

Plant Adaptations: Terrestrial and Aquatic

Class 4 • Science • Worksheet (illustrative sample)

Worksheet for Class 4 Science: Plant Adaptations: Terrestrial and Aquatic.

Questions

1. What is an adaptation?
2. How does a cactus plant survive with very little water in the desert?
3. Why do mountain trees like pines have sloping, needle-like branches and leaves?
4. What are breathing roots in mangrove plants called and why do they grow upwards?
5. Name two floating aquatic plants.
6. Where are stomata located on a floating lotus leaf?
7. Why do submerged underwater plants like tape grass have narrow, ribbon-like leaves?
8. What is the function of the waxy coating on water lily leaves?

Answer Key

1. A special feature or characteristic that helps an organism survive in its natural habitat.
2. It stores water in its thick fleshy stem, has deep roots, and leaves modified into spines to prevent water loss.
3. To allow heavy winter snow and rain to slide off easily without snapping branches.
4. Pneumatophores; they grow upwards above waterlogged marsh soil to take in air.
5. Water hyacinth and duckweed (or pistia).
6. On the upper surface facing the air.
7. To bend and sway easily with flowing water currents without tearing.
8. It prevents water from soaking into the leaf and rotting it.

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