and aeroplanes?

Answer:

The two main differences between vehicles on the road and aeroplanes are:

1. aeroplanes have wings whereas vehicles on the road do not have wings.
2. The body of aeroplanes are spindle shaped and the body of vehicles on the road depends on the number of wheels they have.

Use your brain power!

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

Why does water trickle off lotus leaves?

Answer:

1. Water trickles off lotus leaves because it is coated with waxy covering on it.
2. It is one of the adaptations of aquatic plants to survive in water without getting wet and rot or sink to the bottom.

Question 2.

Why don't the leaves of lotus plants rot in water?

Answer:

leaves of these plants do not rot in water because it is covered with waxy coating on it so that they do not get wet.

Question 3.

Why are roots of lotus plants short and fibrous?

Answer: –

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1. These plants grow in water so the roots do not need to go deep down in search of water. Their roots are not anchored in the soil.
2. So their roots are short and fibrous.

Question 4.

The lotus stalk has holes or air spaces?

Answer:

1. The air spaces in stems and petioles of aquatic plants are useful for making them float in water and also to prevent them from rotting
2. Hence, the lotus stalk has holes or air spaces.

Answer in detail:

Question 1.

Explain the Darwin's theory of evolution.

Answer:

Charles Darwin, a biologist suggested two principles in his theory of evolution.

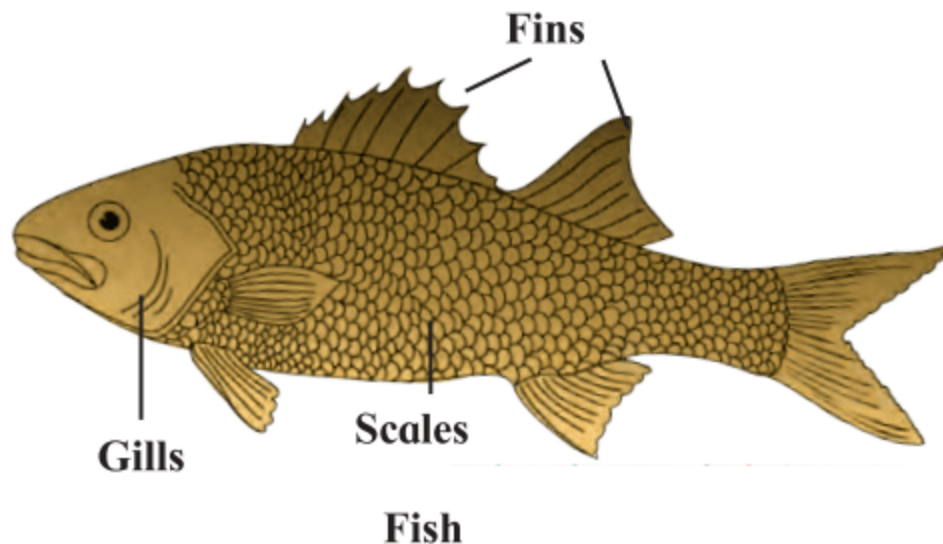
1. Theory of survival of the fittest: He said that only those organisms are likely to survive which can best adapt themselves to a changing environment. This is called the theory of survival of the fittest.
2. Theory of 'Natural selection': If an organism is born with a new beneficial characteristic and is able to survive, this change is preserved in the next generation. This is called the theory of 'natural selection'.

Diagram based questions:

Draw a neat labelled diagram of fish and answer the following questions.

Answer:

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Question a.

Why do fish have a body tapering towards both its ends?

Answer:

Fish have its body tapering towards its ends, to allow them to swim with least resistance in water.

Question b.

Why do Fish have transparent eyelids.

Answer:

The transparent eyelids of fish protect the eyes from the substance in the water

Question c.

How are they able to float?

