

apter - 2 Animal Life

KWL Chart	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;">What we know</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;">What we want to know</div>

Worksheet 1

Habitat

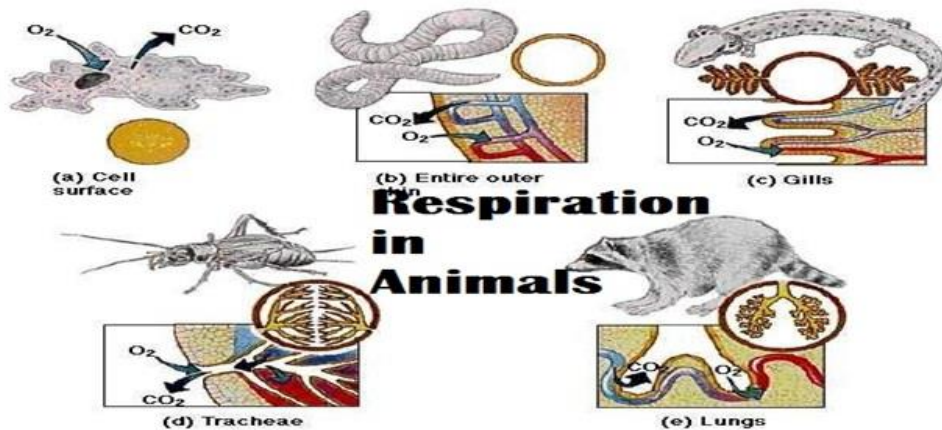
I. Name the habitat of the following animals.

1. Camel: **Desert**
2. Fish: **Aquatic**
3. Polar bear: **North pole (Arctic)**
4. Frog: **Amphibian (land and water)**
5. Lion: **Jungle/grasslands/Forest**

II. Define habitat. In what ways are animals dependent on their habitat?

The home or natural surroundings of an animal is called its habitat.

Animals depend on their habitat for air, water, food and shelter.



Worksheet - 2

Breathing in Animals

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Animals need the gas in the air called _____ to live.
2. Land animals take in oxygen with their _____ while most water animals breathe through _____.
3. Animals use oxygen to get the _____ from food.
4. A dolphin comes to the surface of water to _____.
5. Exchange of gases takes place in humans in _____.

1. Oxygen 2. Lungs, gills 3. Energy 4. Breathe 5. Lungs

II. Complete the following table:

Animals	Breathing Organ	Animals	Breathing Organ
Prawn	Gills	Housefly	Spiracles
Parrot	Lungs	Snake	Lungs
Earthworm	Body surface	Crabs	Gills
Lizard	Lungs	Amoeba	Body Surface





III. A dog put under water will die after a while, in spite of oxygen present in water.

Why?

This is because their breathing organ is lungs which are not suitable for taking oxygen dissolved in water. Only gills can take in oxygen dissolved in water.

III. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following animals breathe through gills?

(A)		(B)	
(C)		(D)	

A) D only

B) Only A and C

C) Only B and C

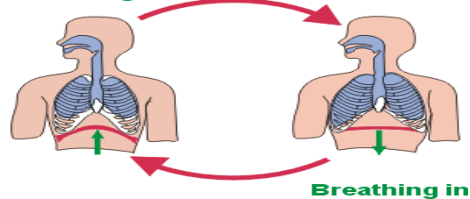
D) Only A, B and C

Worksheet -3

Breathing through lungs

I. How do humans breathe?

Breathing out



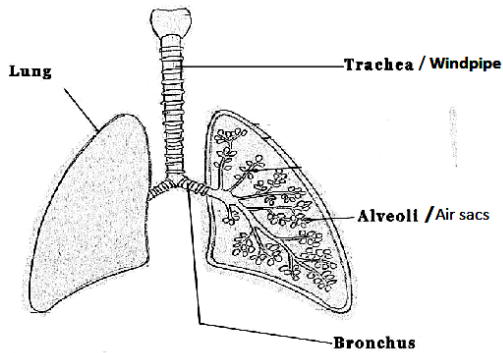
Breathing in

Humans breathe in air through their nose. The air is then carried to the lungs through the windpipe. Exchange of gases takes place in the lungs. The oxygen passes into the blood stream and carbon dioxide is released out.

II. Why do whales and dolphins need to come to the water surface every now and then?

This is done to breathe oxygen in air as their breathing organ is lungs which are not suitable for taking oxygen dissolved in water.

