

**ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, RANCHI**

**STD 4**

**SCIENCE**

**Ch 6. ADAPTATIONS IN PLANTS**

**ANSWERS**

**Test your understanding (page no. 71)**

**Name the following**

- |                                    |             |                  |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Plants in plain :               | Neem        | Peepal           |
| 2. Plants in heavy rainfall area : | Rice        | Cotton           |
| 3. Plants in mountain :            | Pine        | Fir              |
| 4. Plants in desert:               | Cactus      | Saguaro          |
| 5. Plants in swampy area:          | Rhizophora  | Avicennia        |
| 6. Underwater plants:              | Hydrilla    | Vallisneria      |
| 7. Saprophytes :                   | Indian pipe | Coral root plant |

**EXERCISES**

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**A.Choose the correct option.**

- Ans1. B Duckweed and water hyacinth  
Ans2. C Coastal  
Ans3. A Eelgrass  
Ans4. A Fir  
Ans5. A Rice, cotton, sugarcane

**B. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

Ans1. Stomata

Ans2. Floating

Ans3. Plains

Ans4. Root

Ans5. Breathing

**C. Write T for true statements and F for false statements.**

Ans1. False

Ans2. True

Ans3. True

Ans4. True

Ans5. True

**D. Match the following.**

Ans1. Floating plant                      wolffia

Ans2. Underwater plant                eelgrass

Ans3. Plant in the plains                peepal

Ans4. Plant in the desert                saguaro

Ans5. Plant in the coastal area        coconut

**SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**E. Answer the following questions in short.**

**Ans1.** The local environment of a plant is known as its habitat.

**Ans2.** Long root systems in desert plants spread and go deep into the ground to absorb the available water.

**Ans3.** Mountain plants have waxy coating on leaves to prevent evaporation and loss of water.

**Ans4.** The non green plants that cannot produce their own food and depend on dead plants and animals to fulfil their nutritional needs are called saprophytes.

**Ans5.** Venus flytrap and sundew are insectivorous plants.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail.**

**Ans1.** Adaptations in underwater plants are –

- i) Underwater plants are fixed to the bottom of the water body and remain fully under the water.
- ii) Stomata are absent in leaves. Carbon dioxide comes out of the leaves through the surface.
- iii) They give out oxygen during photosynthesis which keeps the aquatic animals alive.
- iv) The leaves of the underwater plants let water pass between them and also bend with the flow of water.

**Ans2.** Roots of plants in marshy area do not get air. So they develop above ground roots called Breathing roots which have numerous pores through which oxygen enters the roots.

**Ans3.** Venus flytrap and sundew are insectivorous plants.

The leaves of the Venus flytrap consist of two lobe like structures joined in the middle. Tiny hair grow near the hinge. When an insect walks across the hair, the lobes snap shut and trap the insect inside. Digestive juices secreted by glands on the surface of the leaf help in absorbing the nutrients.

Sundew plants have long tentacles topped with a sweet, sticky substance. Once an insect gets stuck, more tentacles move in the direction of the insect to make a tighter trap.

