

Chapter 4: Adaptations in Animals

Worksheet 1

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) _____ eat only plant food.
- (ii) _____ depend on other animals for food.
- (iii) Carnivores have sharp _____ .
- (iv) Terrestrial animals live on _____ .
- (v) The _____ of camel stores fat.

2. Write T for true and F for false statement.

- (i) Scavengers eat dead matter.
- (ii) Ducks and flamingoes have webbed feet for swimming.
- (iii) Birds have hollow bones.
- (iv) Carnivorous birds have talons to catch their prey.
- (v) Seed-eater birds have curved beak.

3. Write the habitats of following animals.

Animals	Habitats
(i) Crab	_____
(ii) Snake	_____
(iii) Lizard	_____
(iv) Monkey	_____
(v) Bat	_____

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Worksheet 2

1. Give one word for the following.

- (i) Animals which feed on dead matter
- (ii) A place where a living being lives
- (iii) An animal called 'ship of desert'
- (iv) A condition also called winter sleep
- (v) Animals from which parasites obtain food

2. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- (i) Which of these is a terrestrial animal?
 - (a) Zebra
 - (b) Owl
 - (c) Bat
 - (d) Turtle
- (ii) This is an arboreal animal.
 - (a) Squirrel
 - (b) Crane
 - (c) Frog
 - (d) Swan
- (iii) Air sacs attached to lungs are found in
 - (a) Bat
 - (b) Snakes
 - (c) Birds
 - (d) Fishes
- (iv) This animal goes on hibernation.
 - (a) Frog
 - (b) Camel
 - (c) Deer
 - (d) Pigeon
- (v) This animal is found in extremely cold places.
 - (a) Prawn
 - (b) Arctic fox
 - (c) Newt
 - (d) Salamander

3. Answer these questions.

- (i) Why do omnivores have sharp and broad teeth?
- (ii) What do you mean by birds of prey?
- (iii) Why does crow have a sharp and stout beak?
- (iv) Why do parasites have suckers?
- (v) What are talons?