

## **Animal Life**

**1. What is Habitat?**

Ans. The natural surrounding in which an animal lives is called its Habitat.

**2. What are the uses of Limbs for Animal?**

Ans. Animals use their limbs to move from one place to another, to look for food, to find shelter and to escape from their enemies. They also use their limbs to do various other activities such as catching and holding things.

**3. How many types of Limbs Human have?**

Ans. Human have two pairs of limbs.

- a. Forelimbs and
- b. Hindlimbs.

**4. What are the uses of Hindlimbs?**

Ans. The hindlimbs are called legs. Legs support the weight of the body and help to walk or run.

**5. What are the uses of legs?**

Ans. Legs support the weight of the body and help to walk or run.

**6. What is the use of limbs for Monkeys and apes?**

Ans. Monkey and apes such as gorillas, lemurs, and chimpanzees use both their forelimbs and hindlimbs to walk, run and climb.

**7. How Ducks can swim?**

Ans. Ducks have webbed feet that help them swim.

**8. How Lizards crawl on the walls?**

Ans. Lizards crawl on the ground or on the walls with the help of their limbs.

**9. How does snakes move?**

Ans. There are broad plates present on the lower side of Snakes bodies. With the help of these plates snakes can move.

**10. What are Fins?**

Ans. Fins are membrane like part extending from the body of a fish that helps in moving forward, sleeping or balancing the body in the water.

**11. How many types of Fins fish have? What are the uses of fins?**

Ans. All fishes usually have two paired fins corresponding to the forelimb and hindlimb of other animal and one or more unpaired fins. The tail also has a tail fin.

The paired fins serve as oars when the fish is swimming slowly. The unpaired fins serve in maintaining balance. The tail fin helps the fish move forward and also to change the direction.

**12. What is called Breathing?**

Ans. The process by which animals take oxygen and give carbon dioxide is called Breathing.

**13. What is Lung?**

Ans. The spongy, elastic bag-like organs that help in breathing in some animals is called Lung.

**14. What are the uses of Lungs?**

Ans. Air enters the lungs through the nostrils. In the lungs, exchange of gases takes place. Oxygen from the air is absorbed by the blood and carried to different parts of the body. Similarly, the blood gives up the carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is removed through the nostrils when the organism breathes out.

**15. What are Spiracles?**

Ans. Insects breath in air through small openings at the sides of their bodies. These openings are called Spiracles.

**16. What are the uses of Spiracles?**

Ans. The Spiracles lead into a network of breathing tubes called the tracheae or air tubes.

**17. How Tracheae help for breathing?**

Ans. The tracheae divide and sub-divide and pass into each and every tissue of the insect's body.

The tissues take in oxygen from the air in the tubes and give out carbon dioxide into the tubes. This air containing carbon dioxide is pumped out through the spiracles.

**18. What are Gill Filaments?**

Ans. Aquatic animal breath through Gills. Each gill is made up of a number of thin gill filaments which have a rich supply of blood.

**19. How Gills help for breathing for aquatic animals?**

Ans. Aquatic animals can breathe through special structures known as gills. They take in oxygen from the water and at the same time carbon dioxide in the blood passes out into water.

**20. How frogs can breathe?**

Ans. Frogs live partly in water and partly on land. When on land, they breathe through their lungs and when in water they breathe through their moist skin.

**21. Who are Herbivores Animals?**

Ans. The animals that get their energy from eating plants, are called Herbivores Animals.

Example: Cow, Goat, Deer etc.

\*\* Herbivores have **sharp incisors** for biting and **broad molars** for grinding the food.

**22. What are Rodents?**

Ans. Smaller herbivores nibble at nuts and fruits with their large incisors that grow throughout their life. Such animals are called Rodents.

Example: Squirrels.

**23. Who are Carnivores?**

Ans. The animals that gets food from killing and eating other animals are called Carnivores animals. Example: Lion, Tiger, Cat etc.

\*\* Carnivores have **sharp pointed canines** to tear flesh and **board molars** for chewing bones and flesh of their prey.

