

St. Thomas School, Dhurwa, Ranchi.

Second Term 2021-2022

Std-4

Subject- Science

Chapter - 4 Adaptations in Animals

Practice Paper -01 (with model answer)

Q1. Give the scientific/technical term for the following.

1. Special features that help an animal live and grow in its environment.

Ans- Adaptation.

2. Natural home or natural environment in which an animal lives.

Ans- Habitat.

3. Long summer sleep by some animals.

Ans- Aestivation.

4. Long winter sleep by some animals.

Ans- Hibernation.

5. Animals that live on land.

Ans- Terrestrial animals.

6. Animals that spend most part of their lives on trees.

Ans- Arboreal animals.

7. Animals that are found in rivers, seas and oceans.

Ans- Aquatic animals.

8. Animals that live on land as well as in water.

Ans- Amphibians

9. A thick layer of fat under the skin of some animals.

Ans- Blubber.

10. Animals that eat only plants.

Ans- Herbivorous or herbivores.

11. Animals that eat the flesh of other animals.

Ans- Carnivorous or carnivores.

12. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals.

Ans-Omnivorous or omnivores.

13. Fish have this organ for breathing.

Ans- Gills.

14.. Many birds leave their habitat for a warmer place in winter.

Ans- Migration

Q 2. Give two examples for each of the following. 1

1. Terrestrial animals. –cow, lion, bear.
2. Aquatic animals. — fish, whale, octopus.
3. Arboreal animals. — monkeys, squirrels, koalas.
4. Amphibians. – frogs, toads, salamanders.
- 5 . Aerial animals. – crow, kite, eagle.
6. Flightless birds. – ostrich, kiwi, penguin.
7. Migratory birds. – arctic terns, siberian cranes
8. Herbivorous animals. – cow, goat, giraffe, elephant.
9. Carnivorous animals. – lion, tiger, snake, crocodile..
10. Carnivorous birds. – eagle, owl, vulture.
11. Omnivorous animals. – human, bear, crow.
12. Omnivorous birds. -- sparrow, hen, peacock.
13. Hibernating animals. – frogs, snakes, bats, bears.
14. Animals that go for aestivation. – snails, earthworms,
15. Animals that live in polar regions- polar bear, penguin .

Q3. Fill in the blanks

1. Penguin has _____ feet for swimming. (webbed)
2. Snakes do not have legs so they move by _____ .(crawling)
3. Some Arboreal animals have long tails, called _____ tail. (prehensile)
4. _____ live on both land and water

(amphibians)

5 Fish breathe with the help of their _____ and swim with the help of _____. (gills, fins) .

6. Amphibians breathe through their _____ on land and through their _____ in water. (lungs, moist skin)

Q4. Choose the odd one out and write the category for the remaining terms.

Set of terms	Odd one	Category of others
1. cow, lion, snake, deer	snake	They have legs to move and run.
2. giraffe, elephant, sheep, monkey	monkey	herbivores.
3. frog, fish, toad, salamander.	fish	amphibians.
4. monkey, crow, koalas, squirrel	crow	arboreal animals
5. crocodile, lizard, dolphin, bear	bear	carnivorous.

Q5. Complete the following.

1. Terrestrial animal : lion : : _____ : fish. (Aquatic animal)

2. Tiger : _____ : : giraffe : herbivore. (carnivore)

3. Frog : amphibian : : monkey : _____. (arboreal)

4. Polar bear : Polar region : : camel : _____. (desert)

5. Terrestrial animals : _____ : : aquatic animals : gills. (lungs)

Q6. Differentiate between the following.

a. Hibernation and Aestivation. (type of sleeping pattern, two examples each)

Hibernation	Aestivation
It is a type of winter sleep.	It is a type of summer sleep.
Eg- bats, snakes.	Eg- Snails, earthworms.

b. Arboreal and aerial animals. (definition)

Arboreal animals	Aerial animals
1. The animals that spend most part of their lives on trees are called arboreal animals.	1. The animals which can fly in air are called aerial animals.
Eg- monkeys, squirrels	Eg- Birds, bats and some insects.

c. Terrestrial and aquatic animals. (habitats)

Terrestrial animals	Aquatic animals
Deserts, forests, coastal areas, mountain regions	Rivers, lakes, oceans, seas.

Q7. Give reason.

1. Birds have hollow bones filled with air sacs.

Ans- It is because this adaptation makes the bird's skeletal system lightweight and easy to fly in the air.

2. Birds live on trees but are called aerial animals while monkeys and squirrels are called arboreal animals.

Ans- Most birds can fly and so even though they live on trees like arboreal animals (monkeys and squirrels) they are called aerial animals.

3. Arctic terns migrate to warmer places in winter.

Ans- Arctic terns migrate to warmer places in search of food, moderate weather or a safe place for breeding in winter.

4. The teeth of herbivores are strong, broad and flat.

Ans- It is because they help them to easily bite and chew the grass and leaves.

5. Frogs have stronger back legs than front legs.

Ans- It is because stronger back legs help them to jump easily on land and to swim in water.

6. Flying birds have very large breast muscles.

Ans- It is because large breast muscles help to control the feathers during flight.

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