

CHAPTER -1

SUPER SENSES

2MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the different senses mentioned in the lesson?

ANSWER:

The different senses mentioned in the lesson are sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.

2. How do animals use their sense of smell to communicate?

ANSWER:

Animals use their sense of smell to leave trails or marks on the ground, helping them communicate with others.

3. Why do some birds move their necks frequently?

ANSWER:

Birds move their necks frequently because their eyes are fixed and cannot move. Turning their heads helps them see different directions.

4. How did the ant know that the other ants were not from this group?

ANSWER:

Animals also have different senses. They can see, hear, taste, smell and feel. By using these senses, the ants could identify that the other ants were not from this group.

5. How did the guard ant recognize this ant?

ANSWER:

By using its smelling sense, the guard ant could recognize this ant.

6. What is the purpose of a tiger's roar?

ANSWER:

A tiger's roar serves various purposes, including expressing anger, calling out to a mate, and marking its territory.

7. How do mosquitoes locate humans?

ANSWER:

Mosquitoes locate humans by detecting the smell of their bodies, the smell of the soles of their feet, and the heat emitted by their bodies.

8. Name the animals that you would be able to recognize only by their smell, without seeing them.

ANSWER:

We can recognize animals like sheep, goats, cows, dogs, cats, etc., by their smell.

9. Did you ever come across any smell in a crowded place such as a fair, bus, train, etc?

ANSWER:

Yes, I could smell the smoke coming from the bus.

10. What is the role of a sloth's long sleep in its survival?

ANSWER:

A sloth's long sleep helps conserve energy and ensures it can survive on the leaves of the tree it lives on.

11. What is the purpose of a tiger's whiskers?

ANSWER:

A tiger's whiskers are very sensitive and help sense movements or vibrations in the air, aiding in navigating in the dark and finding prey.

12. Why do some animals exhibit different behaviors before natural disasters like earthquakes?

ANSWER:

Some animals exhibit different behaviors before natural disasters because they can sense changes in the environment and anticipate danger.

13. The names of ten animals whose ears can be seen?

ANSWER:

Animals whose ears can be seen are elephants, deer, dogs, goats, zebra, lions, cows, cats, buffalo, and sheep.

14. The names of some animals whose ears are bigger than our ears.

ANSWER:

Animals whose ears are bigger than our ears are giraffes, cows, zebra, elephants, buffalo, etc.

5MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write the names of five things whose smell you like and five things whose smell you do not like.

ANSWER:

I like the smell of	I don't like the smell of
1. flower	1. chemicals
2. perfume	2. garbage
3. tasty food	3. gutter
4. incense sticks	4. decaying things
5. cool breeze	5. fertilizers

2. Given here is the sleeping time of some animals. Write below each picture for how many hours a day that animal sleeps.



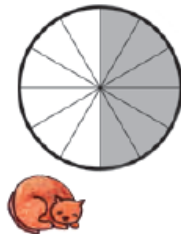
Cow _____



Python _____



Giraffe _____



Cat _____

ANSWER:

Cow sleeps for four hours a day.

Python sleeps for eighteen hours a day.

Giraffe sleeps for two hours a day.

The cat sleeps for twelve hours a day.

3. When you see different animals, do you have any questions about them? Make a list of ten such questions.

ANSWER:

Yes, when I see different animals, a few questions arise about them like:

1. Why is this animal in a different color?
2. What do they eat?
3. For how long do they sleep?
4. Is it carnivores or herbivores?
5. Does it lay eggs?
6. Will it understand our language?
7. How do they communicate?
8. Why is it in the forest and not at home?
9. What is the lifespan of these animals?
10. How do they face bad weather?

4. The tiger is one of the most alert animals. And yet, today tigers are in danger. What do you think are some of the dangers to tigers in the jungle?

ANSWER:

Even today, there are some dangers to tigers in the jungle. The biggest threat is from the hunters who kill them for their skin. Lions are also a threat to tigers since they are more powerful than tigers. They also face dangers from forest fires, destruction of trees, humans, etc.

5. Can human beings also be a threat to animals? How?

ANSWER:

Yes, human beings are also a threat to animals. The increase in human population has led to the destruction of forests. This reduces the natural habitat for animals. Mainly humans kill animals for their skin, for example, deer are killed for their skin, elephants for their tusks, rhinos for their horns, tigers for their skin, etc.

6. Give examples of animals that may have a very strong sense of sight, hearing, or smell.

ANSWER:

Animals that may have a very strong sense of sight, hearing, or smell are:

1. Dogs can hear the minute sound of footsteps.

2. Mosquitoes can find humans by the sense of their heat or smell of the foot.
3. An eagle can see its prey from a distance of two kilometers.
4. Some animals can behave differently if they sense some natural calamity may occur.

7. Discuss the sleeping-waking patterns of animals mentioned in the lesson, such as the sloth. Explain the adaptation of the sloth to its environment.

ANSWER:

The sloth spends most of its time sleeping, around 17 hours a day, while hanging upside down on a tree branch. This adaptation helps the sloth conserve energy and efficiently eat leaves from the same tree on which it lives.

