



## Multiple Choice Questions

- The variety of plants and animals found in a region is called**
  - Adaptation
  - Habitat
  - Biodiversity
  - Ecosystem
- Plants with soft, green and tender stems are called**
  - Trees
  - Shrubs
  - Herbs
  - Climbers
- Reticulate venation is commonly found in**
  - Wheat
  - Grass
  - Banana
  - Hibiscus
- Plants having fibrous roots usually show**
  - Reticulate venation
  - Parallel venation
  - No venation
  - Circular venation
- Animals that live both on land and in water are called**
  - Reptiles
  - Mammals
  - Amphibians
  - Birds
- Which of the following is a terrestrial habitat?**
  - Pond
  - Ocean
  - Forest
  - River
- A plant with one cotyledon in its seed is called**
  - Dicot
  - Shrub
  - Tree
  - Monocot
- The long legs and wide hooves of a camel are examples of**
  - Habitat
  - Adaptation
  - Biodiversity
  - Movement
- The main root with side branches is called**
  - Fibrous root
  - Adventitious root
  - Taproot
  - Aerial root

10. **Loss of habitats mainly leads to**

- (a) Increased biodiversity
- (b) Soil formation
- (c) Loss of biodiversity
- (d) More food availability

**Fill in the blanks :**

- 11. The method of arranging plants and animals based on similarities is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. Plants with two cotyledons are known as \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

**True / False**

- 13. All plants have the same type of roots and leaves.
- 14. Adaptations help plants and animals survive in their habitat.

**Very Short Type Questions**

- 15. What is biodiversity?
- 16. What is a habitat?

**Short Type Questions**

- 17. Differentiate between herbs, shrubs and trees.
- 18. What is the relationship between leaf venation and type of root?

**Essay Type Questions**

- 19. Explain how plants are grouped on the basis of stem, roots and leaves.
- 20. Describe different habitats and explain how animals are adapted to live in them.

**HOTS**

- 21. **Assertion (A):** Plants and animals living in deserts have special features.  
**Reason (R):** Desert regions have extreme temperature and scarcity of water.  
Choose the correct option:
  - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true



1. (c) Biodiversity
2. (c) Herbs
3. (d) Hibiscus
4. (b) Parallel venation
5. (c) Amphibians
6. (c) Forest
7. (d) Monocot
8. (b) Adaptation
9. (c) Taproot
10. (c) Loss of biodiversity
11. Grouping
12. Dicot
13. False
14. True
15. Biodiversity is the variety of plants and animals found in a particular region.
16. A habitat is the natural place where an organism lives and grows.
17. Herbs have soft stems, shrubs have woody stems branching near the ground, and trees have tall, thick woody stems.
18. Plants with reticulate venation usually have taproots, while plants with parallel venation have fibrous roots.
19. Plants are grouped on the basis of stem, roots, and leaves to make their study easy and systematic. On the basis of stem, plants are classified as herbs, shrubs, and trees. Herbs have soft, green, and weak stems, for example wheat and mint. Shrubs have hard but not very thick stems and usually branch near the base, like rose and cotton. Trees have strong, thick, and woody stems called trunks, such as mango and neem. On the basis of roots, plants are grouped into tap root system and fibrous root system. Tap roots have one main root with smaller side roots, as seen in mustard and pea plants. Fibrous roots consist of many thin roots of similar size, found in wheat and rice. On the basis of leaves, plants are classified as simple leaves and compound leaves. Simple leaves have a single leaf blade, while compound leaves are divided into smaller leaflets.

20. A habitat is the natural place where a plant or animal lives. It provides food, water, air, shelter and space required for survival. Different habitats have different environmental conditions, so animals living there show special adaptations. Terrestrial habitats include forests, deserts, grasslands and mountains.

- Animals like lions and deer have strong legs to run in forests.
- Camels in deserts have long legs, wide hooves and humps to store food, helping them survive extreme heat and scarcity of water.
- Mountain animals like mountain goats have strong hooves and thick fur to walk on rocky slopes and protect themselves from cold.

Aquatic habitats include ponds, rivers, lakes and oceans.

- Fish have streamlined bodies and fins that help them swim easily in water.
- Whales and dolphins have flippers and tails for movement in water.

Amphibians, such as frogs, can live both on land and in water. They have adaptations like webbed feet for swimming and lungs for breathing on land.

Thus, animals develop special features called adaptations that help them survive in their specific habitats.

21. Correct option: a

**Explanation:** Desert conditions are harsh, so plants and animals develop special features to survive there.