
	Indian Educational School Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Kuwait Subject : Science Practice worksheet Answer key	
Class - IV	Name of the Student:	

Lesson: 2 Plants growing in different areas.

I Give one word answer

- The plant that grow on land are known as *Terrestrial plants*
- Several branches is a feature of trees in *plains*
- Plants which have leaves almost all round the year are called *evergreen trees*
- Places where the soil is very sticky and clayey are called *marshy areas*
- Plants like pitcher plant that trap insects are known as *insectivorous plants*


II Fill in the blanks



- In desert plants leaves are changed into *spines* to reduce the loss of water.
- Trees growing on mountains are cone-shaped and are called *conifers*.
- Breathing roots of mangroves are also called *pneumatophores*.
- Floating* plants help to protect small water animals from the heat of the sun.
- In a *pitcher* plant, the hollow leaves are filled with nectar.
- Insectivorous plants eat insects to fulfil their *mineral* requirement.
- Dried grass or straw is used as a *packing* material.
- Lotus* is an example for fixed aquatic plant.
- The stomata of water lily are present on the *upper* side of the leaf.
- Hydrilla* plant is kept in an aquarium.

III Identify the following plants in the picture given below.

Name the habitat where they are found.

Write one adaptive feature of these plants.

<p>a) </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banyan tree • Plant growing in plains • Their leaves are flat.
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<p>b)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lotus • Fixed plants/partly submerged plants • The stem is long, hollow and light.
<p>c)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cactus • Plant growing in desert • Stem is green and fleshy which prepares food for the plant.

IV Answer the following questions.

- What is adaptation?
The special features that allow a plant or an animal to survive in a particular place are called adaptation.
- Give **two** adaptations (characteristics) of plants growing in different areas.
Give **two** examples of each.
Hilly areas –
They are tall, straight and cone shaped to protect themselves from strong winds and rainfall.
They do not have flowers, instead they bear cones.
Examples: pine and fir.
Hot and damp areas-
They have many leaves.
They shed their leaves in winter.
Examples: coconut and sugarcane.
- What are the uses of plants in the grass family? (**3 uses**)
Cereal plants of grass family like wheat, rice, jowar, bajra etc give food to both humans and animals.
Dried grass or straw is used as a packing material.
Bamboo is used for making baskets, chairs, Drums, mats, huts etc.
- How does a pitcher plant trap insect to eat?
In a pitcher plant, the hollow leaves are filled with nectar. When an insect sits on it, the lid closes, and the insect gets trapped in the pitcher and is swallowed or digested.
- What are Mangroves? Why the roots of mangroves are also called as ‘breathing roots’?
Trees growing in marshy areas having clayey and sticky soil are called mangroves. In marshy areas, the soil is covered with water, so roots do not get air to breathe. So they come out of the soil to breathe. These types of roots are called ‘breathing roots’ or ‘pneumatophores’.
- How does a Venus flytrap trap an insect to eat?
In Venus fly trap, the leaf is folded into two halves. When an insect sits on it, the two halves close and the insect gets trapped.

V Give reason.

1. Conifers have needle –like leaves with wax coating.
They have needle like leaves with wax coating which helps water and snow to slip off easily.
2. We keep tape grass or hydrilla in an aquarium.
Hydrilla and tapegrass help to clean the water as they use the carbon dioxide given out by the aquatic animals. In this process, they give oxygen to aquatic animals.
3. In desert plants like cactus, leaves are reduced to spines.
In desert plants like cactus, leaves are reduced to spines to reduce the loss of water. These also protect plants from grazing animals.
4. Insectivorous plants trap insects and small animals.
In some areas, soil does not have enough minerals. So to fulfil their mineral requirement plants of these areas eat insects.
5. Fixed aquatic plants have stomata on the upper side of the leaf.
Fixed aquatic plants have stomata on the upper side of the leaf because the lower side of the leaf is covered with water and the stomata are present on the upper side of the leaf that helps in the exchange of gases easily.

VI Differentiate between Evergreen trees and Deciduous trees

<u>Evergreen trees</u>	<u>Deciduous trees</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They grow in hot and wet climate.• They do not shed their leaves in winter and stay evergreen throughout the year. <i>Examples: Rubber, Sugarcane, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They grow in plains.• They shed their leaves in winter. <i>Examples: Banyan tree, Neem etc.</i>
