

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 4

Subject - SCIENCE

Chapter - 4 ANIMAL HABITATS

A. 1. Circle the correct answer: -

a. It is called the natural home of an animal.

- i. Ocean ii. Habitat iii. Adaptation iv. Desert

Ans. ii. habitat

b. They come up to the surface of the water to breathe.

- i. Toads ii. Octopus iii. Whales iv. Polar bear

Ans. iii. Whales

c. These animals use their tails to balance their body

- i. Arboreal ii. Desert iii. Aerial iv. Aquatic

Ans. i. arboreal

d. Which of these animals has a thick layer of fat under its skin.

- i. Monkey ii. Camel iii. Crab iv. Walrus

Ans. iv. Walrus

e. Which of these is an extinct animal?

- i. Panda ii. Elephant iii. Tiger iv. Dinosaur

Ans. iv. Dinosaur

2. Rewrite these sentences correctly.

a. Hibernation is the inactivity shown by some animals during summer months.

Ans. Hibernation is the inactivity shown by some animals during winter months.

b. Animals that live in water called arboreal animals.

Ans. Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals.

c. Aerial animals have heavy bones that help them to fly.

Ans. Aerial animals have light bones that help them to fly.

d. Animals that no longer seen on the earth are called endangered animals.

Ans. Animals that are no longer seen on the earth are called extinct animals.

3. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Penguin | iii. Blubber |
| b. Leaf insects | iv. Camouflage |
| c. Squirrel | i. Arboreal |
| d. Turtles | ii. Paddles |

4. Give one-word answers.
- a. Adjustment to suit the conditions of one's territory.
Ans. Adaptation
 - b. Animals that live mostly on land
Ans. Terrestrial
 - c. Habitats in which aquatic animal live
Ans. Aquatic habitat
 - d. Winter movement of birds to warmer places
Ans. Migration
 - e. Animals no longer seen on the earth
Ans. Extinct

5. Fill in the blanks.
- a. have broad feet so that they do not sink in the sand.
Ans. Camel
 - b. Aquatic animals have to help them swim in water.
Ans. Fins
 - c. have webbed feet to enable them to swim in water.
Ans. Ducks
 - d. Crabs, turtles, octopuses and whales are animals.
Ans. Aquatic
 - e. All animals themselves to their habitats.
Ans. Adapt

B. 1. Short Answer Questions

- a. List the different animal habitats.
Ans. Terrestrial, Aquatic, Arboreal and Aerial habitats.
- b. Mention a special feature of the bones of aerial animals.
Ans. Bodies of aerial animals are adapted for flying in the air. Their bones are light and hollow.
- c. Why do some birds migrate during winters?
Ans. Some birds migrate to warmer places during winter to look for food.
- d. Give any three examples of camouflage seen around you.
Ans. Some insects like leaf insects and stick insects adapt themselves by looking like leaves or sticks. Animals like chameleons hide from enemies by changing their body colour to the colour of their surroundings.
- e. What type of animals have strong limbs with sharp claws to climb trees?
Ans. Arboreal animals like monkey and chameleon have strong limbs with sharp claws to climb trees.

2. Define the following:

- a. Habitat - A habitat is a place where a plant or an animal lives. It is the natural home of an animal.
- b. Hibernation - Some cold region animals become inactive and go into a long sleep till winter months are over. The inactivity shown during winter months is called hibernation.
- c. Aestivation- Some desert animals become inactive and go into a long sleep during the hot summer months is called aestivation.

3. Long Answer questions.

a. How is a frog adapted to live on land and in water?

Ans. Amphibians like a frog and toad can live on land as well as in water. They have strong back legs to jump and move on land. However their feet are webbed to enable them swim in water. Also, amphibians can breathe through lungs as well as through their skin.

b. Discuss the adaptations shown by animals in polar regions.

Ans. Animals living in polar regions show adaptations that help them to survive there. Animals such as penguins and walruses have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin. The blubber helps to keep them warm. Polar bears have thick fur on their body to keep warm. Some cold region animals become inactive and go into a long sleep till winter months are over.

c. Write about the body features that aerial animals to fly.

Ans. Bodies of aerial animals are adapted for flying in the air. Their bones are light and hollow. They have streamlined body shape, which helps them to cut through the air easily. They also have wings to fly in the air.

d. Differentiate between extinct and endangered animals with examples.

Ans. Some animals are no longer seen on the earth. They are called extinct animals. Dodo bird and dinosaur are extinct animals.

There are some animals that may soon become extinct if proper measures are not taken. They are called endangered animals. The Indian rhinoceros, tiger and giant panda are some endangered animals.

e. Differentiate between aestivation and hibernation.

Ans. Hibernation

- i. Inactivity shown by polar region animals.
- ii. They go into long sleep during winter months. This saves their energy.
Hibernation ex- Polar bear

Aestivation

- i. Inactivity shown by desert animals.
- ii. They go into long sleep during summer months.
Aestivation ex - Frog and Lizard

f. Briefly describe the different reasons that are affecting animals and their natural habitats.

Ans. Animals are an important part of our environment. When forests are cut down, many animals lose their habitat. Moreover, cutting trees imbalances the nature also. Another problem is of pollution that harms the animals. Chemical wastes from factories are pumped into rivers, lakes and oceans. Fish and other aquatic animals and plants get poisoned by this and die in large numbers. Hunting of animals is another big concern. It also reduces the number of animals across the world.