

Reptiles

Reptiles like lizards, turtles and snakes lay their eggs on the ground. After laying the eggs, some of them go away and never come back. The eggs are warmed by the heat of the sun and are not protected by the parents. Many are eaten up by other animals.



Crocodile and its eggs



Lizard and its eggs



Turtle and its eggs



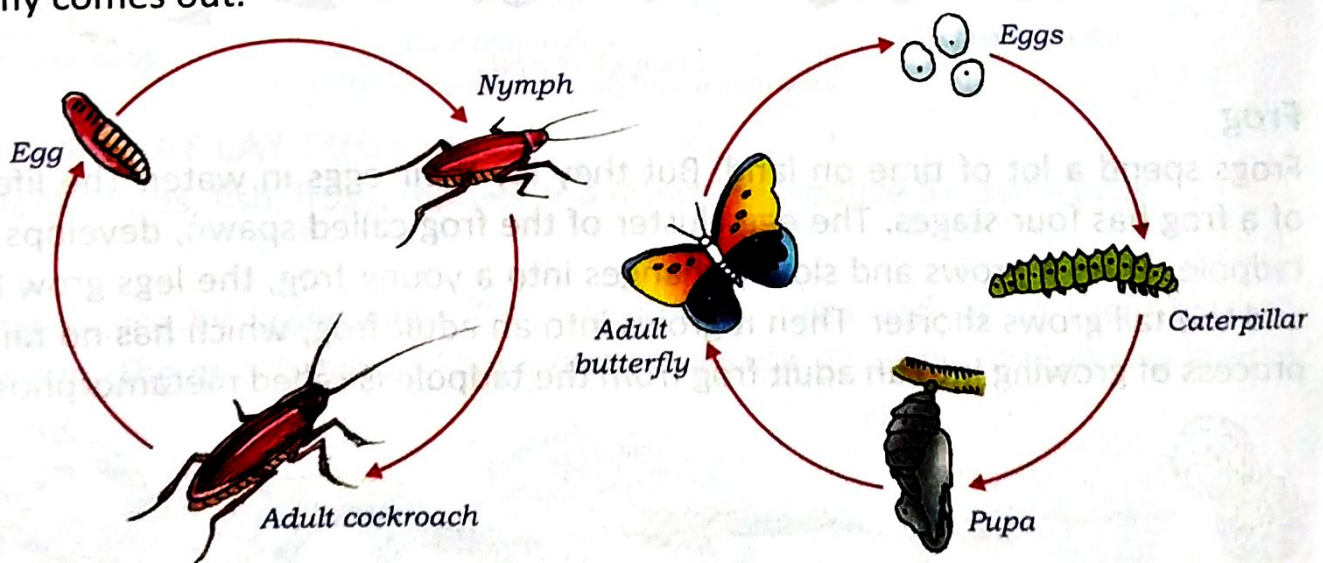
Snake and its eggs

Some reptiles with their eggs

Insects

All insects reproduce by laying eggs. Insects like grasshopper and cockroach have three stages in their life cycle. After hatching from the egg, the young looks like the adult but it is wingless. It is called a nymph. It becomes an adult after shedding off its old skin. This process is called moulting.

Insects like butterfly, undergo four stages of growth and development. The young one that hatches from the egg is very different from the adult. It looks more like a worm, it is called a larva. The larva of a butterfly is called caterpillar. The larva of a housefly is called a maggot. The larva feeds and grows rapidly. After sometime it stops eating and makes a covering for itself. It is now called pupa. Inside, the caterpillar keeps on changing. In a few weeks the pupa bursts open and an adult butterfly comes out.



Life cycle of a cockroach

Life cycle of a butterfly

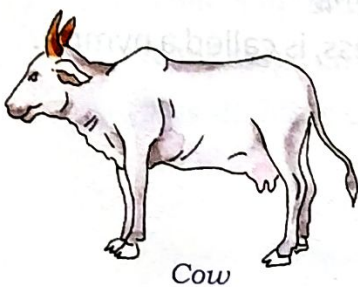
ANIMALS THAT GIVE BIRTH TO THEIR BABIES

Animals that give birth to their babies and suckle them are called mammals.

