



CLASS 2 EVS · 2026-27

Class 2 EVS Plants and Animals Worksheet

Grouping plants and animals

60

QUESTIONS

25

MINUTES

5

EXERCISES

This belongs to _____

Date _____

WHAT YOU'LL GET GOOD AT

- Group animals as herbivore, carnivore or omnivore and give a reason.
- Group plants as trees, shrubs, herbs and creepers.
- Match an animal to the place it lives and say why it suits.

Take your time, and have a go at every one. If you get stuck, look at the orange box — Ollie has already done one for you.

Class 2 EVS Plants and Animals Worksheet

Grouping plants and animals · 60 questions · tick each box as you finish

Exercise 1 of 5 · 16 questions Write H for herbivore, C for carnivore and O for omnivore. ☐

WRITE THE ANSWER

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Cow -> H. Herbivores eat only plants, carnivores eat only meat, omnivores eat both. Cows eat grass alone, so H. Bear and crow eat both, so O - those two catch children out most.

1) Cow

2) Lion

3) Bear

4) Goat

5) Tiger

6) Crow

7) Deer

8) Dog

9) Rabbit

10) Cat

11) Elephant

12) Sparrow

13) Horse

14) Leopard

15) Buffalo

16) Fox

Exercise 2 of 5 · 12 questions Write T for tree, S for shrub, H for herb and C for creeper. ☐

WRITE THE ANSWER

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Mango -> T. Trees are tall with a hard woody trunk. Shrubs are shorter with many woody stems from the ground. Herbs are small with soft green stems. Creepers spread along the ground or climb. Feel the stem if you can - soft means herb.

1) Mango

2) Rose

3) Mint (pudina)

4) Money plant

5) Neem

6) Tulsi

7) Banyan

8) Hibiscus

9) Coriander (dhania)

10) Grapevine

11) Peepal

12) Jasmine

Exercise 3 of 5 · 10 questions Match the animal to where it lives. ☐

MATCH THE PAIRS

1) Fish

2) Camel

3) Polar bear

4) Monkey

5) Frog

6) Lion

7) Duck

8) Earthworm

9) Bat

10) Crocodile

Exercise 4 of 5 · 10 questions Answer in one line - this is about why, not just what.

WRITE THE ANSWER

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Why does a duck float easily? -> Its feathers have oil on them so they do not get soaked, and its webbed feet push water. Give the reason, not just the fact - 'because it is a water bird' is not an answer, it is the question repeated.

1) Why does a camel not need to drink water often?

2) Why can a fish not live on land?

3) Why do birds have light, hollow bones?

4) Why do plants need sunlight?

5) Why does a polar bear have thick fur?

6) Why do a lion's teeth differ from a cow's?

7) Why do ducks float easily on water?

8) Why do roots grow downwards into the soil?

9) Why does a cactus have spines instead of leaves?

10) Why can a monkey climb trees so easily?

Exercise 5 of 5 · 12 questions Which part of the plant do we eat? Write root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit or seed.

WRITE THE ANSWER

1) Radish

2) Cabbage

3) Broccoli

4) Wheat

5) Sugarcane

6) Tomato

7) Carrot

8) Spinach

9) Cauliflower

10) Rice

11) Potato

12) Mango



All done? How did that feel?

Colour in a star. Three stars means you could teach it to someone else.



Tricky · Getting there · Easy now



Answer key

For grown-ups

Class 2 EVS Plants and Animals Worksheet · keep this page back until your child has finished.

1. Write H for herbivore, C for carnivore and O for omnivore.

- 1) H
- 2) C
- 3) O
- 4) H
- 5) C
- 6) O
- 7) H
- 8) O
- 9) H
- 10) C
- 11) H
- 12) O
- 13) H
- 14) C
- 15) H
- 16) O

2. Write T for tree, S for shrub, H for herb and C for creeper.

- 1) T
- 2) S
- 3) H
- 4) C
- 5) T
- 6) S
- 7) T
- 8) S
- 9) H
- 10) C
- 11) T
- 12) S

3. Match the animal to where it lives.

- 1) Fish - water
- 2) Camel - desert
- 3) Polar bear - very cold snowy places
- 4) Monkey - forest and trees
- 5) Frog - near ponds, both land and water
- 6) Lion - forest and grassland
- 7) Duck - ponds and lakes
- 8) Earthworm - in the soil
- 9) Bat - caves and dark places
- 10) Crocodile - rivers and swamps

4. Answer in one line - this is about why, not just what.

- 1) It stores fat in its hump and loses very little water, so it can go a long time without drinking.
- 2) It breathes through gills, which only work in water - it cannot take in air the way we do.
- 3) So that they are light enough to fly.
- 4) To make their own food - plants cannot eat, so they make food using sunlight, water and air.
- 5) To keep it warm in the very cold places where it lives.
- 6) A lion has sharp pointed teeth for tearing meat; a cow has flat teeth for grinding grass.
- 7) Their feathers have oil so they do not get soaked, and their webbed feet push the water.
- 8) To hold the plant firmly in the soil and to reach the water stored there.
- 9) Spines lose far less water than leaves, which matters in a desert.
- 10) It has long arms and a strong grip, and its tail helps it balance.

5. Which part of the plant do we eat? Write root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit or seed.

- 1) Root
- 2) Leaf
- 3) Flower
- 4) Seed
- 5) Stem
- 6) Fruit
- 7) Root
- 8) Leaf
- 9) Flower
- 10) Seed
- 11) Stem
- 12) Fruit

WHILE YOUR CHILD WORKS

- The 'why' exercise is the one that matters most and the one most likely to be skipped. It is the first time EVS asks for a reason rather than a name, and that habit is exactly what Class 6 Science later demands.
- Bear and crow are the omnivores children most often mark wrong, because both feel like they should belong to one group. Both genuinely eat plants and meat.
- For plant groups, feel the stem where you can. Soft and green means herb; hard and woody means tree or shrub. It settles in seconds physically and takes weeks from a page.

**Spotted a gap while marking?**

A free assessment is one live class with a matched teacher - no card, nothing to cancel. Afterwards you get an honest note on what they noticed.

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