**Grade 4 Science Worksheet: adaptation in plants_4**
**(DifficultyLevel:Advance)**

**Name: _____**
**Date: _____**

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**Part 1: Fill in the Blanks**

1. Desert plants have _____ roots that spread wide to absorb water quickly after rain.
2. Aquatic plants like lotus have _____ leaves to help them float and stay dry.
3. Rainforest plants develop _____ stems to climb and reach sunlight in dense forests.
4. Pine trees have a _____ coating on their leaves to conserve water and protect against snow.

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**Part 2: Short Answer Questions**

1. How do desert plants prevent water loss despite high temperatures?

   _____

2. What adaptations help aquatic plants stay upright and stable in water?

   _____

3. Explain how the cone shape of pine trees is beneficial in snowy climates.

   _____

4. Why do rainforest plants grow on other trees (epiphytes)?

   _____

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**Part 3: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. **What helps aquatic plants avoid rotting in water?**
   A) Waterproof leaves and stems
   B) Spines to shed water
   C) Deep roots for better absorption
   D) Thick bark to stay dry
2. **Why do desert plants like cacti have spines instead of leaves?**
   A) To collect rainwater
   B) To reduce water loss and protect against animals
   C) To store sunlight for photosynthesis
   D) To grow faster during droughts
3. **What feature allows rainforest plants to manage the heavy rainfall?**
   A) Large leaves for water storage
   B) Drip tips to shed water and prevent fungal growth
   C) Shallow roots for better absorption
   D) Cone-shaped leaves to let water slide off
4. **How do pine trees conserve water in freezing climates?**
   A) By growing long roots to access underground water
   B) By having needle-like leaves with a waxy coating
   C) By shedding leaves in winter
   D) By storing water in their trunks

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**Bonus Question:**
Compare the adaptations of desert plants and rainforest plants. How do these adaptations help them survive in their respective environments?

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**-BE THE CHAMPION-**