St.Andrews Scots Sr Sec. School

9th Avenue I.p Ext, Patparganj, Delhi–110092
Session: 2026 –2027
SUBJECT- SCIENCE

Class: IV Topic: Adaptations in plants Lesson No:2

- **Reading of the chapter**
- **Explanation (will be done in class)**

(Textbook exercise)

Check point 1

1. Stems
2. Marshy areas
3. Fir

Check point 2

1. Tape grass/Hydrilla
2. Lotus/Waterlily
3. Duckweed/ Water lettuce/Water hyacinth

A. True/False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

B. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Habitat
2. Aquatic plant
3. Stomata on their upper surface

C. Give two examples of the following:-

1. Cedar, Spruce
2. Banyan, peepal
3. Lotus, Waterlily
4. Cactus, Babool

D. Identify the following plants:-

1. Mangrove plant
2. Pine
3. Cactus
4. Tapegrass/Hydrilla
5. Lotus/Water lily

Define (Learn from the pg.25)

(Notebook Work)

- **New Words**

1. Habitat
2. Adaptations
3. Terrestrial plants
4. Marshy
5. Conifers
6. Transpiration
7. Environment
8. Submerged plants
9. Deciduous
10. Poisonous

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by adaptations in plants?
Ans. The special features that allow a plant to live in a particular place are called adaptations in plants.

2. What are the conditions that make plants different from each other?
Ans. Type of soil in which plants grow, temperature and rainfall of the area make plants different from each other.

3. How are terrestrial plants different from aquatic plants?
Ans. Terrestrial plants are adapted to live on many types of terrestrial habitat. They have different shapes and sizes. Their roots, stem and leaves can store food and water where required. Aquatic plants are adapted to live in water. Most aquatic plants are small, light and have waxy coating on their leaves. They have very few or no stomata.

4. How do (a) banyan and (b) Hydrilla plants adapt themselves to their habitat?
Ans. (a) Banyan grows in plains. It has big and broad leaves which help in transpiration and keep it cool during summer. It sheds its leaves in winter and grows new leaves in spring.
(b) Hydrilla plant grows under water. It has thin and flexible stem with narrow leaves. These leaves do not have stomata. It breathes through its body surface.

5. How are free-floating plants different from fixed-floating plants?
Ans. Free-floating plants are small in size. They are very light and spongywhich help them to float on water.
Fixed-floating plants are rooted to the soil on the waterbed.They have long, hollow and light-weight stems which help them float.Their leaves are broad and flat with waxy coating on them and have stomata only on the upper surface.

6. What are the adaptations in a cactus plant?
Ans. A cactus plant shows the following adaptation:-
(a) The roots are long and grow deep into the ground in search of water.
(b) The stem are green and thick.
(c) The leaves of cactus plant are changed into spines.

7. What are submerged plants?
Ans. Submerged plants grow and remain totally under the water surface.
For examples:- Tape grass , hydrilla.

<u>Give Reasons</u>

1. **The submerged plants do not have stomata. Why?**

Ans. The Submerged plants breathe through their body surface. So, they do not have stomata.

2. **Trees that grow in hills are conical in shape. Why?**

Ans. Trees grown in hills are conical in shape primarily to adapt to heavy snowfall and strong winds. This shape allows snow to slide off easily,

Diagrams

Draw the following diagrams:

Dictation

Any 10 words

Activity

Draw or paste the picture of terrestrial and aquatic plants