

## Multiple choice questions

Tick (✓) on the right answer

1. An evergreen tree:

 (a) conifer

(b) peepal

(c) sugarcane

(d) wheat

2. It is not a grass plant:

(a) wheat

(b) maize

(c) sugarcane

 (d) coconut

3. A carnivorous plant

(a) mushroom

(b) duckweed

(c) hydrilla

 (d) venus flytrap

4. A floating plant:

 (a) water hyacinth

(b) lotus

(c) pitcher plant

(d) prickly pear

5. Tree that grows in marshy land:

(a) duckweed

 (b) mangrove

(c) tape grass

(d) mushroom

6. Plants with broad leaves grow in/on:

(a) hills

(b) plains

 (c) water

(d) deserts

7. A plant with hollow stems:

 (a) lotus

(b) prickly pear

(c) pitcher plant

(d) rice plant

8. A plant with green stem:

(a) water hyacinth

(b) pine tree

(c) mushroom

(d) prickly pear

9. A plant that bears cones:

(a) mangrove

(b) pitcher plant

(c) fir tree

(d) coconut tree

10. A plant with air filled leaves:

(a) water hyacinth

(b) hydrilla

(c) lotus

(d) tape grass

### Exercises

A. Write the word.

- Plants which grow on dry land: Desert plants
- Plants which grow in or under water: Aquatic Plants
- Changes which plants make to suit their surroundings: Adaptations
- Trees which do not shed all their leaves at one time: Evergreen trees
- Trees which grow their seeds in cones: Conifers
- These trees can grow in marshes: Mangrove
- Pitcher plants are: Carnivorous or Insectivorous plants

B. Name two:

- Conifers Pine Spruce
- Broad-leafed plants Peepal Jack fruit
- Evergreens Teak Coconut
- Food crops which grow in the plains Rice crop Wheat crop
- Desert plants Cactus Organ pipe
- Aquatic plants Lotus Water hyacinth
- Insect-eating plants Venus flytrap Pitcher plant
- Tall grasses Sugarcane Bamboo

**C. Do these in your note book**

1. Why do underwater plants have narrow or thin leaves?

**Ans.** Underwater plants have narrow or thin leaves so that the plants can bend with the flow of water.

2. Why does a lotus plant have a long, hollow and thin stem?

**Ans.** Lotus plant has a long, hollow and thin stem so that its leaves are able to float on the surface of the water.

3. Trees growing in the plains have flat leaves. Why?

**Ans.** Trees growing in the plains have flat leaves because this allows the water vapour to evaporate and keep the tree cool when it is hot.

4. Grass can grow in many places. Why?

**Ans .** Grass can grow in many places because it needs less water and can grow on soil which has less minerals in it.

5. Write two adaptations for each :

a. **Conifers:-** They grow tall and thin to catch the sunlight. They have sloping branches which lets the snow slide off during winter.

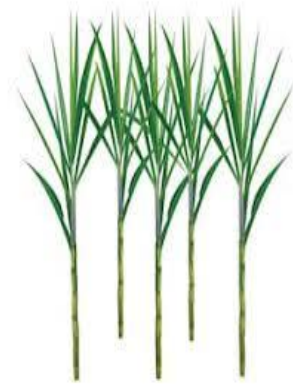
b. **Cactus:-**Cactus has spreading roots which allows it to soak up water quickly when it rains in short bursts. The cactus stores the water in its waxy stem which prevents water from evaporating.

c. **Tape grass:-** Tape grass has narrow and thin leaves so that they can bend with the flow of water. They use up the Carbon-di-Oxide dissolved in the water and give out Oxygen which is used by the aquatic animals.

D. Draw a lotus plant and a bamboo tree.



**LOTUS**



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**BAMBOO**

**High order thinking questions**

1. While setting up an aquarium, water plants are also kept along with fish in it. Why?

**Ans.** The underwater plants placed in the aquarium, absorb the Carbon-di-Oxide given out by the fishes and convert it into Oxygen. This maintains the Oxygen and Carbon-di-Oxide balance and helps keep the fishes alive.

2. Jungles in the plains have trees that shed their leaves. What happens to the shed leaves? Are they of any use to the jungle?

**Ans.** Trees growing in the plains shed their leaves to avoid the harsh winters. The shed leaves fall on the ground, decay and become fertilisers for the trees over a period of time.

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