ST.THOMAS SCHOOL, DHURWA, RANCHI

CLASS – 4 SUBJECT - SCIENCE

Ch – 4 Adaptations in animals

A 1. Habitat 2. Omitted 3. Omitted 4. Bats 5. Migration

B. 1. Arboreal 2. Omitted 3. Omitted 4. Omitted 5. Omitted 6. Flat

C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. Omitted

D. 1. Prehensile tails ------ monkey

2. Large breast muscles -- flying birds

3. Arctic tern--- migratory birds

4. Bear -- hibernation

E. 1. Animals that live on land are known as terrestrial animals.

2. The long tails and the long limbs of arboreal animals help them to grasp branches and act as an extra limb. It also allows them to swing efficiently from branch to branch.

3. Omitted 4. Omitted

5. Hibernation is known as long winter sleep where is aestivation is known as long summer sleep.

F. 1. Some adaptive features of a camel are-

A) Two rows of long eyelashes provide protection against blowing sand.

B)Fat stored in the hump helps it to survive for long periods without food and water.

C) Broad and flat leathery patch at the bottom of its hooves.

D) Long strong legs and their nostrils can be closed during strong sandstorm.

2. Arboreal animals spend most part of their lives on trees. They eat, sleep and play in the tree canopy.

Aerial animals can fly. Birds, some insects and bats are examples of aerial animals.

3. Omitted

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