

Chapter – 2

Animal world

Science

Class - V

Keywords

Habitat: the area in which a particular animal live naturally.

Desert: a hot and dry place.

Scales: thin overlapping plates that cover and protect fish and reptiles.

Gills: breathing organs of fish.

Adaptation: change in the body organs, functions, features and behaviour of an organism that help it to survive in his habitat.

Migration: mass movement of animals every year to avoid harsh weather conditions.

Oral questions:

1. Why do animal lives in the different types of habitat?

Ans1. The animal lives in different habitat because of their body coverings, breathing organs and feeding habits.

2. How does body covering of animals help them?

Ans2. Body covering of animals help them in following ways:

(a) It protects them from extremely hot and cold weather.

(b) It keeps them safe from hunting of animals.

Science quiz:

1. Name different types of habitat.

Ans1. Different types of habitat are: forests, desert, oceans, fresh water, polar regions and mountains.

2. Which aquatic animals breathe through lungs?

Ans2. Dolphins and whales breathe through lungs.

Very short answer:

1. Name two animals of polar region?

Ans1. The two animals of polar region are: Penguins and polar bear.

2. Name any two animals that have scales on their bodies?

Ans2. Two animals that have scales on their bodies are: Fish and snakes.

Short answer:

1. What is a habitat?

Ans1. An area in which a particular animal lives, eat, grow and reproduce is called a habitat.

2. What are amphibians?

Ans 2. Animals that live on both land and in water are called amphibians.

Ex. Salamander, frog etc.

3. What features help the camel to survive in desert?

Ans 3. Features that help a camel to survive in a desert are:

(a) Camel stores fat in its hump and uses it as food when needed.

(b) Long legs of camel help it to keep its body away from the heat of sand.

(c) They have padded feet by which they can walk on sand without any difficulty.

4. It is right to shift animals from natural environment to other places why/ why not?

Ans 4. It is not right to shift the animal from their natural environment to other places because the animals are adapted to live in a particular environment they will not be able to survive in other places.

5. Why do animals migrate?

Ans 5. Animals migrate:

(a) To avoid unfavourable weather conditions.

(b) In search of food.

(c) To reach their breeding ground.

6. What are omnivores? Give two examples?

Ans 6. Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivorous animals.

Ex. Bear, Human being, crow etc.

Long answers:

1. How does a polar bear survive in polar region?

Ans1. Polar bear can survive in polar region due to following reasons:

- (a) The body of polar bear is covered by their fur.
- (b) They have thick layer of fat under their skin.

3. What is camouflage? How does it help the animals?

Ans 3. Some animals like zebra, tiger can merge their body coverings with their surroundings this property is called camouflage.

Camouflage makes animals hard to spot and protect them from other hunting animals and from the poachers also.

Think and answer:

1. We cannot breathe in water but fish can breathe easily in water why?

Ans 1. We cannot breathe in water because human lungs are not capable of absorbing the dissolved oxygen present in water but, fish can breathe easily in water because they have gills and are able to absorb dissolved oxygen from water.

2. How are Emu and pigeon different from each other?

Ans 2. Emu is flightless bird and is heavy in weight whereas pigeon can fly and is light weighted.

Define:

1. Moulting: Shedding of old skin to acquire the new one is called moulting.

Ex. Snakes

2. Herbivores: The animals that eat only plants are called herbivores.

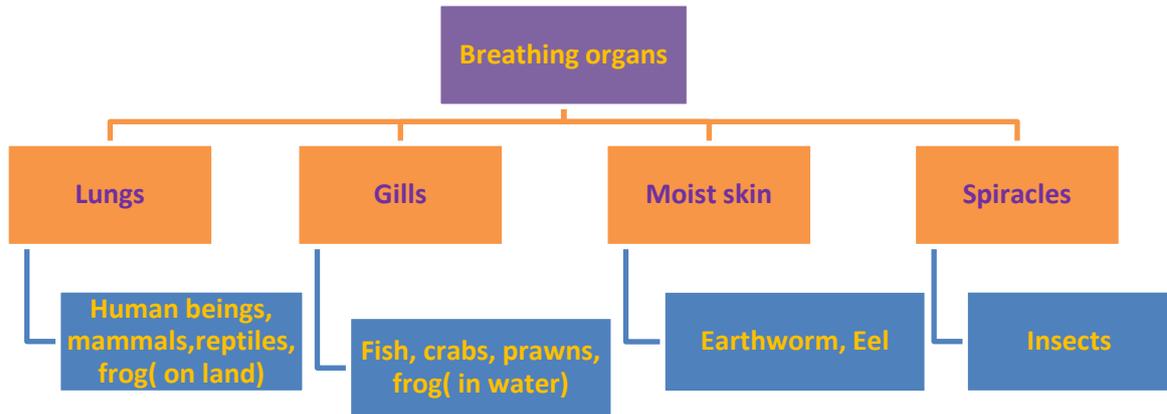
Ex. Cow

3. Carnivores: The animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores.

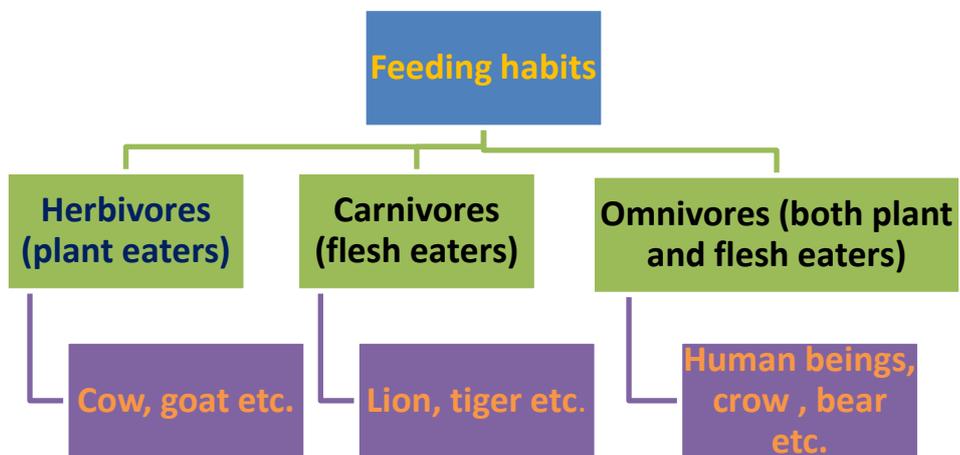
Ex. Lion

Flow chart:

(a) Breathing organs in animals

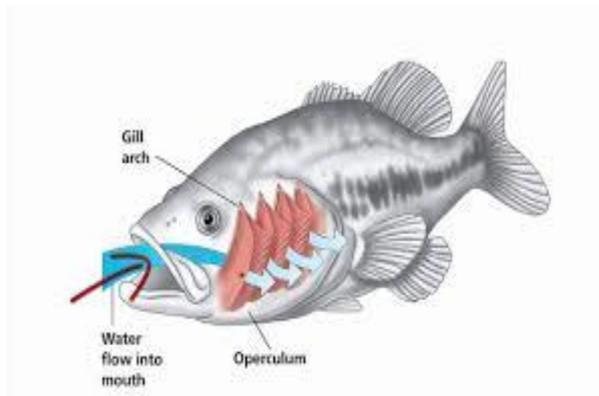


(b) Feeding habits in animals

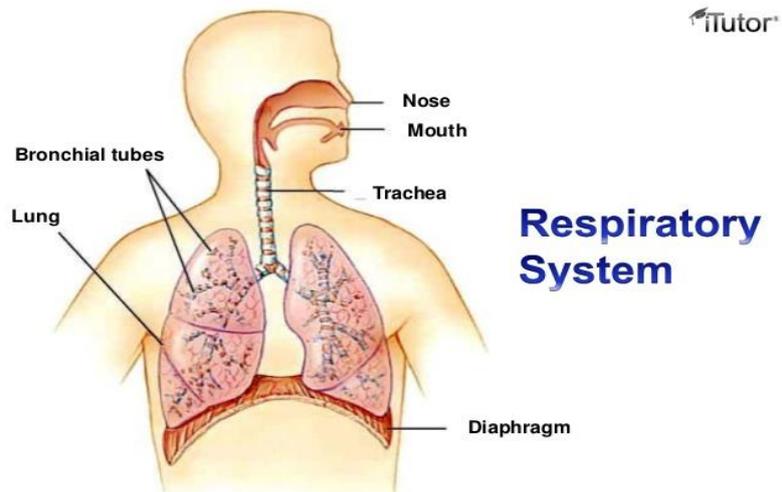


Draw well labelled diagram of:

(a) Fish gills



(b) Human respiratory system (breathing system)



Points to remember

- The different types of habitat- forest, desert, polar region, mountain, ocean and fresh water.
- The body coverings, breathing organs, feeding habits and movement in an animal are adapted to the environment in which the animal lives.
- Scales, feathers, shells, fur or wool are the body coverings present in animals.
- Animals are herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.
- Lungs, skin, gills and spiracles are some of the breathing organs in animals.
- Animals move with the help of legs, wings, fins and flippers.
- Some animals migrate long distance in search of food to escape harsh weather and to breed.