**24. Who are Omnivores animals?**

Ans. The animals that get energy from both plants and flesh are called Omnivores.

Example: Bear, Human

\*\* They use their **incisors, canines, and molars** to eat different kinds of food.

**25. Who are Scavengers?**

Ans. The animals who get their energy from dead animals are called Scavengers.

Ex: Vultures, Hyenas. Etc.

\*\* Their mouth parts are adopted to eat the flesh of other animals.

**26. Write the difference between Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores and Scavengers.**

Ans.

Herbivores	Carnivores	Omnivores	Scavengers
They get their energy from eating plants	They get their energy from eating flesh.	They get energy from both plants and flesh	They get their energy from dead animals
They have <b>sharp incisors</b> for biting and <b>broad molars</b> for grinding the food.	They have <b>sharp pointed canines</b> to tear flesh and <b>broad molars</b> for chewing bones and flesh of their prey	They use their <b>incisors, canines, and molars</b> to eat different kinds of food	Their mouth parts are adopted to eat the flesh of other animals.
Example: Cow, Goat, Deer	Example: Lion, Tiger, Cat	Example: Bear, Human	Example: Vultures, Hyenas

**27. How Carnivores birds catch small animals?**

Ans. Carnivores birds like Eagles, Owls, Kites etc. have hooked beaks, through these beaks they catch small animals like rat.

**28. How Woodpeckers drill into trees?**

Ans. Woodpeckers have **chisel shape beaks** for drilling into trees to look for insects.

**29. What is Proboscis?**

Ans. The mouth part of a butterfly is modified into a long sucking tube. This tube is known as proboscis. Through this tube butterfly sucks nectar from flowers. When it is not used the proboscis remains coiled.

**30. How frogs catch insects?**

Ans. Frogs feed mostly on insects such as flies and beetles. The frog uses its sticky tongue to capture its prey. The tongue is attached to the mouth at the front end and is free from the back. When it wants to catch a prey, it shoots out its tongue and the prey sticks to the tongue. The tongue is now folded back with the insect sticking to it.

**31. What is Scale?**

Ans. Fish, Snakes and Lizards are some animals who have a cover on their outer body surface. This hard cover is called Scale. This scale of fish is overlapping and waterproof. The scales of snakes and lizards are leathery, preventing water loss from their bodies.

**32. What are Shells?**

Ans. The bodies of turtles, snails, and tortoises are covered with hard covers that protect their soft bodies, this hard cover is called Shells.

**33. How Polar Bear, Yaks survive in winter?**

Ans. The bodies of Polar Bear, Yaks are covered with thick hair or fur. This fur keeps them warm. So that they can survive in winter.

**34. What are feathers?**

Ans. The bodies of birds are covered with feathers. The feathers on the wings help them to fly. Some feathers help them to keep warm.

**35. Why are spiders not called insects?**

Ans. Spiders are not called insects because-

- a. A spider body is divided into 2 parts but an insect's body has 3 parts.
- b. A spider has 8 legs, but an insect has 6
- c. Most of the insects have wings and antennae but spider do not.

**36. What is Migration?**

Ans. Some animals travel long distances every year to escape the extreme cold weather, to give birth to their young once, or in search of food.

They return to their original homes when the environmental conditions become favorable. This long journey in animals is called Migration.

Ex. Whales, Eels, Some Birds etc.

**37. How Migrant animals find their ways?**

Ans. Migrating animals find their way by orienting themselves with the help of the sun and stars. Some use landforms such as river valleys, mountain ranges and coasts.

**38. What is Hibernation?**

Ans. Some animals become inactive during the winter months. They sleep for a long period of time in underground burrows or caves. This is called Hibernation.

Example: Snake, Bears, Frog, Snails etc.

**39. How Hibernation helps the animals?**

Ans. The hibernation habit helps the animals to conserve the energy when sufficient food is not available during the harsh weather conditions. Animals use the fat stored in their bodies to get the energy required to survive during the period of inactivity.

**40. What is Aestivation?**

Ans. Some desert animals become inactive during the summer months when water becomes scarce. Such summer inactivity in animals is called aestivation.