

**Grade 4
Book Exercise**

Animals: Living and Surviving

Date: 21.09.22

Checkpoints

Fill in the blanks

1. Terrestrial animals live on land.
2. Polar bears are found in polar regions.
3. Frogs have webbed feet that help them to swim.
4. Herbivore eat plants parts.

A. Tick the correct answer

1. Terrestrial animals live here _____
a. in water b. **on land** and in water c. on land d. in air
2. This animal lives in polar regions
a. camel b. **Polar bear** c. Lion d. duck
3. These help a fish to breathe in water.
a. lungs b. fins c. flippers v d. **gills**
4. This helps carnivorous birds to tear flesh.
a. a trunk b. **a hooked beak** c. Strong teeth d. strong legs
5. One of the following is an endangered animal.
a. crow b. cow c. **sea turtle** d. mosquito

B. Write H for herbivorous C for carnivorous and O for omnivorous

1. Eagles and kites - carnivorous
2. Man and bear - omnivorous
3. Crows and Robins – Omnivorous
4. Deer and goats – Herbivores
5. Tigers and wolves - carnivorous
6. Cows and buffaloes – herbivorous

C.Match the following

S.no	Column A	Column B
1.	Webbed feet	a.eagle (3)
2.	Tube like mouth	b. turtle (4)
3.	Hooked beak	c. porcupine (5)
4.	Flippers	d. frog (1)
5.	Spines	e. mosquito (2)

D. Rearrange the letters to get the correct word

1. TRERESRTAIL - Terrestrial
2. APHMIIANB - amphibian.
3. ABREALOR - arboreal
4. AEALRI - aerial
5. HIVOERBRE – herbivore
6. ATIAQUC - aquatic

E. Give reasons for the following

1. A polar bear can survive in the Polar Regions. Why?

A polar bear has thick fur on its body, which keeps it warm.

2. Camels can live without food and water for a long time. Why?

Camels do not sweat and have certain adaptations that prevent water loss from their bodies. They store fat in their humps. They get energy from this fat when they do not get food for a long time.

3. A turtle can swim. Why?

A turtle has paddles or flippers to swim through water.

4. A frog can live on land and in water. Why?

- A frog has long back legs which help it to move on land by jumping. It has webbed feet which help swim in water.
- On land it breathes through its lungs. In water it can breathe through its skin.

5. Monkeys can climb trees easily. Why?

Monkeys have sharp claws that help them to climb trees easily.

F. Answer the following

1. What is the meaning of the term 'winter sleep'?

The long period of rest by some animals such as frogs and snakes in winter to bear extreme cold is known as winter sleep.

2. How have herbivores adapted themselves to eat their food?

- Some herbivores such as cows, buffaloes zebras and goats have sharp front teeth for biting and cutting, and very strong back teeth for grinding leaves and grass.
- Elephants have long trunks to pull out grass and leaves.
- Giraffes have a long neck to reach for leaves from tall trees.
- Butterflies have a tube-like mouth to suck nectar from flowers.

3. Explain how carnivores have adapted themselves to eat their food?

- Carnivores such as lions, tigers, wolves and crocodiles have very sharp and pointed teeth for catching their prey and tearing at its flesh.
- Carnivorous birds such as eagles and kites have sharp claws and strong hooked beaks to tear at the flesh of their prey.
- Many snakes are poisonous and their bite can kill a prey, they can open their mouth very wide to swallow their food whole.
- Female mosquitoes have a tube-like mouth to suck blood.

4. How do deer and snails protect themselves?

- Deer run very fast to save themselves from lions and tigers
- Snails have hard shells on their bodies. They go into their shells when faced with danger.

5. How does a chameleon protect itself?

A chameleon changes its body colour and pattern of the skin to match its surroundings. This saves it from being seen by its enemies.

G. Think and answer.

1. A polar bear would not survive in a grassland. Why?

2. A fish cannot live on land. Why?