They give birth to young ones. Rat, cat, dog, cow, buffalo, horse, goat, lion and humans all give birth to young ones.

Some water animals like whales and dolphins are also mammals. Bat is a flying mammal. It is interesting to know that some mammals like spiny anteater and duckbilled platypus lay eggs.

Mammals have most developed brain among all the animals. The body of most mammals is covered with hair. Most mammals live on land and breathe through lungs.



Cow



Goat



Whale



Bat

Some mammals

CARE OF THE YOUNG ONES

Mammals take care of their babies for a long time. The mother feeds the babies with her own milk. She protects them against enemies. As they grow, she teaches them to find food and live on their own. In certain mammals father also helps. Male hunts for food and guards the young ones.



Words to Remember

- Reproduction** : the process of producing babies, young animals or plants of one's own kind
- Mammals** : animals that give birth to young ones and nourish them with their own milk
- Nymph** : young one of an insect resembling the parent
- Larva** : young one of an insect different from the parent
- Mouling** : shedding off old skin
- Metamorphosis** : the process of transformation from an immature state to an adult.

A. Choose the correct answer.

- The process by which the continuity of a species is maintained, is called
(a) regeneration (b) reproduction ✓ (c) rejuvenation (d) reconstruction
- In a bird's egg, embryo gets nourishment through
(a) albumin (b) egg shell (c) yolk ✓ (d) all of these
- The egg cluster of a frog develops into a/an
(a) spawn (b) young frog (c) adult frog (d) tadpole ✓
- The larva of a butterfly is called
(a) nymph (b) maggot (c) caterpillar ✓ (d) pupa
- The process by which an insect sheds off its old skin, is called
(a) moulting ✓ (b) metamorphosis (c) hatching (d) sucking
- An animal that does not reproduce by giving birth to young ones, is
(a) fox (b) lion
(c) duckbilled platypus ✓ (d) goat
- A marine mammal among the following is
(a) blue whale (b) dolphin (c) both of these ✓ (d) none of these
- The group of animals that takes the best care of its young ones, is
(a) reptiles (b) aquatic animals (c) birds (d) mammals ✓

9. The statement not true about mammals, is

(a) they have hair on their skin

(c) they are cold-blooded animals ✓

(b) they suckle their young ones

(d) they give birth to young ones

10. Insects reproduce by

(a) giving birth to young ones

(c) regeneration

(b) laying eggs ✓

(d) none of these

B Give short answers



QUICK ASSIGNMENT

A. Tick the correct word and cross the wrong one.

1. ~~Respiration~~ / ~~reproduction~~ ensures the survival of the same kind.
2. ~~Mammals~~ / ~~birds~~ have hair on their body.
3. ~~Whales~~ / ~~seals~~ lay eggs in water.
4. Hatching means giving warmth to the young ~~ones~~ / ~~eggs~~.
5. Insects like butterfly undergo ~~three~~ / ~~four~~ stages of growth and development.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Two water animals that look like a fish but are mammals are whale and dolphin.
2. Birds lay eggs in their nests.
3. Fishes lay eggs in water.
4. Reptiles lay eggs in sand or soil.
5. The larva of a butterfly changes into butterfly.

C. Understand the relationship and complete the following as given in the example :

Example:

Cockroach	:	nymph	::	frog	:	tadpole
(a) Birds	:	lay eggs	::	cow	:	<u>Gives birth to young ones</u>
(b) Cockroach	:	nymph	::	housefly	:	<u>maggot</u>
(c) Butterfly	:	caterpillar	::	bird	:	<u>baby bird</u>
(d) Caterpillar	:	leaves	::	embryo	:	<u>Yolk</u>

D. Match the following column A with column B.

Column A

1. ~~Cockroach~~
2. Butterfly
3. Frog
4. Goat
5. Housefly

Column B

- (a) maggot **5**
- (b) nymph **1**
- (c) tadpole **3**
- (d) caterpillar **2**
- (e) kid **4**