

Worksheet

Adaptation in Animals

Give two examples of the following.

Question 1:

- Animals in aquatic habitat Fishes, crabs.
- Animals in polar region Polar bear, Arctic fox
- Animals that live on trees Monkeys, squirrels
- Feature for protection Different body covering. Strong legs, camouflage
- Parasites helminths (worms), arthropods (lice, ticks, mosquitoes, etc.).

Tips:

- Aquatic Animals are the animals that live in water. Crabs, turtles, ducks, fishes etc. are some examples. Most of them breathe through gills.
- Animals in the polar region are adapted to the extremely cold climate by having some special characteristics such as white fur, strong sense of smell, a layer of fat under the skin, wide and large paws for swimming and walking, etc.
- Examples of such animals include chameleons, lizards, green tree pythons, tree snails, koalas, squirrels, cats, monkeys etc. these animals live on trees.
- Organisms have to adopt all the harsh conditions of the environment, in order to live and reproduce. Apart from the harsh environmental conditions like high and low temperature, little or lots of water etc. A major struggle of the animals is for food. Many of the animals have adopted special features that help them to protect themselves from enemies.
- A plant or an animal organism that lives in or on another and takes its nourishment from that other organism.

MCQs

Question 2: Which of the following is an adaptive feature of a penguin?

- (a) Strong legs
- (b) Thick skin
- (c) Gills
- (d) Fur on body

Answer :

Correct Answer is Option A.

The wing and breast muscles are well developed, to propel penguins through water - a medium much denser than air. Having solid, dense bones helps penguins overcome buoyancy.

Question 3: Which of the following is habitat of a cow?

- (a) Desert
- (b) River
- (c) Tree
- (d) Open land

Answer :

Correct Answer is Option D.

Cows are domesticated cattle and they can survive in a variety of habitats including the grasslands and other habitats where they have enough vegetation to eat.

Question 4: _____ is an arboreal animal.

- (a) Opossum
- (b) Cat
- (c) Lion
- (d) Tiger

Answer :

Correct Answer is Option A.

Arboreal animals are those animals that spend most of their life on trees. They feed, travel, play, and sleep on trees.

Question 5: Which of the following is not a feature for protection?

- (a) Shell
- (b) Horn
- (c) Wings
- (d) Scales

Answer :

Correct Answer is Option C.

- Rhinoceros and wild bedfellow when confronted with their enemy stand and fight them. They use their horns while fighting.
- Many animals such as tortoise, turtle, snail, crab have hard outer covering on their body known as shell. This shell protects their soft body parts from injury and also from the attack of the enemies.
- Thick, prickly scales on a reptile can help protect it from predators.

Question 6: _____ have a combination of tearing, biting and grinding teeth.

- (a) Herbivores
- (b) Carnivores
- (c) Omnivores
- (d) Parasites

Answer :

Correct Answer is Option C.

Omnivores, because they eat both meat and plants, have a combination of sharp front teeth and molars for grinding.

Read the clues and guess the answers.

Question 7:

- This animal lives in a burrow Rabbit
- It has fins and it breathes through gills Fish
- This is a bird but cannot fly Ostrich
- It has moist skin and can live both in water and on land Frog

Tips:

- Different kinds of animals make different kinds of burrows. Lots of mammals make burrows. Some mammals that make burrows are moles, rabbits, and kangaroo mice. The biggest mammal that makes a burrow is the polar bear.
- Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
- It may seem strange that among the more than 10,000 bird species in the world today is a group that literally cannot fly or sing, and whose wings

are more fluff than feather.

- Animal which live both on land and in water are called amphibians. Examples are Frogs, Crocodiles and tortoises.

