

Lesson—How Plants Adapt

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Read the descriptions and name the plants. You can pick your answers from the help box.

1. This plant gets its name from the fact that it literally comes back to life from the brink of drying up. It can survive long periods of heavy drought by curling up and appearing dead. As soon as it gets a little water, it uncurls and reopens. _____



2. This parasitic plant grows on the branches of shrubs and trees. It anchors itself upon the tree and absorb water and nutrients from its host. It produces white berries which carry a single seed. _____

3. This desert plant is known for the capacity of its tissues to retain water. The sponge-like tissue stores water, and as more and more water enters, the skin of the cactus continues to expand to accommodate it. _____



4. This aquatic herb floats on water on its bloated, air-filled, spongy leaf stalks. Its special adaptations allow it to grow even in toxic water. An aggressive invader, it can form thick mats over the water surface, thus cutting off oxygen supply for other water plants. _____

5. These trees grow in the tropical deltas and along ocean edges and river estuaries. They have wide-spreading stilt roots to stay erect in the tidal mud and trap nutritious organic matter. _____



mistletoe resurrection fern saguaro mangroves water hyacinth

Homework

Do Lesson-Tribes of India, Pg no. 24 in your books.

Answers

Worksheet -1 Subject: - G.K Class: - VII Teacher:-Mrs. Suudha Sharma

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2. Mistletoe
3. Saguaro
4. Water hyacinth
5. Mangroves