III. Draw neat and labelled diagram of human lungs.



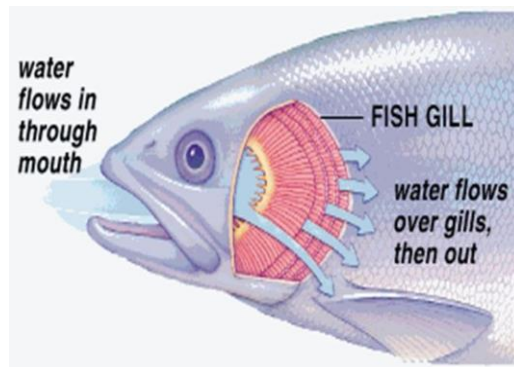
Worksheet - 4

Breathing through gills

I. Fishes breathe through gills. How does this process take place?

Ans- As water flows over gills, the fish takes in oxygen that is dissolved in water and releases carbon dioxide into the water. The water then flows out through the gill flaps.

II. Draw neat and labelled diagram of a fish.



III. Choose the correct answer.

1. The figure shows an animal. Which of the following animals breathes in the same way as the animal shown below?



- A) Prawn
- B) Caterpillar
- C) Whale
- D) Worm

Worksheet - 5

Breathing through moist skin and spiracles

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Frogs breathe through _____ when on land.
2. Insects breathe through _____.
3. _____ do not have red coloured blood because of absence of _____. They have _____ which acts as _____ carrier.

1. Lungs 2. Spiracles 3. Insects, haemoglobin, haemocyanin, oxygen

II. Arpit thinks that a tadpole is a fish as it lives in water and breathes through gills. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.

No, Arpit is not right. A tadpole lives in water, so it has gills for breathing but as it becomes adult frog its gills are lost and lungs develop. On land, frogs breathe with the help of their lungs and in water with its moist skin.

III. How is breathing of tadpole different from breathing of Frog?

The adult form of tadpole is frog.

- Tadpole breathes through gills.
- Frog breathes through lungs when on land and moist skin while in water.

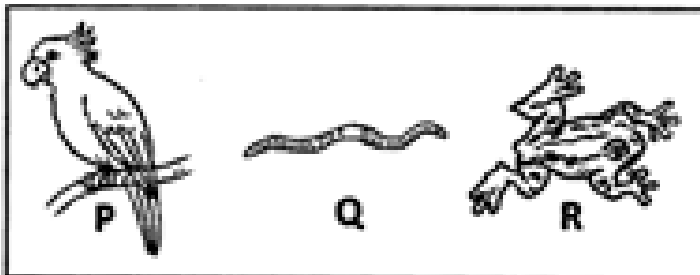
IV. Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following animals and its respiratory organs is paired correctly.

	Adaptation	Function
(i)	Parrot	Lungs
(ii)	Fish	Gills
(iii)	Earthworm	Skin
(iv)	cockroach	Gills

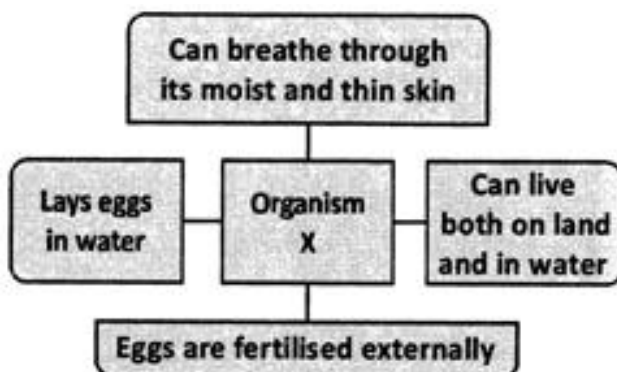
- A) Only (i) and (ii)
 B) Only (ii) and (iii)
 C) Only (i) and (iv)
 D) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

3. Observe the organisms below. Which of these animals breathe through moist skin?






- A) Only P and Q
 B) Only P and R
 C) Only Q and R
 D) P Q and R

4. Study the concept map below. Which of the following can organism X be?



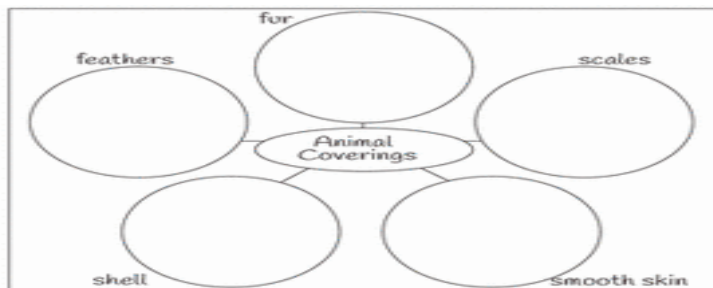
- A) 

