



Dr. R. N. International School Sitamarhi

Mohanpur, Sitamarhi, Bihar 843302

Under the aegis of SITARAM SINGH EDUCATIONAL & CHARITABLE TRUST

Lesson – 2

Plant Adaptations

➤ Word Meaning

- **Terrestrial Plants:** स्थलीय पौधे (ज़मीन पर उगने वाले पौधे)
- **Aquatic Plants:** जलीय पौधे (पानी में रहने वाले पौधे)
- **Carnivorous Plants:** मांसाहारी पौधे (जीवों का भक्षण करने वाले)
- **Insectivorous Plants:** कीटभक्षी पौधे (कीड़े खाने वाले पौधे)
- **Non-green Plants:** गैर-हरे पौधे
- **Scientific & Technical Terms** (वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्द)
- **Adaptations:** अनुकूलन (जीवित रहने के लिए शरीर में होने वाले बदलाव)
- **Survive:** जीवित रहना
- **Anchor:** मजबूती से थामे रखना या जकड़ना
- **Soil:** मिट्टी
- **Absorb:** सोखना या अवशोषित करना
- **Nutrients:** पोषक तत्व
- **Capture:** पकड़ना या ग्रहण करना
- **Sunlight:** सूर्य का प्रकाश
- **Photosynthesis:** प्रकाश संश्लेषण (पौधों के भोजन बनाने की प्रक्रिया)

- **Upright:** सीधा (खड़ा होना)
- **Features:** विशेषताएँ
- **Surface:** सतह
- **Flexible:** लचीला
- **Water currents:** जलधाराएँ
- **Tissues:** ऊतक
- **Snap shut:** झटके से बंद होना
- **Prey:** शिकार
- **Trap mechanisms:** फंसाने की तकनीक या तंत्र
- **Digestive enzymes:** पाचक एंजाइम
- **Break down:** तोड़ना या विघटित करना
- **Chlorophyll:** क्लोरोफिल (पत्तियों का हरा वर्णक)
- **Absence:** अनुपस्थिति
- **Rely:** निर्भर रहना
- **Parasitic:** परजीवी (जो दूसरे जीवित जीव से पोषण ले)
- **Saprophytic:** मृतोपजीवी (जो सड़े-गले पदार्थों से पोषण ले)
- **Decaying organic matter:** सड़ते हुए कार्बनिक पदार्थ

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What adaptation helps aquatic plants float?
 - Answer: b) Air spaces
2. Which plant is known for capturing insects?
 - Answer: c) Venus flytrap
3. What do non-green plants rely on for nutrition?
 - Answer: c) Other plants or decaying matter

4. Which of the following is an example of a terrestrial plant?

- Answer: c) Rose

5. What is the main function of roots in terrestrial plants?

- Answer: c) Anchoring and absorbing nutrients
-

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Terrestrial plants have strong **roots** that anchor them to the soil.
 2. **Aquatic** plants have leaves that float on the water surface.
 3. Carnivorous plants capture and digest **insects** for nutrients.
 4. Mistletoe is an example of a **parasitic (non-green)** plant.
 5. Adaptations help plants survive in their **environments**.
-

C. Write T for True statements and F for False statements.

1. Aquatic plants have strong stems to withstand water currents. — **F**
 2. Venus flytrap is a type of aquatic plant. — **F**
 3. Non-green plants rely on sunlight for photosynthesis. — **F**
 4. Terrestrial plants have roots that absorb water and nutrients. — **T**
 5. Adaptations are special features that help plants survive. — **T**
-

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are some adaptations of terrestrial plants?

- They have strong roots for anchoring and absorbing nutrients, broad leaves to capture sunlight, and strong stems to stand upright.

2. How do aquatic plants adapt to their environment?

- They have floating leaves, flexible stems that bend with water currents, and air spaces in their tissues to help them float.

3. Why do carnivorous plants capture insects?

- They live in soil poor in nutrients and capture insects to get the necessary nutrition.

4. What is a non-green plant, and how does it get nutrients?

- A non-green plant lacks chlorophyll and cannot make its own food; it gets nutrients by attaching to other plants (parasitic) or from decaying matter (saprophytic).

5. Why are adaptations important for plants?

- Adaptations are essential features that help plants survive in their specific environments.

E. Give two examples of the following.

1. **Aquatic plants:** Waterlily, Lotus
2. **Terrestrial plants:** Mango tree, Rose
3. **Carnivorous plants:** Venus flytrap, Pitcher plant
4. **Non-green plants:** Mistletoe, Mushrooms