

St. Thomas School, Dhurwa, Ranchi-4

Third Term 2020-2021

Practice Paper 2(with model answers)

Std. - 4

Subject: Science

Ch -6 Adaptations in plants

Q1. Name the following: -

1. Special features that help a plant to survive in their habitat.

Ans :- Adaptations.

2. Plants that store water in their stems or leaves.

Ans. Succulent

3. The local/natural environment of a plant.

Ans. Habitat

4. Plants that grow on land

Ans. Terrestrial plants

5. Plants that grow in water.

Ans. Aquatic plants.

6. Large and flat areas on land

Ans. Plains

7. Plants that float on water

Ans. Floating plants

8. Plants that grow under the surface of water

Ans. Underwater plants.

9. Plants that do not have chlorophyll

Ans. Non green plants

10. Plants that cannot produce their own food and feed on dead plants and animals

Ans. Saprophytes

11. Plants that feed on insects

Ans. Insectivorous plants/ carnivorous plants

12. Types of plants that do not shed (lose) their leaves at once

Ans. Evergreen plants.

Q2. Give two examples for each of the following:-

1. Plants that grow in the plains.

Ans. 1. Banyan 2. Mango

2. Plants in deserts

Ans. 1. Cactus plants 2. Acacia trees 3. Date palm.

3. Plants in mountains

Ans. 1. Pine 2. Fir 3. Cedar

4. Evergreen plants

Ans. 1. Rubber plants 2. Teak trees

5. Carnivorous plants

Ans. 1. Venus fly trap 2. Pitcher plant

6. Plants in coastal area

Ans. 1. Coconut tree 2. Palm tree

7. Floating plants.

Ans. 1. Duckweed 2. Water hyacinth

8. Fixed aquatic plants

Ans. 1. Lotus 2. Water lily

9. Underwater plant

Ans. 1. Hydrilla 2. Pondweed

10. Plants in marshy areas.

Ans. 1. Rhizophora 2. Avicenna

11. Saprophytes

Ans. 1. Mushroom 2. Indian pipe

12. Terrestrial Habitat

Ans. 1. Plains 2. Desert

Q3. Name the area (Habitat) for the following plants.

Plants	Area/Habitat
1. Cactus –	Desert
2. Pine, Fir-	Hilly areas/ Mountains
3. Cotton, Rubber –	Heavy Rainy fall areas.
4. Lotus –	Water/pond
5. Coconut-	Coastal area
6. Peepal tree-	plains
7. Mangrove-	Marshy/Swampy areas
8. Hydrilla-	underwater

Q4. Give Reason

1. The leaves of the cactus plant are reduced to spines or thorns.

Ans. The leaves of the cactus plant are reduced to spines or thorns to prevent loss of water and to discourage animals from eating.

2. The plants that grow in the hilly areas/ mountain have needle like leaves.

Ans. It is because the needle- shape prevents too much water loss and helps shed snow more easily.

3. The trees that grow in marshy areas have breathing roots.

Ans. Air cannot reach the roots of the plants that grow in marshy areas, therefore they have roots that grow above the soil to breathe air. These roots are called breathing roots.

4. Lotus and water lily have stomata on the upper surface of the leaves?

Ans. Underside of the lotus and water lily leaves are always in touch with water, so they are always blocked by water. That is why they have stomata on the upper surface.

5. Under water plants do not have stomata.

Ans. Underwater plants do not have stomata to help them to breathe because they breathe through airspaces in their stems.

6. Why do trees in the plains have flat and broad leaves?

Ans. It is because these help water vapor to evaporate and keep the tree cool when the climate gets hot. Flat leaves also help to trap a lot of sunlight.

7. Why do trees in mountains have drooping downward branches?

Ans. In the mountains, most of the trees have branches that droop downward to help shed excess snow to keep the branches from breaking.

Q5. Differentiate between the aquatic plants

Ans:	Floating plants	Fixed plants	Underwater plants
1. Root	They do not have fixed roots.	Their roots are fixed to the bottom of the water body.	Roots are fixed to the bottom of the water body.
2. Stem	They have soft and spongy stems.	They have thin, long, Hollow and flexible stems	They have thin flexible stems.
3. Stomata	Stomata are present on the surface of the leaves.	Stomata are present on upper surface of the leaves.	Stomata are absent in leaves.
Examples	1. Duckweed 2. Water hyacinth	1. Lotus 2. Water Lily	1. Pondweed 2. Hydrilla, Vallisneria

Q6. Write any two adaptations for the following.

(a) Plants in plains:

Ans:

- (i) They have spread out branches.
- (ii) They have flat and broad leaves to trap more sunlight.

(b) Plants in mountains

Ans:

- (i) They have needle shaped leaves with waxy coating.
- (ii) Instead of flowers these trees have cones that contain seeds.

(c) Plants that grow in deserts.

Ans:

- (i) The leaves are either very small or are reduced to form spines.
- (ii) Stems are thick and fleshy as they store water in them.
- (iii) The roots are long and spread wide in search of underground water.

Q7. Pick the odd one and write the category of others.

Sl.No.	Terms	Odd One	Category of Others
1	plains, deserts, ponds, mountains	ponds	Types of terrestrial habitat
2.	mango, banyan, pine, peepal	pine	Trees that grow in plains
3.	cactus, duckweed, pondweed, lotus	cactus	Aquatic plants
4.	lots of rain, sandy, dry & very hot	lots of rain	Feature of desert habitat
5.	hydrilla, pondweed, duckweed, vallisneria	duckweed	Examples of underwater plants.

Q8. Complete the pair.

- (i) eelgrass : underwater : : lotus : fixed plant
- (ii) neem : plains :: cactus : desert
- (iii) coconut tree : sea coast :: mangrove : swampy area
- (iv) Terrestrial: land:: Aquatic : water
- (v) Saprophytes: Indian pipe :: Insectivorous : Venus fly trap

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