

CLASS – IV

SUBJECT– Science

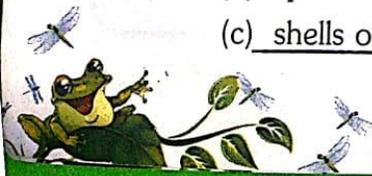
Topic – Adaptation in Animals

SOLUTION KEY-1

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct answer.

- The ability of an organism to adjust with the surroundings is called
(a) accommodation (b) adaptation
(c) aggregation (d) acceleration
- An animal that does not live in polar region is
(a) seal (b) penguin
(c) snail (d) polar bear
- The long winter sleep of some cold-blooded animals is called
(a) hibernation (b) aestivation
(c) respiration (d) regeneration
- The ability to merge with surroundings is called
(a) adaptation (b) camouflage
(c) metamorphosis (d) migration
- Animals like crabs, tortoise and snails prevent themselves from their predators by
(a) spines on the body (b) moving fast
(c) shells on the body (d) camouflage



B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

tail herbivore blubber hibernation amphibian

1. Animals of polar regions have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin that protect them from cold climate.
2. Fish have fins and tail which help them to swim.
3. hibernation is a long winter sleep in animals.
4. A giraffe is a herbivore.
5. Frog is an amphibian.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones.

1. The place where an animal lives is called its adaptation.
2. Terrestrial animals have limbs to move.
3. The fat deposition under the skin protects animals from cold climate.
4. Camel stores water in its hump.
5. All aquatic animals breathe through gills only.

D. Match the column.

Column A

1. Terrestrial
2. Polar
3. Aquatic
4. Arboreal
5. Camouflage

Column B

- (a) monkeys, tree frogs, birds 4
- (b) lion, elephant, rabbit, ants 1
- (c) leopard, tiger, chameleon, leaf insect 5
- (d) musk ox, seal, walrus 2
- (e) fish, whale, dolphin, octopus 3

ANSWER KEY OF 18th MAY WORKSHEET 1

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

1. What do you mean by habitat?

A place where animals live.

2. What do you mean by adaptations?

The ability to change to suit the environment.

3. What do you mean by hibernation and aestivation?

HIBERNATION- long winter sleep of the animals.

AESTIVATION- long summer sleep of the animals.

4. Fill in the blanks:-

a) Hibernation is a long winter sleep.

b) The ears of African Elephant's are larger as compare to Indian elephants.

c) Snakes, lizard and scorpion are the example of poisonous animals.

5. True and False:-

a) Long sleep in winters called hibernation. **T**

b) The place where an animal lives is called its adaptation. **F**

c) Grasshopper, chameleon, garden lizard and snake develop special adaptation called camouflage. **T**

6. Choose the correct answer:-

I. The ability of an organism to adjust with the surrounding is called

a) Accommodation

b) Adaptation

c) Aggregation

d) Acceleration

II. The long winter sleep of some cold blooded animals is called

a) Hibernation

b) Aestivation

c) Metamorphosis

d) Migration

III. The ability to merge with surroundings is called

a) Adaptation

b) Camouflage

c) Metamorphosis

d) Migration

7. Odd one out:-

Snake, lizard, scorpion, **frog**

8. Match the following

a) Grasshopper

runs fast **d**

b) Frog

poisonous animals **c**

c) Scorpion

camouflage **a**

d) Emu

hibernation **b**

ANSWER KEY OF 19th MAY WORKSHEET 2

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

1. What do you mean by migration?

Seasonal movement of some animals.

2. Fill in the blanks:-

a) Animals like crabs, tortoise and snails have shells and porcupine has spines.

b) Eagle has very sharp eyes sight.

c) Aquatic animals have gills to breathe air.

d) Octopus sprays poison like substance on its enemy.

3. True and False:-

a) Jellyfish that live at great depth have more than two eyes. **T**

b) Eagle has very sharp eyes sight. **T**

c) Aquatic animals have lungs to breathe in oxygen. **F**

d) Arctic tern, Siberian crane, monarch butterflies are some migrating animals. **T**

4. Choose the correct answer:-

I. Animals like crabs tortoise and snails prevent themselves from their predators by

a) Spines on the body

b) Moving fast

c) Shells on the body

d)Camouflage

II. Jelly fish that live at great depth have more than

a)Two eyes

b)Six eyes

c)Four eyes

d)Ten eyes

III. Arctic tern, Siberian crane, monarch butterflies are

a)Migrating animals

b)Aquatic animals

c)Poisonous animals

d)None of these

5. Odd one out:-

a)Crabs, tortoise, snail, jellyfish

b)Arctic tern, Siberian crane, snake, monarch butterflies

6. Match the following:-

a)Siberian crane

sharp eyes sight **d**

b)Tortoise

migrating animal **a**

c)Jelly fish

two eyes **c**

d)Eagle

shells **b**

ANSWER KEY OF 21th MAY WORKSHEET 3

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

1. What do you mean by terrestrial animal?

Animals that live on land.