- B) 
- C) 
- D) 

Work sheet - 6

Body Coverings

I. Complete the following table:



1. Fur - Sheep, rabbit, fox, mink, polar bear, arctic fox
2. Feathers - birds
3. Scales - snake, lizards, crocodile, fish
4. Shell - snail, tortoise, turtle, pila, unio
5. Smooth skin - humans, pig, hippopotamus

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Feathers are the body covering of **birds**.
2. Snail and tortoise are protected by a hard **shell**.

III. Answer the following:

1. Bodies of both reptile and fish are covered with scales. Mention any two difference between scales of reptiles and fish.

Fish have a layer of flexible overlapping scales which do not allow water to enter their body.

Reptiles have horny scales that prevent water loss from their bodies.

2. Bodies of certain animals like snail and tortoise are protected by a hard shell. Why?

Ans. 1. The shell protects them from their enemies.

- 2. Prevents their bodies from drying out**

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Study the table given below. Which of these is incorrectly matched?

i)

Animal	Outer covering
polar bear	Fur

ii)

Animal	Outer covering
leopard	Feather

iii)

Animal	Outer covering
Turtle	Shell

iv)

Animal	Outer covering
snake	Scales

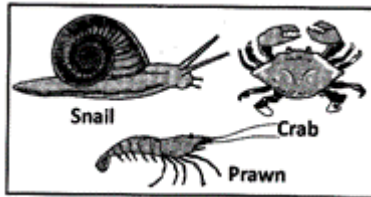
A) ii

B) i and ii

C) ii and iii

D) i, iii and iv

2. The animals given below are similar in some way. Name the feature common to all these.



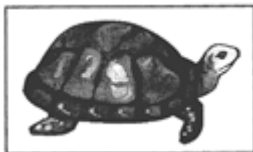
A) Scales

B) Feathers

C) Shells

D) Moist skin

3. Look at the figure given below. It has few predators because of its



A) Big feet.

B) Small eyes.

C) Hard shell.

D) Large mouth.

Worksheet - 7

Feeding habits in Animals

I. Give two examples for each.

1. Gnawing animals: squirrels, rabbits, rats

2. Cud chewing animals: cow, buffalo, goat, deer, camel

3. Animals that swallow food: lizard, snake, frog

4. Animals that tear the flesh: lion, tiger, dog, leopard

II Choose the correct answer:

1. The mouthparts of a butterfly help them to suck

a. water

b. blood

c. nectar

d. sugar

2. An example of a rodent is

a. rat

b. dog

c. cat

d. tiger

3. Frogs have _____ tongue.

a. sticky

b. coiled

c. piercing

d. spongy pad like

4. Sparrows have _____ beaks for crushing the seeds.

a. sharp hooked

b. sharp pointed

c. short strong

d. broad spoon like

III. Do omnivores have sharp teeth like carnivores, or flat teeth like herbivores? Explain
Omnivores have both sharp teeth like carnivores and flat teeth like herbivores as they eat both plant products and flesh of other animals.

IV. Read the information about an animal 'X' in the box given below.

Animal x eats plant parts. It gives birth to young ones and feeds them with milk.

Identify the animal 'X'.

- A) Fox
- B) Goat
- C) Tiger
- D) Lion

Worksheet - 8

Movements in land animals and reptiles

I. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Horses | a. four wings (4) |
| 2. Fish | b. paddles (3) |
| 3. Turtle | c. flippers (6) |
| 4. Butterfly | d. scales on lower side (5) |
| 5. Snakes | e. fins (2) |
| 6. Penguin | f. hoofs (1) |

II. Both snakes and crocodiles are reptiles. However, they move by using different parts of their body. How is their movement different from each other?

- Crocodiles have short limbs which help them to crawl.
- Snakes crawl with the help of scales present on the underside of their bodies.

Worksheet - 9

Movements in insects and birds

I. Anu was surprised to learn to know that an ant is an insect, but a spider is not. Observe the pictures carefully and explain why spider is not an insect.



