

# VIDYABHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH

Shakti utthan Ashram , LAKHISARAI : 811311

Class : 5<sup>th</sup> A & B

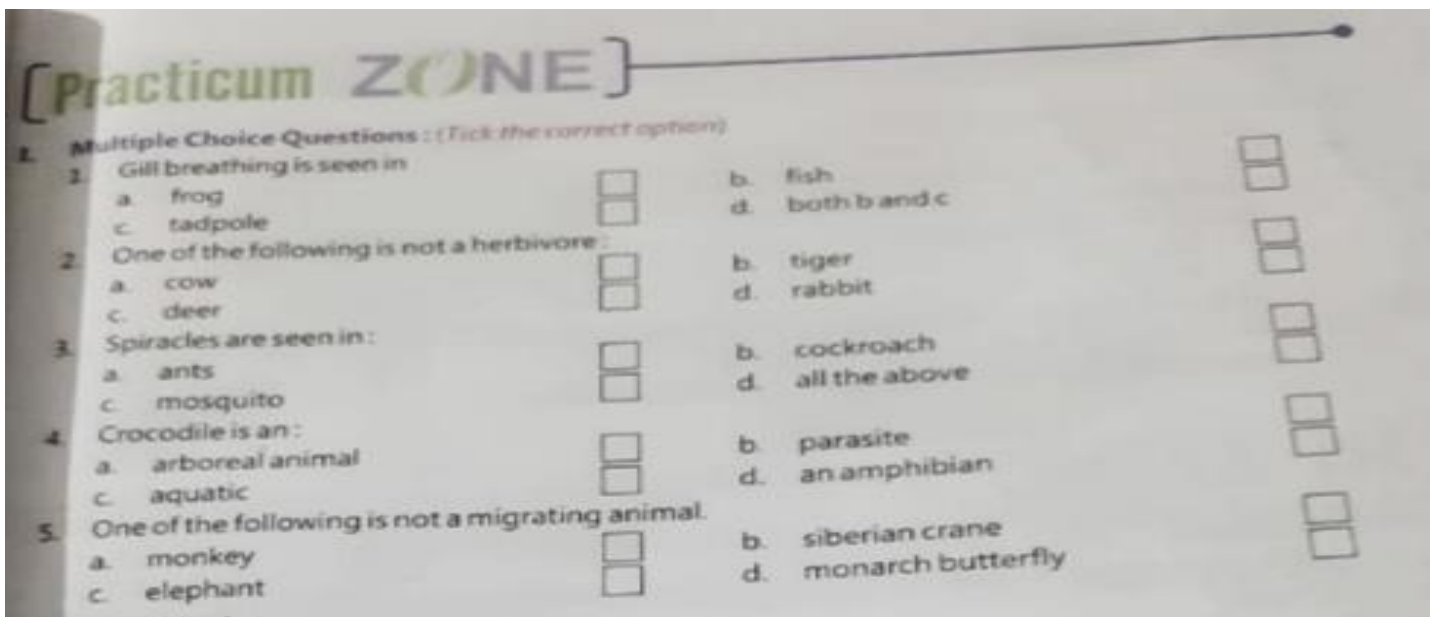
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sub Techer : Naina paswan

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

## CHAPTER : 4 : VARYING LIFE STYLE IN ANIMALS



**Answer : 1. D 2. B 3. D , 4. C , 5. C**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Animals with backbone are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Frog's young one breathes with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Spiracles are seen in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Temperature of the mammals is always \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Choose the correct answer from each of the following sets given in brackets:

1. Birds bones are \_\_\_\_\_ (hollow/strong and solid).
2. Whale is seen in \_\_\_\_\_ (fresh water/salt water).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Kiwi/parrot) cannot fly.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey/squirrel) is an arboreal animal that uses its tail to hang from tree branch.

**II. Answer :** 1. Vertebrates. 2. Gills

3. With in the insect's body. 4. 97° F to 104° F.

**III. ANSWERS** 1. Hollow , 2. Salt water , 3. Kiwi 4. Monkey.

IV. Match the following columns:

Column A	Column B
1. Bird	a. Earthworm
2. Worm	b. Cat
3. Mammal	c. Frog
4. Amphibian	d. Mosquito
5. Reptile	e. Kingfisher
6. Insect	f. Snake

**Answer :** 1. E , 2. A , 3. B , 4. C , 5. F , 6. D .



**Answer : 1.** A streamlined body is a shape that decreases the friction drag between a fluid, such as air and water, and an object that passes through that fluid. Drag is the force which reduces the speed of the motion.

**Ans : 2.** An *amphibian* is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal that is born in water and breathes with gills. As the larva grows into its adult form, the animal's lungs develop the ability to breathe air, and the animal can live on land. Frogs, toads, and salamanders are all *amphibians*.

**Ans:3.** Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone. Some have soft bodies, like worms, slugs and jellyfish. Other invertebrates, like insects, spiders and crustaceans, have a hard outer casing called an exoskeleton.

**VII. Answer the following questions :**

1. What are the two main groups of animals ?
2. Give any three important features of insects ?
3. Mention the characteristics of mammals.
4. Explain the following terms:
  - a. Nocturnal
  - b. Diurnal
5. Write a short note on migration in animals with examples.
6. List out the points which make the bird fly.
7. How does a polar bear adapt itself in a snow covered area ?

**Answer : 1.** two main groups of animals –

I : vertebrates (animals with a backbone) and

II : Invertebrates (animals without a backbone).

**Ans: 2.** Insects have three main body parts: head, thorax, and abdomen.

**Ans: 3.** The characteristics are:

Mammals have hair or fur; are warm-blooded; most are born alive; the young are fed milk produced by the mother's mammary glands; and they have a more complex brain than other animals 4.

**Ans: 4. a.** The animals which are active during night are known as **nocturnal animals** .

**b.** The animals which are active during day time are known as **diurnal animal** .

**Ans: 5.** Animal migration is the relatively long-distance movement of individual animals, usually on a seasonal basis. It is the most common form of migration in ecology. It is found in all major animal groups, including birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and crustaceans.

**Ans: 6.** The points which make the bird fly are:

Light weight, smooth feathers – this reduces the forces of weight and drag. a beak, instead of heavy, bony jaws and teeth – this reduces the force of weight. an enlarged breastbone called a sternum for flight muscle attachment – this helps with the force of thrust.

**Ans : 7 .**Polar bears have thick fur coats that help keep them keep warm in cold conditions. They have a dense layer of fur close to the skin and an outer layer of longer fur. The inner layer insulates them against the cold. ... The skin underneath their fur is black and absorbs the heat from sunlight, helping them stay warm.

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