

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL, SEC-33 B, CHD

Class: IV

Subject: Science

Topic- Adaptations
in Plants

Date : 29.07.2024

Good Morning Students

This is the notebook work of
Ch-5- Adaptations in Plants and
is being submitted to you on
29.07.2024.

Ch - 5

Adaptations in Plants

Q / Ans

Q1. What are the adaptations found in
plants growing on hills?

Ans Plants in hilly areas have needle
like leaves, bear cones and have
conical shape. e.g pine, Fir

Q2. What are the special features of
plants growing in plains?

Ans Trees growing in plains have drip
tips, shed their leaves in winter
and grow new leaves in spring.
e.g Mango.

Q3. How are desert plants adapted to
their surroundings?

Ans Desert plants have fleshy stems, leaves

are changed into spines and have long root system. These have waxy coating on leaves. e.g. cactus.

Q4. Why do mangroves plants need breathing roots?

Ans. Mangrove plants have breathing roots so that plants can get air in the water logged soil.

Q5. How many groups are aquatic plants divided into? Name with examples.

Ans. Aquatic plants are divided into 3 groups:

- i) Free floating - e.g. Duckweed
- ii) Fixed floating - e.g. Lotus
- iii) Submerged plants - e.g. Tapegrass.

Q6. How can we take care of plants?

Ans. We can take care of plants by growing more trees, by watering them timely and by giving them manure. We should also protect them from sun's heat and winter's frost.

Extra questions

Q1. Desert plants have deep roots. Why?

Ans. They have deep roots to absorb water from the ground.

Q2. Pine has needle-like leaves. Why?

Ans. Pine has needle-like leaves to save water.

Q3. Why do the leaves of aquatic plants have a waxy coating on them?

Ans. Aquatic plants have leaves with waxy coating to prevent them from rotting in water.

Home assignment

Do the above work in your notebook.