An insect has 6 legs. So, ant is an insect, but a spider has 8 legs so it is not an insect.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Birds can fly due to light body weight. This is due to

- A) Hard bones.
- B) Soft bones.
- C) Cylindrical bones
- D) Hollow bones.

2. The diagrams below show a bird and a bat. In what way are the two animals similar?



- A) They both have wings.
- B) They both lay eggs.
- C) They both have beaks.
- D) They both have feathers.

3. How are birds adapted for flight?

A: their body shape
B: smooth waxy feathers
C: hollow bones
D: beaks

- A) Only A and B
- B) Only C and D
- C) Only A, B and C
- D) A, B, C and D

4. The organisms given below are similar as they all



- A) Crawl.
- B) Fly.
- C) Eat insects.
- D) Take care of their young ones

Worksheet - 10

Movements in aquatic animals

I. Name the organ that help the aquatic animal to swim:

- a) Fish-_____ b) Duck and frogs -_____
- b) Penguins -_____ d) Turtle-_____

a. fins b. webbed feet c. flippers d. Paddle like limbs

II. Look at the pictures and answer the question below.



A tortoise lives on a land and a turtle lives in water. How do their limbs help them to live on land and in water respectively?

A tortoise has short limbs with toe like structures to give a grip on land. Turtles have paddle like limbs to swim in water.

III. Choose the correct answer.

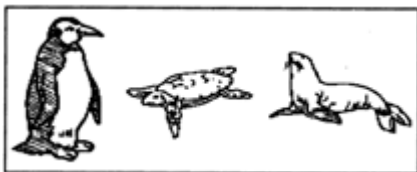
1. Given below are adaptations that allow aquatic animals to move easily in water.

A: a streamlined body.
B: breathing tubes.
C: webbed feet.
D: gills.
E: fins

Which of the above help aquatic animals to move easily in water?

- A) Only A, B and E
B) Only A, C and E
C) Only A, B, C and E
D) A, B, C, D and E

2. Observe the animals given below: In what ways are these animals similar?



- (i) They have flippers to help them move in water.
- (ii) They can live both on land and in water.
- (iii) They have lungs to breathe in oxygen.

- A) Only i and iii
B) Only ii and iii
C) Only i and ii
D) i, ii and iii

Worksheet-11 Migration

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Monarch butterfly flies from _____ to _____ during winter.
2. The Siberian crane comes to _____ every winter to breed.
3. _____ is known as the greatest migrator.

1. Canada, Mexico 2. India 3. Arctic Tern

II. Who am I?

1. I fly from Canada to Mexico during winter. I am **Monarch butterfly**
2. I am an insect. I migrate in the summer and destroy standing crop. **Locusts**
3. I am a bird. I visit India every year during winter. I am **Siberian crane.**
4. I am a fish. I spend life in fresh water but travel to sea to breed. I am **Eel.**

III. Define migration. Why do animals migrate?

- The mass movement of animals over large distances is called migration.
- Animals migrate due to shortage of food, cold weather or to breed.

IV. Vocabulary Crossword - Answer the crossword with the help of clues.

[illegible]

7			6											
									8					
9														

Across

- 4. Animals who hunt other animals
- 8. Sharp, curved nails on an animal's foot
- 9. Animal that eats only meat

Down

- 1. Animal that eats only plants
- 2. Group of warm-blooded animals with hair or fur
- 3. Animal that is hunted and eaten
- 5. Back teeth
- 6. Animal that eats meat and plants
- 7. Front teeth

4. Predators 8. Claws 9. Carnivore

1. Herbivore 2. Mammals 3. Prey 5. Molars 6. Omnivore 7. Incisors

V. The figure shows an animal. How does the animal protect itself from extreme weather conditions?



- A) It undergoes hibernation.
- B) It has a very thick cover of feathers.
- C) It migrates to warmer places.
- D) It has folded skin.

What I learnt

My Questions

TEXT BOOK REFERENCE

1. Fill in the empty boxes	Page No 27	Completed/Pending
2. Fill in the blanks with correct option.	Page No 27	Completed/Pending
3. Tick the correct option	Page No 27	Completed/Pending
4. Correct and rewrite the sentences	Page No 28	Completed/Pending
5. Who's Lying	Page No 28	Completed/Pending

Activity: Power Point Presentation on your favourite animal. (Refer pg No.29)

*Observe a fish in an aquarium or any available resources. You will find flap on both sides of head. Note the movement of flap and the colour of gills.