8. Describe the unique features of a tiger's senses, including hearing, vision, and the role of whiskers.

ANSWER:

A tiger has sharp hearing, allowing it to distinguish between different sounds. Their vision is exceptional, especially at night. Whiskers are sensitive and aid in navigating in the dark by sensing movements or vibrations in the air.

9. Explain the role of scent marking in the animal kingdom, citing the example of tigers.

ANSWER:

Scent marking, like tigers marking their territory with urine, is a way for animals to communicate with others and establish dominance. Tigers use scent markings to avoid entering another tiger's territory.

10. Explain how mosquitoes locate humans and elaborate on the role of the sense of smell in this process.

ANSWER:

Mosquitoes locate humans by detecting the smell of their bodies, the soles of their feet, and the heat emitted by their bodies. The sense of smell helps mosquitoes find their hosts and is crucial for their survival.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Animals can recognize each other by leaving a _____ on the ground as they move. **(scent)**
2. Tigers mark their territory with their _____ to communicate with other tigers. **(urine)**
3. Some animals, like the sloth, spend most of their time _____ on tree branches. **(sleeping)**
4. The sense of _____ in some animals is so sharp that they can detect vibrations in the air using their whiskers. **(touch)**
5. In protected areas like the Jim Corbett National Park, hunting and destruction of the _____ are prohibited. **(Habitat)**
6. The experiment with ants revealed that they follow a _____ left on the ground by other ants. **(scent trail)**
7. Birds that have eyes on either side of their heads can focus on two different things, increasing their _____ of vision. **(range)**

8. Mosquitoes locate humans by detecting the _____ of their bodies, the smell of the soles of their feet, and the heat emitted by their bodies. **(smell)**

9. The sloth spends around _____ hours a day sleeping, hanging upside down on a tree branch. **(17)**

10. Tigers have a keen sense of _____, allowing them to distinguish between different sounds and locate prey. **(hearing)**

11. Scent marking, like tigers marking their territory with urine, is a way for animals to _____ with others and establish dominance. **(communicate)**

12. Animals like langurs and birds use _____ calls to alert others about potential dangers. **(warning)**

13. Lizards may disappear during the _____ season, seeking warmer places or undergoing hibernation. **(cold)**

14. In the experiment, blocking the path of ants with a pencil revealed their reliance on leaving a _____ trail to navigate. **(scent)**

15. Protected areas, such as Jim Corbett National Park, play a vital role in biodiversity conservation by prohibiting _____ and habitat destruction. **(Hunting)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What sense do animals use to find their friends by their smell?

- A) Sight
- B) Taste
- C) Smell
- D) Touch

Answer: C) Smell

2. How do birds estimate distance using their eyes?

- A) By closing one eye
- B) By turning their heads
- C) By focusing both eyes on an object
- D) By using their beaks

Answer: C) By focusing both eyes on an object

3. Why do some birds move their necks frequently?

- A) To show off
- B) To communicate
- C) Because their eyes are fixed
- D) For exercise

Answer: C) Because their eyes are fixed

4. What is the primary way mosquitoes locate humans?

- A) Sight
- B) Sound
- C) Smell
- D) Taste

Answer: C) Smell

5. How many hours does a sloth spend sleeping each day?

- A) 8 hours
- B) 12 hours

C) 17 hours

D) 24 hours

Answer: C) 17 hours

6. What is the main purpose of a tiger's whiskers?

A) For grooming

B) To measure temperature

C) To sense movements or vibrations

D) For balance

Answer: C) To sense movements or vibrations

7. What do animals use to communicate warnings about dangers?

A) Sound

B) Smell

C) Touch

D) Sight

Answer: A) Sound

8. Which of the following senses is especially heightened in some animals at night?

- A) Sight
- B) Smell
- C) Hearing
- D) Taste

Answer: C) Hearing

9. How do animals mark their territory, as mentioned in the lesson?

- A) By singing
- B) By leaving footprints
- C) By scent marking
- D) By changing colors

Answer: C) By scent marking

10. Why are protected areas like Jim Corbett National Park important?

- A) For shopping
- B) For habitat destruction
- C) For biodiversity conservation
- D) For industrial activities

Answer: C) For biodiversity conservation

SUMMARY

The lesson "Super Senses" explores the remarkable sensory abilities of animals and how they utilize these senses for survival. Animals possess a diverse range of senses, including sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. The narrative unfolds with anecdotes like ants following scent trails, showcasing their unique communication method. Birds, with eyes on either side of their heads, expand their range of vision, adapting to different situations.

The lesson delves into intriguing experiments, such as blocking ants' paths and revealing their reliance on scent trails. It also explores how mosquitoes locate humans through the sense of smell. Animals like dogs mark territories using their sense of smell, while others, like the silkworm, locate mates over long distances.

The text introduces sleeping-waking patterns, featuring the sloth, which spends the majority of its time hanging upside down on tree branches. Tigers, with heightened senses, use scent marking, hearing, and vision for communication and survival. The importance of protected areas like Jim Corbett National Park in preserving biodiversity is emphasized, highlighting the need to curb hunting and habitat destruction.