

Worksheet 10 Subject: - Science Class: - V Teacher: - Mrs. Harpreet Kaur

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 15.05.2020

Ch 2: Animals and Their Lifestyle

Visit this link: <https://youtu.be/shn0YAe3LmY>

Q1 Define

A) Herbivores

B) Carnivores

C) Omnivores

D) Migration

E) Breeding Grounds

F) Forelimbs

G) Hind limbs

H) Hibernation

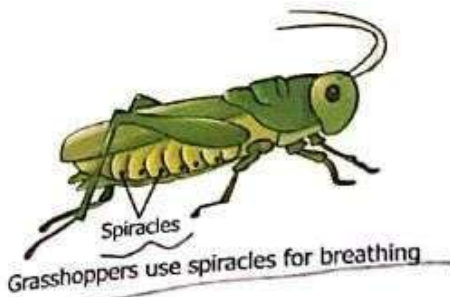
I) Torpor

J) Aestivation

Diagrams:

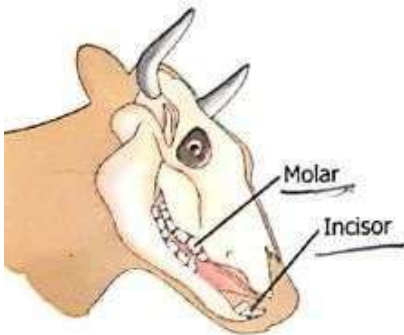
a) pairs of fins in fish

b) migratory birds and animals



Types of Teeth

- Incisors : Biting teeth
- Canines : Tearing teeth
- Pre-molars :Cracking teeth
- Molars : Grinding teeth



A cow has sharp incisors, and flat and broad molars



- **Spiracles:** Insects do not have blood in them so their body parts are directly supplied with oxygen through tiny air holes called **spiracles**. Cockroaches and grasshoppers have spiracles on their bodies to breathe. They have a network of air tubes called **tracheae** (singular: trachea) present in their bodies. These directly deliver oxygen to their body parts.
- **Others:** Some animals are capable of living in different types of habitats. For example, amphibians are adapted to live both on land and in water. So these have more than one organ for breathing. For example, inside the water, a frog breathes through its **moist skin** while on land, it breathes through **lungs**. Other animals that breathe through moist skin are earthworms, newts, etc.

Did You Know?

The blood contains an oxygen carrying pigment, called haemoglobin, which gives it red colour.

FEEDING HABITS IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS

All animals need to eat food. Food provides energy and nutrients to grow and perform various activities. Food also keeps the body healthy and strong. Different animals eat different types of food and hence have different feeding habits. Animals possess special features to help them in feeding. Their teeth and mouth are adapted to the type of food they eat.

- **Herbivores:** These animals feed on plants only, like cows, elephants, giraffes, horses and deer. They use their well developed sharp incisors to cut their food, and flat and broad molars to grind and chew it. Some herbivores, like squirrels, mice and rabbits **nibble** at their food. They use their small and sharp incisors to gnaw at their food, like fruits and seeds.

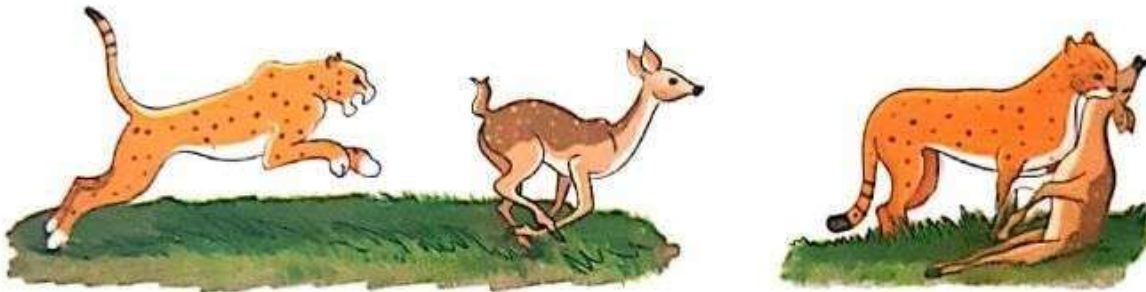


A stork has sharp, dagger-like beak

- **Birds** use beaks and claws to catch and eat their food. These are different for different birds. For example, heron and stork have sharp, dagger-like beaks, which help them to catch fish. On the other hand, parrot has strong, curved beak that helps it to eat nuts and hard fruits, and sharp claws to hold its food. Birds of prey have strong talons (claws) that help them to catch their prey.

MOVEMENT IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS

Movement is important for animals. They move in search of food, to escape from their enemies, to look for shelter and to breed safely. Animals living in different habitats have different means to move from one place to the other.



