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sub Techer : Naina paswan

Based on N.C.E.R.T pattern

CHAPTER : 3 : ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

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IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do some animals go in for winter sleep?
2. Why do the eagles and other birds of prey have strong and curved beaks?
3. What makes birds fly?
4. Why do some animals "migrate"?
5. What makes some animals merge with surroundings?
6. What do you know about Arctic tern and European eel?

ANSWERS :

1. Because in winter , when the food is not available they just go off to sleep for the entire season .

2. To help them catch Prey for tear the flesh .

3. Bird have wing to fly , their bones are hollow which make them light and their body shape is also help them to fly easily in air .

4. The majority of animals migrate either to find food or a suitable place to breed and raise their young .

5. The shape and colour of animals help them to merge with their surroundings.

6. **The Arctic tern** is the greatest migratory bird every year it flies 30,000 kilometre from Arctic to an Antarctic region and back.

European eels swim all the way to the sargasso sea of Atlantic Ocean to lay eggs . the baby eels then take three years to swim back to European rivers .

V. How do the following adaptations help the animals? Write in one sentence each.

1. Hump of a camel.
2. Long neck of giraffe.
3. Fins in fish.
4. Scales of snake.
5. Sharp curved front teeth in tiger.
6. Stripes on the skin of zebra.
7. Stick like legs in stick insect.
8. Long legs in some birds like crane.
9. Camouflaging in chameleon.

Answer :

1. A camel hump does not hold water at all it actually store fat the camel uses it as Nourishment when food is scare.

2. Long neck of Giraffe helps eat to reach leaves of the tall plants

3. Fish move with the help of fins

4. Snake move with the help of scales on lower surface of their bodies . this scale also help them from drying up

5. Sharp curved front teeth in tiger which help them to tear and eat the flesh.

6. Strips on the skin of zebra help them to merge with their surrounding usually in long grass and plants of the Jungle .

7. Stick like legs in stick insect merge with the surrounding that it is very difficult for the enemy to detect their presence .

8. Help themselves wade in water .

9. Chameleon can change its colour to match its surrounding this is called Camouflage .

VI. Draw the figures of zebra and any bird in your scrapbook highlighting their distinctive features. IN H.W. TO DO YOUR SELF.