sns academy
a fingerprint school
Sincerity, Nobility and Service

Subject: **SCIENCE** **DATE: 07.9.22**

# 6. PLANTS: LIVING AND SURVIVING

**GRADE: IV**

**Checkpoints**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Plants that grow on land are called **terrestrial plants**.
2. Man groups have **breathing roots**.
3. Pine trees grow in **cold hilly areas**.
4. The water hyacinth is a **floating** plant.
5. Buck weed is an example of an **under Water plant.**

A.**Tick the correct answer**

1. Plants in the plains shed their leaves in **summer**.
A) summer B) Winter C) Rainy season D)spring
2. Mangroves grow in **marshy** lands.
A) deserts B)Hills C)Marshy areas D)Sandy areas
3. Duckweed is a/an **underwater** plant
A)floating plant B)Underwater plant C) Land plant D) Fixed plant
4. A cactus plant to make food in it **stem**.
A) stem B) Leaves C) Flash D) Fruits
5. An insectivorous plant among the following is **Venus fly trap**.
A) banyan B) Cactus C)Venus fly trap D) mango

B. **Write true or false. Correct the false statement**

1. Plants that grow on land are called aquatic plants. **False**
Ans: Plants that grow on land are called **terrestrial** plans.
2. A coconut tree has a flexible trunk and large fronds which helped it to bear strong winds. **True**.
3. Plants in hilly areas are cone shaped. **True**
4. In cactus plant, flowers are modified into spines. **False**
Ans: In cactus plant, **leaves** are modified into leaves are modified into spines.
5.The leaves of the touch-me-not plant release poison when touched. False

Ans: The leaves of the touch-me-not plant **closes** when touched.

C.**Match the following**

| S.no | Column A | Column B |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rubber | a.coastal plains |
| 2. | Coconut | b.evergreen tree |
| 3. | Pine | c.itchy plant |
| 4. | Spongy body | d.cone |
| 5. | Poison ivy | e.floating plants |

D.**Give one word answers.**

1.Plants that grow on land. **Terrestrial plants**
2. Trees that keep replacing their old leaves through out the year. **Evergreen Trees.**
3. Plants that have breathing roots. **Mangroves**.
4. The trees that grow in the hills have these instead of flowers. **Cones**
5. An aquatic plants that does not have stomata.
**Hydrilla**

**E.Answer the following**

1. What do you mean by adaptation?

Ans: A change that a living thing undergoes to become better suited to its environment is called adaptation.

2. Why do the plants in the plains shed their leaves in winter?

Ans: In winter, there is not much sunlight. So, the leaves of these trees cannot make food. Because of this plants shed their leaves in winter to save on food.

3. Why do mangroves have breathing roots?

Ans: As the soil is covered with water, the roots of mangroves do not get air. So, mangroves have breathing roots to get air.

4. How do needle-like leaves help the plants in hilly areas?

Ans: The needle-like leaves do not allow the plants in hilly areas to lose their water. That is why plants remain green even in the extreme cold.

5. Why do insectivorous plants eat insects?

Ans: Insectivorous plants grow in soil that is poor in minerals. So they trap insects and feed on them to get the minerals they need.

**F.<u>Answer these questions.</u>**

1. How do plants in the hills adapt in order to live in the cold conditions?

Ans:

- Plants in the hills have thick barks.
- They are tall, straight and cone shaped.
- This shape allows snow to easily slip off the branches.
- The waxy needle-like leaves do not allow the trees to lose their water.

2. How does a cactus survive in deserts?

Ans:

- The leaves of a cactus are modified into spines.
- This helps in reducing the loss of water.
- Spines also help to protect the plant from animals that might eat it.
- A cactus makes its food in its green stem.
- The stem has a thick, waxy skin which reduces loss of water.
- The roots of a cactus spread out wide in the soil to absorb water from a larger area.

3. What are the features of fixed plants that help them to live in water?

Ans:

- Fixed plants have roots that are fixed in the mud at the bottom.
- The broad and flat leaves help the plant to float on the surface of water.
- The larger leaves allow these plants to get enough air and sunlight to carry out photosynthesis.
- The stems are hollow and flexible, which allows the plants to bend with the flow of water.

4. How does poison ivy protect itself from being eaten by animals.

Ans: The poison ivy plant have poison in them which protects itself from being eaten by the animals.

5. Explain how a Venus flytrap traps an insect.

Ans:

- The Venus flytrap has leaves that are folded into two halves.
- The leaves have hair along the edges.
- When an insect sits on a leaf and touches its hair, the leaf closes instantly, trapping the insect.
- The insect dies inside the folded leaf and the plant absorbs the nutrients it needs.

G. **Think and answer**

1. What will happen if a cactus does not have spines?

2. What will happen if plants that grow under water have broad and flat leaves?