Animals move in search of food



crocodile moves with its four short legs

Movement on land

- **Terrestrial animals** generally have four legs to move. Their two front limbs are called **forelimbs**, while the two limbs at the back are called **hindlimbs**. Some animals, such as kangaroos and humans move only on their hind limbs.
- **Reptiles** like lizards, crocodiles and turtles usually crawl on land with the help of their four short legs. A crocodile can also swim in water with the help of its short legs and long tail. Reptiles, such as snakes, do not have legs. They have scales or plates on the underside of their body, which help them in movement.

Snake has scales for movement



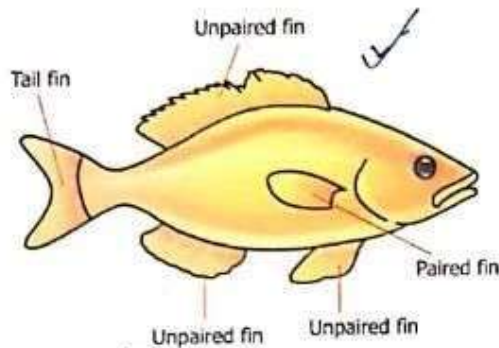


Insects have wings and legs for movement

- Insects move with the help of legs or wings. Insects, like ants and cockroaches have six legs to move. Grasshoppers use their strong hindlimbs to jump.
- Frogs jump with the help of their long and strong hindlimbs on land.

Movement in water

Movement in water is accomplished by fins, flippers and tail movements.

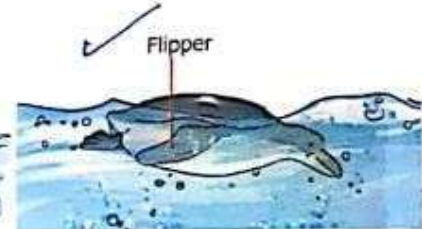


A fish has a streamlined body and fins to swim

- Fishes have a streamlined body that offers minimum friction to move against water and help them to swim fast. They use fins for maintaining balance and to change direction under water.
- Turtles and penguins have flippers that help them to move in water. Penguins' flippers are actually short but strong wings.
- Frogs and ducks paddle and swim in water with the help of their webbed feet.

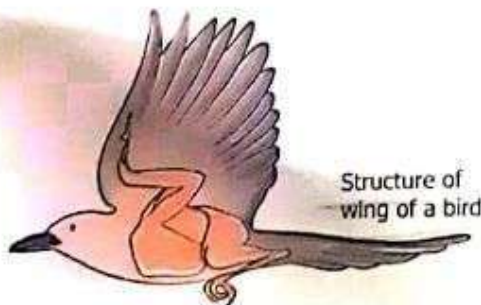


A duck paddles with its webbed feet



A penguin has flippers to move in water

Movement in air



- Birds fly in the air with the help of their wings, which are covered with feathers. Their wings are actually modified forelimbs. These wings remain attached to their chest with the help of strong muscles.
- Birds use their hindlimbs to land, perch, walk, run and hop. Bones of the birds are hollow which make their bodies light and help them in flying easily.
- All birds have wings and feathers but not all birds can fly. Emu, kiwi, ostrich and rhea are some flightless birds. They have large bodies but small wings that are too weak to help them fly.



Housefly do not have bones in their wings

- Some of the insects like butterflies, bees and houseflies can also fly. They have wings to fly which are different from those of birds. Unlike birds, their wings do not have bones or feathers.

Movement helps animals to migrate from one place to the other over larger distances.

MIGRATION

Migration is the mass movement of animals from one place to another in search of food, to avoid unfavourable weather conditions and/or to find nesting places. Many animals migrate regularly at a particular time of the year, to a specific place to give birth to their young ones. Such places are called **breeding grounds**. These animals travel back to their original habitat when their young ones mature.

In the colder regions of the Earth, animals migrate to warmer places in intense winter because food is not easily available in harsh and cold weather. Some animals migrate in summer season also.

Some birds like stork and sandpiper migrate to India to breed every year.

- A bird named **Arctic Tern** makes the longest migration in the animal world. From its nesting grounds on the islands in the Arctic Ocean, it flies south to Antarctica and returns back later, twice a year. It travels a distance of approximately 17,000 kms each way.
- The **orange and black Monarch Butterfly** flies every year in winter from Canada to Mexico and California, which are comparatively warmer places.

Apart from birds many other animals also show migration.

- Locusts** are also migratory animals (insects). They migrate in swarms in search of food. However, they cause destruction wherever they migrate to by eating and destroying standing crops.



