

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

9th , Avenue, I.P Extension , Patparganj, Delhi-92

Session: 2026 –2027

SUBJECT- SCIENCE

Class: IV

Topic: Adaptation in Animals

Lesson No: 3

- **Reading of the chapter**
- **Explanation (will be done in class)**

(Textbook exercise)

Check point 1

1. Padded
2. Huddle
3. Skin, Lungs
4. Arms
5. Hollow

Check point 2

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Scales
2. Fur
3. Arms
4. Parasites

B. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Webbed feet
2. Zebra
3. Camouflage
4. Snake
5. Snail

C. Write True or false

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

D. Match the following

1. Sucking tube
2. Sharp teeth
3. Flat grinding teeth
4. Sharp beak
5. Moist skin
6. Streamlined body

Define (Learn from the pg.37)

(Notebook Work)

● New Words

1. Padded feet
2. Nostrils
3. Eyelashes
4. Hibernation
5. Streamlined
6. Amphibians
7. Aerial Animals
8. Parasites
9. Blubber
10. Chameleon

E. Answer the following questions

1. Why do animals adapt themselves to their surroundings?

Ans. Animals adapt themselves to their surroundings for the survival.

2. List different groups in which animals are divided according to their habitat.

Ans. According to habitat, animals are divided into terrestrial animals, aquatic animals, amphibians, arboreal animals and aerial animals.

3. List the adaptations in a camel which help it to survive in desert.

Ans. A camel has following adaptations to survive in desert:

- (a) It has padded feet to walk easily on hot and loose sand.
- (b) It has flaps on nostrils and long eyelashes for protection from sand.

- (c) It has thick skin to protect from heat of the sun and loss of water by evaporation.
- (d) It can store large amount of water.
- (e) It has fat stored in its hump which is converted into water when needed.

4. How is the body of a fish adapted to live in water?

Ans. The body of a fish has following adaptations to live in water:

- (a) It has streamlined shape to cut through the water with less efforts.
- (b) It has gills to breathe in air dissolved in water.
- (c) Its body is covered with waterproof scales to protect from rotting in water.
- (d) It has fins to swim in water.

5. What are the differences between the teeth of herbivores and carnivores?

Ans. The teeth of herbivores are sharp, strong and flat for cutting and grinding of tough plant food, whereas the teeth of carnivores are long and sharp for tearing the flesh of their preys.

6. How is a chameleon able to protect itself from its enemies?

A chameleon changes its colour according to its surroundings to protect itself from its enemies.

7. What are parasites? Name some parasites.

Ans. The animals which live on or inside the body of other animals for getting food are called parasites. Mosquito, flea, louse, bug, tapeworm, roundworm, etc. are some parasites.

8. How does a polar bear survive in very cold places?

Ans. The body of polar bear is covered with thick fur. It has a layer of fat under the skin which keeps its body warm.

Give Reasons

1. Why do monkeys have long tails?

Ans. Monkeys are arboreal animals. Their long tails help them hold on to the branches.

2. A polar bear is white in colour. Why?

Ans. The white colour of polar bear makes it difficult to be spotted by its enemies on the snow.

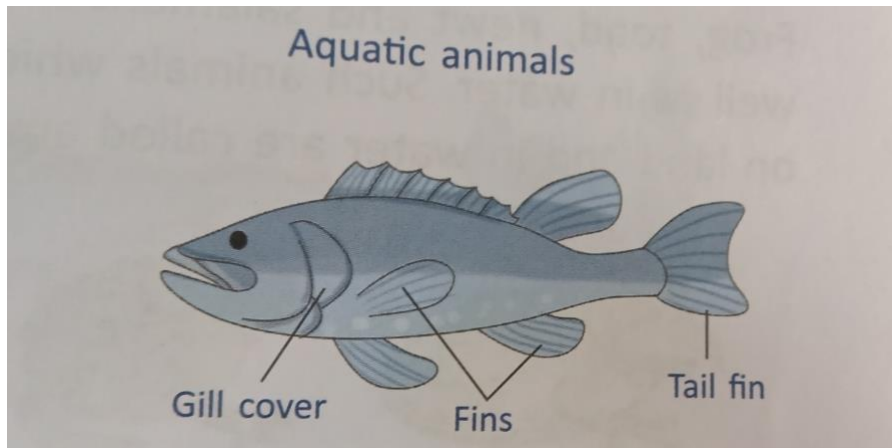
3. Why do porcupines have spines?

Ans. Porcupines have spines on their bodies to protect themselves from their enemies.

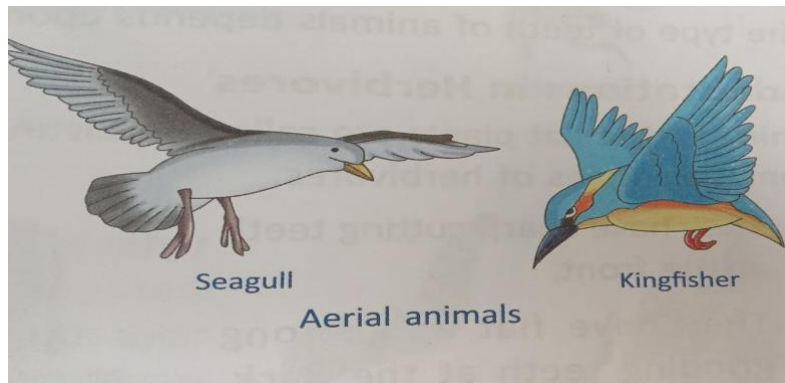
Diagrams

Draw the following diagrams:

STRUCTURE OF FISH



AERIAL ANIMALS



Dictation

Any 10 words

Activity

Draw or paste the pictures of Herbivorous, Carnivorous and Omnivorous animals

