

**AMBIENCE PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE**  
**REVISION SHEET**  
**CLASS: IV      SUBJECT: SCIENCE**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1) Which of the following are xerophytes?**

- (a) Acacia and cactus
- (b) Cactus and Palm
- (c) Palm and Pine
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**2) Coniferous trees are also called evergreen trees because**

- (a) They remain green throughout the year.
- (b) They shed their leaves in winter.
- (c) Their leaves change color.
- (d) They grow new leaves every spring.

**3) A plant kept in sunlight for a few hours shows water droplets on the inside of a plastic bag covering it. What process inside the plant caused this to happen?**

- (a) Photosynthesis
- (b) Transpiration
- (c) Respiration
- (d) The plant is sweating like humans do

**4) The leaves of plants growing in forests have waxy coating with pointed tips because**

- (a) To help water run off quickly, preventing fungus and bacteria growth on the leaves.
- (b) To attract insects for pollination.
- (c) To make the leaves taste better to animals.
- (d) To help the plant fly to new places

**5) Why do fixed aquatic plants have soft and flexible stem?**

- (a) To help them bend with water currents and avoid damage.
- (b) To store extra water for dry seasons.
- (c) To stand upright like trees on land.
- (d) To attract fish with their movement.

**Q2. Fill in the blanks:**

Water Hyacinth and water lettuce are floating plants. They have

chlorophyll only on the top of the leaves while fixed aquatic plants have long and

hollow stems. This prevents them from getting damaged by strong water currents.

Their flat and broad leaves help these plants to get sufficient air and

sunlight. Some plants remain completely beneath the surface of water. They are also

called submerged plants.

**Q3. Give two examples of a plant growing in each of the following regions:**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Hills -          | Pine, Cedar          |
| b. Marshes-         | Mangrove, Salt grass |
| c. Grasslands-      | Foxtail, Ryegrass    |
| d. Deserts-         | Cactus, Acacia       |
| e. Plains-          | Peepal, Gulmohar     |
| f. Coastal regions- | Coconut, Pepper      |

**Q4. Give reasons for the following:**

- i) **Floating plants have spongy bodies.**  
**Floating plants have spongy bodies that are filled with air. This makes them light and helps them to float on water.**
- ii) **Hydrilla has tiny leaves, while tape grass has narrow, ribbon-like leaves.**  
**Hydrilla has tiny leaves, while tape grass has narrow, ribbon-like leaves that bend with the water and reach up to the sunlight.**

**Q5. Define the following:**

- i) **Adaptations** **An adaptation is a change in the body or behaviour of an organism that helps it to survive. For example, a cactus that has adapted to live in deserts cannot grow in marshy land.**
- ii) **Habitat** **The natural home of a plant or an animal is called its habitat.**

**Q6. Answer the following question in brief: (10-15 words)**

- (i) **What is an environment?**  
**Environment is comprised of all living and non-living things that occur naturally on the Earth.**
- (ii) **How would a plant without a succulent stem survive in the desert? (write two points only)**
- (a) **Deep or wide roots – Such plants grow very long roots that reach deep underground or spread out wide to drink up any water from rain or underground sources.**
- (b) **Tiny or no leaves – They have very small leaves, spines, or no leaves at all so they don't lose much water into the air.**

**Q7. Draw and colour a xerophyte.**