2. List some features of terrestrial animals?

They have legs or limbs to move.

They have lungs to breath.

They have hairy or thick skin to bear heat and cold.

They have well developed nervous system and sense organs.

3. Give examples of animals that live on mountains and in polar region?

Polar bear, musk ox, seal, walrus, penguins.

4. Fill in the blanks:-

a) Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals.

b) The animals living in deserts can live without food and water for many days.

c) Camels have humps on their back which stores fat.

5. True and False:-

a) Animals living in desert are adapted to survive with little water. **T**

b) Terrestrial animals breathe through lungs. **T**

c) Camel, dog, deer are the examples of desert animals. **F**

d) Animals living in mountains or Polar Regions have thick fur on the body. **T**

6. Odd one out:-

a) **Cow**, camel, desert snake, desert tortoise.

b) Polar bear, musk ox, penguin, **lizard**.

7. Match the following:-

a) Camel

terrestrial animals **c**

b) Polar bear

padded feet **a**

c) Deer

polar region **b**

ANSWER KEY OF 23rd MAY WORKSHEET 4

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

1. What do you mean by aquatic animals?

Animals that live in water.

2. What are the features of animals which live in water?

They have gills to breath.

They have fins and tails which help them in swimming.

They have slender and streamlined body.

3. Give the examples of aquatic animals?

Whale, shark, duck, snail, turtle , crab.

4. Fill in the blanks:-

a) Amphibians are the animals that can live both on land and in water.

b) Aquatic animals have gills to breathe.

c) Blue whale is the largest animal on the earth.

d) Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals.

5. True and False:-

a) Frog, toad, tortoise, crocodile are the examples of amphibians. **T**

b) Aquatic animals have gills and lungs to breathe. **T**

c) Amphibians live in water only. **F**

d) Long winter sleep is called hibernation. **T**

6. Odd one out:-

a) Frog, toad, crocodile, **shark**.

b) Octopus, starfish, **salamander**, whale.

7. Match the following:-

a) Crocodile

long winter sleep **b**

b) Hibernation

amphibians **a**

c) Whale

live in water **d**

d) Aquatic animals

aquatic **c**

ANSWER KEY OF 26th MAY WORKSHEET1

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

9. What are aerial animals?

The animals that spend most of their time in air

10. What are arboreal animals?

The animals that spend most of their time on trees

11. Fill in the blanks

a) **Aerial** Animals have hollow bones and wings to fly.

b) **Eagle** is an example of aerial animals.

c) Animals that spend most of their time on trees are called **arboreal** animals.

d) **Arboreal animals** lives on trees.

e) **Monkeys** has long arms and tail for climbing and hanging on trees.

12. Classify as aerial and arboreal animals :-

a) Sparrow **aerial animals**

b) Monkey **arboreal animals**

c) Bulbul **aerial animals**

d) Koala bear **arboreal animals**

e) Crow **aerial animals**

f) Flying squirrel **arboreal animals**

13. Give two examples of

a) Aerial animals **bulbul , crow**

b) Arboreal animals **monkey , koala bear**

ANSWER KEY OF 28th MAY WORKSHEET 2

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

5. Define the following terms

a) Herbivores

Animals that eat plants.

b) Carnivores

Animals that eat flesh.

6. Classify the following as herbivores and carnivores.

a) Deer **herbivores**

b) Lion **carnivores**

c) Giraffe **herbivores**

d) Tiger **carnivores**

e) Goat **herbivores**

f) Eagle **carnivores**

7. Fill in the blanks

a) A giraffe is a **herbivore**

b) Flesh eating animals are called **carnivore**.

c) **Carnivores** have sharp teeth to tear flesh of other animals.

d) In the digestive system of herbivores there is a chamber called **rumen**.

8. Odd one out

a) Cow , deer , giraffe , **eagle**

b) Lion , tiger, **bear**, jackal

ANSWER KEY OF 30th MAY WORKSHEET3

Chapter- ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

5. Define the following:-

a) Omnivores

The animals which can eat both plants and animals

b) Parasites

The animals which depends on other animals for food.

6. Fill in the blanks

a) Animals which eat both plants and animals are called **omnivores**.

b) **Mosquito** and **bedbug** are the examples of parasites.

c) We should take care of **forest**.

d) Animals that live within and on the body of other animals and get their food from them are called endoparasites.

7. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a) Bear | carnivores b |
| b) Lion | herbivores c |
| c) Giraffe | parasites d |
| d) Mosquito | omnivores a |

8. Odd one out

- a) Bed bug, mosquito, **snake**, leech.
b) Bear, **deer**, humans, crow.