Monarch Butterfly



Locust

Arctic Tern



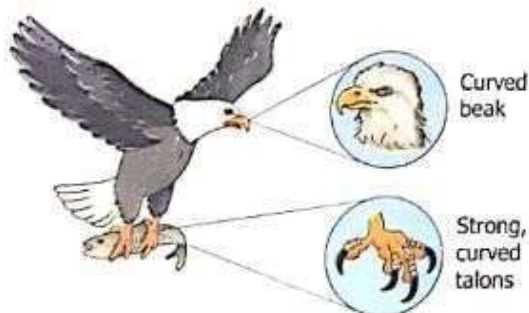
A wolf has sharp canines and strong molars



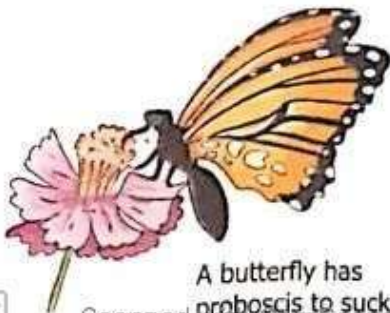
A snake eats its prey whole



A frog has long, sticky tongue to catch its prey



An eagle has talons and curved beak to hold and eat its prey



A butterfly has proboscis to suck nectar

- **Carnivores:** These animals feed on flesh of other animals, like tigers, lions, wolves and foxes. They catch and hold their prey with the help of their strong and sharp claws. Carnivores have sharp and pointed canines that help in tearing the flesh and strong molars to chew the meat.

Snakes are carnivores, and eat their prey whole. They do not have biting or chewing teeth. They have small hook-like teeth that help in holding the prey while swallowing. They also have false teeth or fangs in their upper jaw.

Frogs use their long, sticky tongue to catch insects and small worms. They stick out their tongue on which the prey sticks and then fold it back to swallow the prey. A frog's tongue is fixed in front and free at the back. It is opposite to the human tongue.

Eagles, vultures and kites have strong, curved claws called talons to catch their prey. They also have sharp and hooked beaks to tear the flesh.

- **Omnivores:** These animals eat plants as well as other animals, like bears, pigs, crows, squirrels, mice, rats and humans. They possess sharp incisors as well as broad molars to eat both kinds of food.
- **Insects:** Mosquitoes and butterflies have piercing, needle-like mouthparts that help them in piercing and sucking. Butterflies suck the nectar from flowers. Their mouthparts are called **proboscis**. Mosquitoes pierce the skin of animals and suck blood with their sharp piercing mouthparts.



Whales migrate to warmer part of the ocean



Snakes hibernate during winters



Bears sleep for long hours during winters

(Long Summer Sleep)

- Whales move from one part of the ocean to other warmer parts where they give birth to their young ones. Later both parents and children swim back to the original habitat.

Apart from migration, hibernation is another way to cope with the extreme climatic conditions.

HIBERNATION

Animals that do not move away from colder place usually sleep throughout the winters. This winter sleep is called hibernation. The deep sleep lasts for several months and helps these animals to keep away from extremely cold weather. When an animal hibernates, its heart begins to beat slow and its body temperature drops. Animals confine themselves into caves and burrows and go into deep sleep. Animals like bats, snakes, ground squirrels, frogs, spiders, rodents and some insect hibernate.

Bears sleep a lot during the winter but they do not truly hibernate. They sleep undisturbed for long hours but can be awakened easily. This kind of sleeping pattern is called torpor. They hardly eat during this period and use the fat stored up their bodies to survive.

Some animals show long sleeping pattern in summer also. This is called aestivation. Bees, frogs, snakes and snails show this.

Recap:

1. A habitat is the natural surroundings where an animal lives.
2. Different animals have features to help them live and survive in their habitat.
3. Different animals have different breathing organs, like lungs, gills, spiracles and moist skin.
4. Animals possess different features to help them feeding according to their feeding habits.
5. Animals use their limbs in the form of legs, fins, wings, flippers or paddles to move.
6. Animals migrate every year to avoid harsh weather conditions and also for feeding and breeding.
7. Hibernation is a long winter sleep to escape extreme cold conditions.



Arctic Tern



Monarch Butterfly



Locust



Scanned with CamScanner

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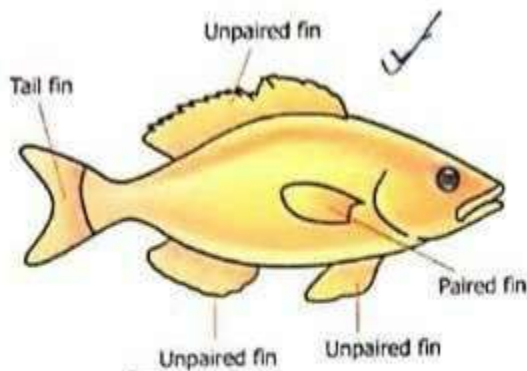
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