



KALPAVRUKSHA MODEL SCHOOL

Online class Assignments

Class: VII

Sub: Chemistry

Date: 04.08.2021

Topic: Climate and Adaptation

I. Answers for the following questions:

1. Define a) Adaptations b) Migration

Ans:

a) Adaptations: Changes in the structure or behaviour of an organism that allow it to survive in a particular habitat.

b) Migration: Seasonal movement of animals from one region to another.

2. Explain briefly how the following animals have adapted to survive in hot and dry desert climates.

a) Camel b) Kangaroo rat c) Fennac

Ans:

a) Camel: Camels have long eyelashes, ear hair, and nostrils that they can close, to keep the sand out when the wind blows. They have thick eyebrows that provides shade from the bright sun. Their wide feet help them to walk on sand without sinking in it. The hump of a camel is a reservoir of fatty tissue. A camel can go a week or more without water, and it can last for several months without food. Camels have thick lips which helps them to feed on prickly desert plants without hurting themselves. Unlike most mammals, a camel can withstand body

temperature changes throughout the day from 34.C to 41.07.C. This allows camels to conserve water by preventing sweating as the environmental temperature rises.

b) Kangaroo rat: These lives in burrows, which they seal off to block out midday heat and to recycle the moisture from their own breathing. They are active during morning and evening to escape from the heat. The amazing fact about these animals is that they do not drink water. They get all their food and water requirement by digesting dry seeds.

c) Fennac: These are nocturnal in nature, only searching food at night when it is less hot. During day, the fennec keeps to its den with other foxes. Its long ears help it to dissipate heat.