

Grade 4 Science Worksheet: adaptation in plants_1
(DifficultyLevel:Advance)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Part 1: Fill in the Blanks

1. Desert plants like cacti have _____ leaves to reduce water loss and protect themselves from herbivores.
 2. Pine trees have a _____ shape to allow snow to slide off easily.
 3. Lotus plants have _____ leaves that float on water to absorb sunlight.
 4. Rainforest plants develop _____ tips on their leaves to shed excess water quickly.
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Part 2: Short Answer Questions

1. How do cacti survive in extreme desert conditions?

2. Why are aquatic plants adapted with hollow stems?

3. What role do needle-like leaves play in helping pine trees survive in snowy regions?

4. Why do rainforest plants need to grow taller compared to plants in open environments?

Part 3: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **Why do cacti have spines instead of regular leaves?**
 - A) To absorb more sunlight
 - B) To reduce water loss and protect themselves
 - C) To store water during droughts
 - D) To grow faster
2. **Which adaptation allows lotus plants to thrive in water?**
 - A) Deep roots to anchor them underwater
 - B) Flat, broad leaves to float and absorb sunlight
 - C) Spines to prevent water loss
 - D) Waxy coating to store water
3. **What is the primary function of drip tips in rainforest plants?**
 - A) To store rainwater for future use
 - B) To let rainwater slide off quickly and prevent fungal growth
 - C) To catch sunlight
 - D) To absorb water directly
4. **How do pine trees conserve water in cold climates?**
 - A) By growing large leaves to absorb snowmelt
 - B) By developing waxy, needle-like leaves to reduce water loss
 - C) By growing deep roots to absorb underground water
 - D) By storing water in their trunks

Bonus Question:

Explain why aquatic plants and desert plants have opposite adaptations for water. Provide examples for both.

-BE THE CHAMPION-