

26/4/21

10 Animal World



Look at the pictures, read the clues and name the animals.



Orangutan



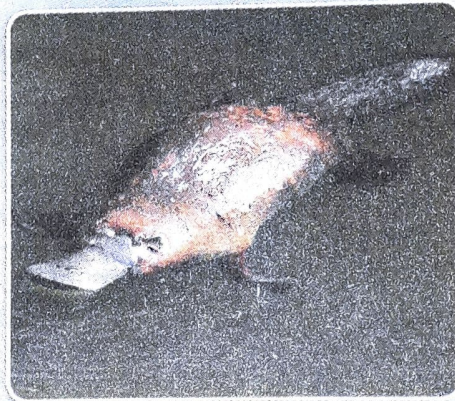
Armadillo



Komodo dragon



Skunk



Platypus



Mudskipper

1. This animal is a mammal, but it lays eggs. You will find it in Australia.
PLATYPUS
2. This animal when faced with a predator sprays a foul smelling liquid on the predator's face. SKUNK
3. It is the largest lizard in the world and is found only in Indonesia.
KOMODO DRAGON
4. This is a fish which can breathe air and live on land for extended period of time.
MUDSKIPPER
5. This intelligent animal is also known as the 'Man of forest' and is found in the forests of Indonesia. ORANGUTAN
6. This scaly animal loves to eat termites, ants and rodents. ARMADILLO

11 Beaks and Claws of Birds



The structure of a bird's beak determines the type of food it is able to eat. The structure of its feet or claws determines its function like grasping, scratching, etc. Choose the correct word from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. I am a Kingfisher. I have a long and pointed beak that helps me to catch fish. My beak is shaped like a SPEAR. (spear/strainer)



2. I am a parrot. I have a strong curved beak that helps me to eat hard and unripe fruits like mango and guava. The shape of my beak is like a CRUSHER. (tweezer/crusher)

3. I am a duck. I have a broad and flat beak with tiny holes called shovels in the sides. It helps me to dig mud near the ponds to pick up worms, insects, which I eat for food. My beak is shaped like a STRAINER. (strainer/probe)



4. I am a woodpecker. I have two toes pointing upwards and two toes pointing downwards which help me to cling to the bark of trees. The structure of my claws is ideal for CLIMBING. (climbing/scratching)

5. I am a crow. I have four toes- three in front and one at the back. My toes help me to hold the branch of a tree very firmly. The structure of my claws is meant for PERCHING. (flying/perching)



KNOW TO GROW

- The pelican bird has the longest beak in the animal kingdom.
- Ostrich is the largest bird which also lays the largest egg.

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12 Animal Adaptations



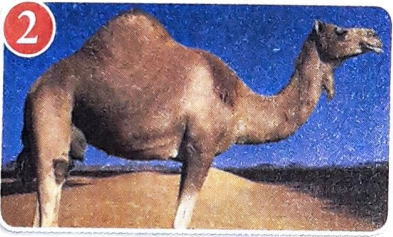
Animals develop special features and abilities to live and survive in their particular habitat (natural place of living). This is called adaptation.

Some animals, their habitats and the adaptations they have developed are given below in three different columns. Match them correctly by drawing lines.

Animal



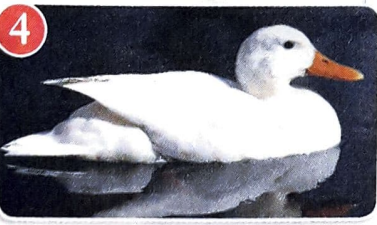
Polar Bear



Camel



Fish



Duck



House Lizard

Habitat

i
Ponds and lakes (4)

ii
Our houses, trees, etc. (5)

iii
Desert (2)

iv
Ponds, lakes, rivers and seas (3)

v
Very cold Arctic region (1)

Adaptation

a
Gills, fins and streamlined bodies. (3)

b
Thick fur and thick layer of fat under the fur, called blubber. (4)

c
Suction-disk like feet. (5)

d
Padded feet and can go without food and water for many days. (2)

e
Webbed feet. (4)

13 Animal Senses



Some animals see the world differently than we do. They have highly advanced senses of smell or specialized hearing abilities, etc.

Let us learn about them by filling in the blanks.

1. A CRICKET can hear by using its legs, as its ears are situated on the legs.



2. A CRAB has hair on its claws and other parts of the body to detect water currents and vibrations.

3. A CHAMELEON can move each of its eye independently of the other and can see in two different directions at the same time.



4. The entire body of an EARTHWORM is covered with taste receptors.

5. A BUTTERFLY has taste receptors on its feet. It has hair on its wings to detect changes in air pressure.



6. The BEEES have taste receptors on their jaws, forelimbs and antennae.

7. The whiskers of a CAT act as very sensitive feelers and give detailed information about anything they touch.



KNOW TO GROW

- A seahorse can move each of its eyes independently.
- Bats can detect the warmth of an animal from far away using their 'nose-leaf'.

Let Me Help You

Bees, Cat, Butterfly, Chameleon, Cricket, Crab, Earthworm