



AL-REEYADA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

MAHASEN ARAMCO, AL-AHSA, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

S.Y 2023-2024

Name: _____ Class _____

Important points

- ❖ An environment is the **surrounding** of a living thing. It provides **food, water, air, shelter, and the right climate for living things to survive.**
- ❖ Some places are **hot** like the deserts and some places are **cold** like the hills.
- ❖ Some **places are wet** such as ponds, rivers, oceans, sea, lakes etc.
- ❖ **Adaptation refers to the features or characteristics that help living things to survive in their environment.**
- ❖ Fishes have **gills** that helps them to breathe air that is **dissolved in water.**
- ❖ In **deserts the soil is dry and there is very little water** because it rarely rains.
- ❖ **Cacti** can survive in the desert because they can store water in their thick stems. Their **needle-like leaves prevent the loss of water.**
- ❖ Cactus plant **has roots that spread out just under the surface of the soil.**
- ❖ The **leaves of cactus are sharp, this helps to prevent loss of water.**
- ❖ The **cactus stores water in its thick stem for future use.** It also makes food in its stem.
- ❖ The **mesquite bush(keekar)** has roots that can grow down to more than **20 metres in search of water.**
- ❖ In the hills, it is **very cold.** Some areas also **experience snowfall.**
- ❖ The **cones have seeds** in them. The tough needle-like leaves of the cones can survive the cold and snow. **The sloping shape of the trees make the snow fall off them easily.**
- ❖ The **pine, spruce, cedar and fir trees are conifers.** They do not shed all their leaves at the same time and so look green throughout the year. They are called **evergreen trees.**
- ❖ **Oak, maple, birch and beech** trees shed all their leaves in winter to protect themselves from the cold. New leaves grow in spring. They are called **deciduous trees.**
- ❖ The **plains are warm and wet places.** They have trees with lots of spreading branches. Examples of such trees are **banyan, peepal and mango** trees. They grow in the **warmer climate of** the plains.

- ❖ Marshy places are also called **swampy** places. In these places, there is plenty of water and clayey soil. The water cannot drain therefore it covers the soil. **Mangrove trees** grow in marshy/swampy places.
- ❖ The roots do not get air as water covers the soil; therefore, their roots grow above the soil. These roots are called **breathing roots**.
- ❖ Some plants grow in water, they are called **aquatic plants**. They are floating, fixed, and underwater/ submerged plants.
- ❖ **Floating plants** are plants that grow on top of the water. They have sponge-like bodies filled with air.
- ❖ Duckweed, water lettuce and water hyacinth are floating plants.
- ❖ **Fixed plants** have plate-like leaves and have their roots fixed to the bottom of ponds and lakes.
- ❖ Fixed plants have hollow and light stem. They have **stomata** on the upper side of the leaves.
- ❖ water lily and lotus are **fixed plants**.
- ❖ **Underwater plants** are also called submerged plants.
- ❖ They live **completely underwater**. They have narrow, thin leaves with **no stomata**, they breathe through their body surface.
- ❖ They have flexible stems which have air spaces.
- ❖ Insectivorous plants are plants that feed on insects. They grow on soil that is **poor in minerals**. Examples of such plants are **venus flytrap** and **pitcher plant**.
- ❖ Fungi are neither plants nor animals; they live and feed on plant and animal matter. Moulds and mushrooms are examples of fungi. Some fungi can be eaten.

Section -A-

Multiple Choice. Write the **correct alphabet**, representing your answer in the space provided.

- 1) The place that has clayey soil and plenty water is ____.

a. hilly b. floating c. swampy
- 2) _____ is a floating plant.

a. Lotus b. Water hyacinth c. Oak
- 3) Which of the following is used in making bread?

a. Fungi b. Maple c. Cone
- 4) Which of these is not an underwater plant?

a. Tape-grass b. The pine c. Hydrilla
- 5) A _____ root can travel up to 20 meters in search of water.

a. Banyan b. birch c. keekar
- 6) How many types of aquatic plants do we have?

a. 2 b. 8 c. 3
- 7) The roots of _____ plants grow above the soil.

a. Coffee b. mangrove c. fixed.
- 8) The part of the plains that has warmer climate has _____?

a. rubber plant b. hydrilla plant c. lily plant
- 9) Trees that stay green all year round are called-----.

a. Mangrove b. evergreen c. deciduous.
- 10) They are plants that have hollow and light leaves.

a. Floating b. underwater c. fixed.
- 11) A swampy place is also known as a _____ place.

a. plain b. marshy c. dry

Section -B-

I. Write one-word answer in the given blank space.

- _____ 1. A very hot and dry place.
- _____ 2. The trees that do not shed all their leaves.
- _____ 3. The traits that help a living thing to survive in its environment.
- _____ 4. They are neither plants nor animals. They belong to a group of their own.
- _____ 5. They have sharp spine-like leaves.

Column B

II. Match the columns by writing the correct letters:

Column A

- _____ 1. A very cold place.
- _____ 2. A plant that feeds on insects.
- _____ 3. The surroundings of a living thing.
- _____ 4. They grow on dead plants and animals.
- _____ 5. It is used to breathe air dissolved in water.

A. Venus flytrap

B. Fungi

C. Hill

D. Gills

E. Environment

Section -C-

I. Drag the words in the boxes and drop them in the correct row in the table below.

Mushroom

Duckweed

Oak

Pitcher

Mangrove

Keekar

Banyan

Places	Plant that can survive
Deserts	
Hills	
Plains	
Marshy places	
Aquatic	
Plant and animal matter	
Poor soil	

II. Answer the following questions based on the given images below.



Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____