True & False

Question 8:

- Adaptation helps an animal to live uncomfortably. **(False)**
- The animals that live in cold places have a thick fur on body. **(True)**
- Leech is a parasite. **(True)**
- The Arctic fox can change its colour. **(True)**
- All animals can camouflage themselves. **(False)**

Tips:

- Adaptations are the special features that help a animal to survive in its habitat.
- Animals living here have fur on their bodies to protect them from cold. Penguin and polar bear have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin to keep them warm.
- Leeches are not the only animal that feeds on the blood of animals. All these feed on larger animals – but don't kill them, so they are all called parasites.
- The arctic fox changes color every six months. Because its coat changes from white in winter to tawny brown in summer, the fox blends in perfectly with the pack ice and the tundra.
- Camouflage is a type of coloration or pattern that helps an animal blend in with its surroundings. It is common among invertebrates, including some species of octopus and squid, along with a variety of other animals.

Match the Following

Question 9:

(a) Wings	(i) Fish
(b) Scales	(ii) Squirrel
(c) Claws	(iii) Tiger
(d) Limbs	(iv) Snake
(e) Fins	(v) Bird

• **Wings - bird**

The bird's wing is a paired forelimb in birds. The wings give the birds the ability to fly, creating lift.

• **Scales - Snake**

Snakes, like other reptiles, have skin covered in scales. Snakes are entirely covered with scales.

• **Fins - fish**

Fins: Help a fish move. The top fins are called dorsal fins.

• **Limbs - tiger**

The four legs have pads similar to those of domestic cats, which allow them to stalk their prey silently. White tigers have pink pads.

• **Claws - squirrels**

Squirrels need their claws for everyday tasks. They grip using these sharp claws, they leap from tree to tree using these claws, and they use their claws to grip and hold their bodies up when climbing.

Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 10: What are terrestrial animals?

Answer : Terrestrial animals are animals which live on land. These animals have developed specific features that help them to survive and live on land. Most of these animals have legs, which help them to run fast.

Question 11: Define camouflage. Explain how camouflage is useful to Arctic fox.

Answer : Camouflage is a phenomenon in which an animal's body colour merges or blends with their surroundings. This makes it very difficult for the enemy to spot. The chameleon, a lizard-like animal, can also change the color of their skins

to match their surroundings. Crypsis is a form of camouflage that helps animals avoid being seen at all. The arctic fox uses crypsis to hide from predators like polar bears, and to also sneak up on its favorite prey-lemmings.

Question 12: Explain some adaptations in animals living in Polar Regions.

Answer : Animals in polar regions have adapted to survive in these extreme conditions. They have thick fur or feathers, blend in with the white snow, or hibernate during the coldest winter months.

Question 13: Differentiate between arboreal animals and aerial animals.

Answer : Animals which live on trees are called arboreal animals, while animals which fly are called aerial animals.

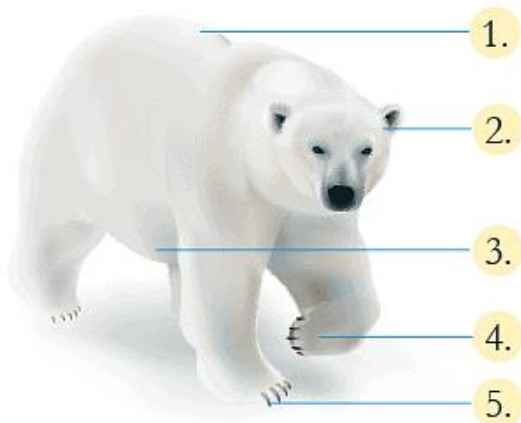
Most birds can fly and so even though they live on trees like arboreal animals, they are aerial animals.

Question 14: What is migration? Name any three animals that migrate from their original place.

Answer : Movement of animals from one region to another to adapt to climatic conditions and to breed well is termed Migration.

Example:- Siberian Crane, Seagull, White Stork, Alaskan Duck, etc.

Question 15: Look on the Internet and write the reason for the following adaptations in a polar bear.



	Adaptation	Reason for this adaptation
1.	White fur	
2.	Small ears	
3.	Thick layer of fat	
4.	Hair on the soles	
5.	Partially webbed toes	