



CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

I. Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

- 1) The natural environment in which a plant or an animal lives is called its habitat.
- 2) The characteristics which help a plant survive in its habitat are known as adaptations.
- 3) Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants.
- 4) Plants that grow in water are called aquatic plants.
- 5) Mountains are cold places that receive a lot of sunshine and rainfall.

II. Where am I found?

- 1) I have sloping branches and thin, needle-like leaves. - Mountains
- 2) I need a lot of rainfall, but will die if too much water stands near my roots. - Hilly regions
- 3) I shed all my leaves during autumn or the dry season - Plains
- 4) My leaves are modified into spines and I have thick, fleshy and green stems. - Desert
- 5) I have a tall, sturdy and flexible stem and my leaves are called fronds. - Coastal areas

III. Complete the table.

	Habitat	Example
1)	mountains	<u>pin</u> es
2)	plains	<u>te</u> ak
3)	<u>des</u> ert	cactus



4)	coastal regions	<u>coconut</u>
5)	<u>marshy areas</u>	mangroves
6)	<u>aquatic (free-floating)</u>	water hyacinth
7)	<u>aquatic (fixed)</u>	lotus
8)	aquatic (underwater)	<u>hydrilla</u>

IV. Circle the odd feature. Write the habitat in which a plant with the other features is found.

1) sloping branches thin, needle-like leaves no flowers deciduous

Habitat: mountains

2) thick bark broad leaves many branches flexible trunk

Habitat: plains

3) thick bark thick, fleshy stem shallow roots spiny leaves

Habitat: desert

4) tiny leaves thin stem flexible trunk single root

Habitat: aquatic (free-floating)

V. Answer the following questions.

1) Define terrestrial and aquatic habitats along with two examples of plants found in each.

Answer: A terrestrial habitat is a habitat found on land. Pine and neem are examples of plants found in terrestrial habitat. Aquatic habitat is a habitat found in waterbodies such as ponds, lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. Lotus and water lily are plants found in aquatic habitats.



2) List the adaptations seen in cactus plants.

Answer: Plants growing in deserts have adaptations to save water.

- The leaves of the plant are modified into spines to prevent the loss of water.
- The thick and fleshy stem of the plant absorbs water like a sponge.
- The waxy coating on cactus stems prevents water loss.
- The roots are shallow and lie just below the surface of the soil
- During very dry periods, the roots wither away and break off so that the soil does not suck up the moisture of the roots.

3) Why do mangroves have special roots?

Answer: In marshy areas of the coastal region, the soil is sticky and wet. This clay-like soil does not have enough air for the roots to breathe easily. Thus, the mangroves have special roots known as respiratory roots which grow above the soil to breathe.

4) Describe the leaves present in plants that grow underwater.

Answer: The leaves of underwater plants are fully underwater. They have small, thin ribbon-like leaves. The leaves do not have stomata.

VI. Higher Order Thinking Skills

Think and answer.

1) What would happen if the leaf stalks of water hyacinth were solid like those of terrestrial plants?

Answer: If the leaf stalks of water hyacinth were solid, it would make the plant heavy and the plant would not float freely on the surface



of the water.

2) Underwater plants have small, thin, ribbon-like leaves. Why?

Answer: The small, thin, ribbon-like leaves of underwater plants help them to easily bend with flowing water and prevents damage of leaves and plants.

3) Why are stomata absent in underwater plants?

Answer: The leaves of underwater plants absorb carbon dioxide and oxygen directly through their surface. Hence, stomata are absent.

