

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 4

Subject - SCIENCE

Chapter - 2 PLANT HABITATS

A. Objective Type Questions

1. Circle the correct answer: -

a. Which of these is a evergreen tree?

- i. Cactus ii. Rubber iii. Gulmohar iv. Pondweed

Ans. ii. Rubber

b. This is a feature of plants growing in mountains

- i. Spines ii. Thin stem iii. Broad Leaves iv. Needle like leaves

Ans. iv. Needle like leaves

c. It is the largest flower on the earth

- i. Rafflesia ii. Lotus iii. Water lily iv. Hibiscus

Ans. i. Rafflesia

d. This plant grows in marshy areas

- i. Mango ii. Neem iii. Mangrove iv. Coconut

Ans. iii. Mangrove

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Deserts | iv. Prickly pear |
| b. Mountains | v. Pine tree |
| c. Underwater | iii. Pondweed |
| d. Plains | ii. Coconut tree |
| e. Floating in water | i. Water hyacinth |

3. Rewrite these sentences correctly:-

a. Special feature that helps plants to survive is called habitat.

Special feature that helps plants to survive is called adaptation.

b. Plants that eat insects are called parasitic plants.

Plants that eat insects are called insectivorous plants..

c. Neem trees have breathing roots that grow outside the soil.

Mangrove trees have breathing roots that grow outside the soil.

d. Floating plants have their roots fixed to the bottom of a water body.

Fixed aquatic plants have their roots fixed to the bottom of a water body.

4. Tick the odd one.
- a. Plains, deserts, ponds, mountains
Ans. Ponds
 - b. Cactus, duckweed, pondweed, lotus
Ans. Cactus
 - c. Mango, coconut, pine, rubber
Ans. Pine
 - d. Lots of rain, dry, sandy, few plants
Ans. Lots of rain
 - e. Water lily, tape grass, broad leaves, waxy coating
Ans. Tape grass

5. Give one-word answers.
- a. Plants that trap insects for food.
Ans. Insectivorous plant
 - b. Non green plants that do not prepare their own food.
Ans. Parasitic plant
 - c. Plants that shed all their leaves once a year.
Ans. Deciduous
 - d. Plants with breathing roots that grow outside to take in air
Ans. Mangrove

B. 1. Short Answer Questions

- a. Name three terrestrial habitats .
Ans. Plains, deserts and mountains are terrestrial habitats
- b. Name a parasitic and an insectivorous plant.
Ans. Pitcher plant (insectivorous plant) and Rafflesia (parasitic plant)
- c. How is waxy coating on leaves useful for the lotus plant?
Ans. The leaves of the lotus plant have a waxy coating that stops them from rotting in water.
- d. What do you understand by plants that are fixed at bottom?
Ans. Plants that are fixed at the bottom have their roots fixed to the bottom of a water body such as a pond. These plants are found in places where the water is not very deep. Lotus and water lily are examples.
- d. Define the following.
 - i. Adaptation - Special features that help living beings to survive in their habitat is called adaptation.
 - ii. Aquatic plants - Plants growing in water are called aquatic plants. For example lotus and duckweed

2. Give reasons.

a. Parasitic plants depend on other plants for food.

Ans. Parasitic plants do not have chlorophyll in them and thus are not able to prepare their own food, so they depend on other plants for food.

b. Mangrove trees have breathing roots.

Ans. Mangrove plants grow in marshy and salty areas where soil has a lot of salt in them. Thus, the roots are not able to grow well under the soil and therefore, some roots grow above the soil to breathe air.

c. Plants growing on mountains have needle-like leaves.

Ans. Trees found on mountains are cone-shaped with needle-like leaves so that snow can easily slide-off without breaking their branches.

d. Fixed aquatic plants have stomata on upper surface of leaves.

Ans. In fixed aquatic plants, stomata are present on the upper surface of the leaves. This allows the upper surface of leaves to take in air for photosynthesis.

3. Long Answer Questions

a. How are plants useful to us?

Ans. Plants are very useful to us. We get our life supporting gas 'oxygen' from plants. Fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts, oil and spices are all that plant products. We use timber for making furniture homes and many other things. Some plants are medicinal and their products can cure many ailments. Rubber finds a number of use tires, pipes, shoes, bags, gloves etc. Jute and coir are also plant products. Moreover, perfumes, shampoos and dyes are also produced from plant products.

b. Differentiate between deciduous and evergreen trees.

Ans. Some trees grow in plains where there is less rainfall. These plants shed all their leaves once a year. Such trees are called deciduous trees. The Neem tree and Gulmohar tree are examples of deciduous trees.

Some trees grow in plains where there is a lot of rainfall. These plants do not shed their leaves such trees are called evergreen trees. The Rubber tree and Coconut tree are examples of evergreen trees.

c. Write two adaptations shown by plants growing in desert habitat.

Ans. The leaves of desert plants are either very small or are reduced to form spines. This helps them to reduce the amount of water evaporating through the leaves.

The stems of desert plants are green and photosynthesis takes place here. Also the stems are thick and fleshy as they store food and water.

d. Write a few sentences on plants that live in marshy and salty areas.

Ans. Some plants like the Mangrove trees live in marshy and salty areas. The soil here has a lot of salt in them. In these trees, the roots are not able to grow well under the soil, so some roots grow above the soil. These are called breathing roots as they grow outside to breathe in air properly.

e. Compare adaptations of plants that grow underwater and plants that float.

Ans. Plants that grow underwater are found in ponds that are not very deep. They have long and thin leaves so that water can easily flow through them without tearing them. The leaves do not have stomata and the plant breathes through its entire body. Pondweed and tape grass are examples.

Floating plants have soft and spongy stems so that they are light and can float. The roots of these plants are not fixed but float in the water. Water hyacinth and duckweed are examples of floating plants