



Class: 5

Subject: Science

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Lesson-7: Animal life

I. Key words:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Yolk | 7. nymph |
| 2. Embryo | 8. Moulting |
| 3. Viviparous | 9. Caterpillar |
| 4. Incubation | 10. Metamorphosis |
| 5. Hatching | 11. Reptiles |
| 6. Moulting | 12. Invertebrates |

II. Pre activity: List any 5 animals which lay eggs and 5 animals which give birth to young ones.

III. Name the following.

Q.1. Name any two marsupials.

Ans- Kangaroo

Q.2. Name a mammal which lives in water.

Ans. Whale and Dolphins

Q.3. Name two carnivores.

Ans- Lion and Tiger.

Q.4. Name two animals that have fur on their bodies.

Ans- Polar bear and yaks

Q.5. Name two terrestrial animals.

Ans- Cow, horse.

IV. Short answers questions.

Q. 1. Why it is important for all living beings to reproduce?

Ans- Reproduction is the process by which living things produce more of their own kind. It is important for life to go on.

Q. 2. Why does frog lay eggs in the water?

Ans: To keep them away from drying out and to protect the tadpoles that hatch from them.

Q. 3. What is moulting? What is its purpose?

Ans: The young insect sheds its skin several times as it grows. This stage is called moulting . It helps for growth.

Q. 4. Define scavengers .Name two scavengers.

Ans: Some birds eat flesh of dead animals they are called scavengers. Ex: Eagle, vultures

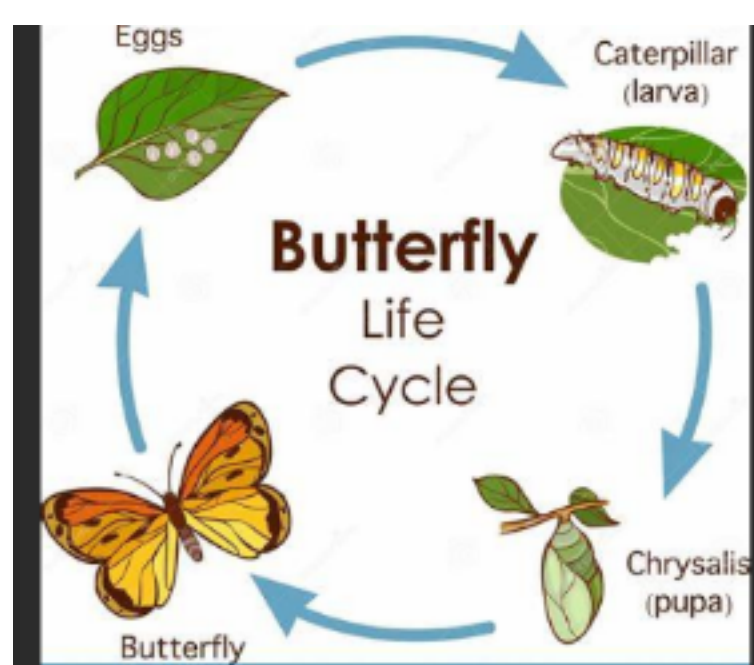
Q.5.How are dolphins adapted to live in water?

Ans. Dolphins have streamlined shape which helps them to swim efficiently.

V. Long answers questions.

Q.1.Draw and describe the stages in the life cycle of a butterfly.

Ans-



The life cycle of butterfly includes 4 stages:

- i] Egg: The female butterflies lay eggs on specific plants called host plants.
- ii] Larva/Caterpillar: The larva hatches from egg which look like worm. Larva eats the host plant and grows into cocoon.
- iii]Pupa/Chrysalis: The caterpillar creates a chrysalis around itself and undergoes a change called metamorphosis.
- iv]Adult butterfly: At the end stage , the pupa bursts and the adult butterfly is born.

Q.2. What are the difference between the tadpole and the frog?

Ans-

Tadpole	Frog
They live in water	They live in both land and on water
Tadpoles are legless, have tails	Frogs have 4 legs
Breathe with gills	Breathe with lungs

Q.3. How are vertebrates different from invertebrates? How does it help them?

Ans-i] Vertebrates are those animals which have backbone or spinal column, while invertebrates are

those which do not have backbone.

ii] Spinal column help to give body structure and support.

Q.4. Describe the adaptations which are useful for deer, zebra and whales to protect themselves .

- Ans-** i] Deer have long , skinny legs which help them to run fast and escape from their enemies.
ii] Zebras have stripes on their body which create an optical illusion that makes difficult for predator to track their movement.
iii] Whales are too big to be eaten by other animals.

Q.5. What is the difference between endangered and extinct animals? Name five endangered animals.

Ans-

Endangered animals	Extinct animals
A species of animals which exist but their number is decreasing so fast.	A species of animals which are not in existence.

Examples for endangered animals are: Bengal Tiger, One horned Rhinoceros, Giant panda, Polar bear, Red panda.

Hots:

1. Why are Whales and dolphins are called mammals even though they look like fishes?

Ans- Because they have many characteristics that are similar to mammals like they breath through lungs, they give birth to young ones.

2. What would happen if all animals were herbivore?

Ans- If all animals were herbivores, it would lead to an imbalance in the eco system and the Extinction of millions of carnivore and omnivore species.

Post-activity-

Draw the diagram to represent the life cycle of frog.

Subject Teacher

H.O.D.

Coordinator

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