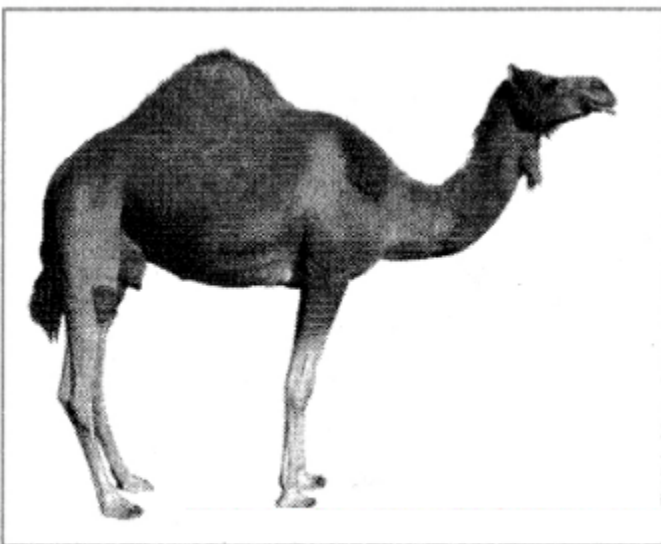
Answer:

Fish have air bladders within their body which help them to float.

Observe the diagram and answer the questions.

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Answer:



Camel

Question a.

What habitat does this camel live in?

Answer:

Camel lives in desert habitats or in areas where there is scarcity of water.

Question b.

State any 2 of its body adaptations to survive in desert?

Answer:

1. Thick skin to prevent loss of water from the body
2. The eyelashes are long and thin
3. Their legs are long and flat with cushioned soles

Question c.

How does a camel protect itself from sand storms or winds carrying sand?

Answer:

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Camels have nostrils protected by folds of skin and long thick eyelashes to prevent entry of dust and sand into its nose and eyes.

Paragraph based questions:

Compare and contrast:

Question 1.

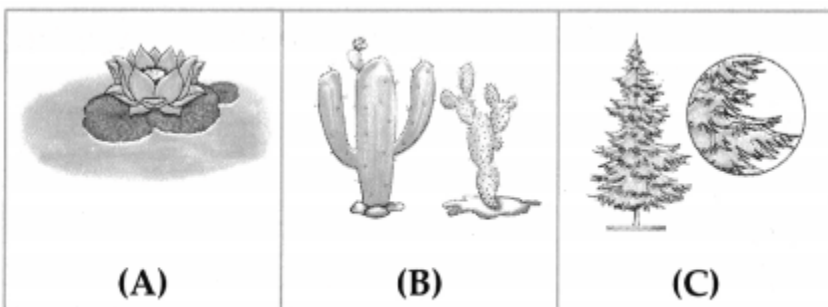
Compare the lotus plant to the Acacia plant and Hibiscus plant.

Answer:

Lotus plant	Hibiscus plant	Acacia plant
I. Stem have air spaces in them	Stem do not have air spaces and do not store too much of water and food	Stem is fleshy and stores water and food
ii. Leaves have a waxy coating	Leaves do not have a waxy coating and have thin lamina	Leaves are not present and if present are very tiny or modified into thorns

Question 2.

What is the difference between the plants given in the pictures. Give 2 points of difference taking into consideration their adaptations with their surroundings.



Answer:

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A. Cactus

B. Lotus

C. Deodar tree

i. Stem is green and fleshy

Stem is with air space

Shape of tree is conical

ii. leaves are reduced or absent and replaced by thorns

Leaves are broad and with a waxy coating

Leaves are needle shaped



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 7 Science

- Chapter 1- The Living World: Adaptations and Classification
- Chapter 2- Plants: Structure and Function
- Chapter 3- Properties of Natural Resources
- Chapter 4- Nutrition in Living Organisms
- Chapter 5- Food Safety
- Chapter 6- Measurement of Physical Quantities
- Chapter 7- Motion, Force and Work
- Chapter 8- Static Electricity
- Chapter 9- Heat
- Chapter 10- Disaster Management
- Chapter 11- Cell Structure and Micro-organisms
- Chapter 12- The Muscular System and Digestive System in Human Beings
- Chapter 13- Changes - Physical and Chemical
- Chapter 14- Elements, Compounds and Mixtures
- Chapter 15- Materials We Use
- Chapter 16- Natural Resources
- Chapter 17- Effects of Light
- Chapter 18- Sound: Production of Sound
- Chapter 19- Properties of a Magnetic Field
- Chapter 20- In the World of Stars

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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