



CLASS : IV

Subject: Science

Date: 23-06-2020

Topic: **Adaptations in Animals** Time Limit: 30 Mins

Worksheet No. : 16

(Please read the chapter from your text book and the attached notes. Then work out the exercises neatly in your notebooks henceforth. For Science, you will use inter-leaf copy. Leave the first page of your notebook empty. You must write using blue gel pen. Write the Date and Worksheet number at the top of the page where you start your work. Ensure neat and tidy work)

##Good morning children !!!!

##I hope you all are doing fine !!!!

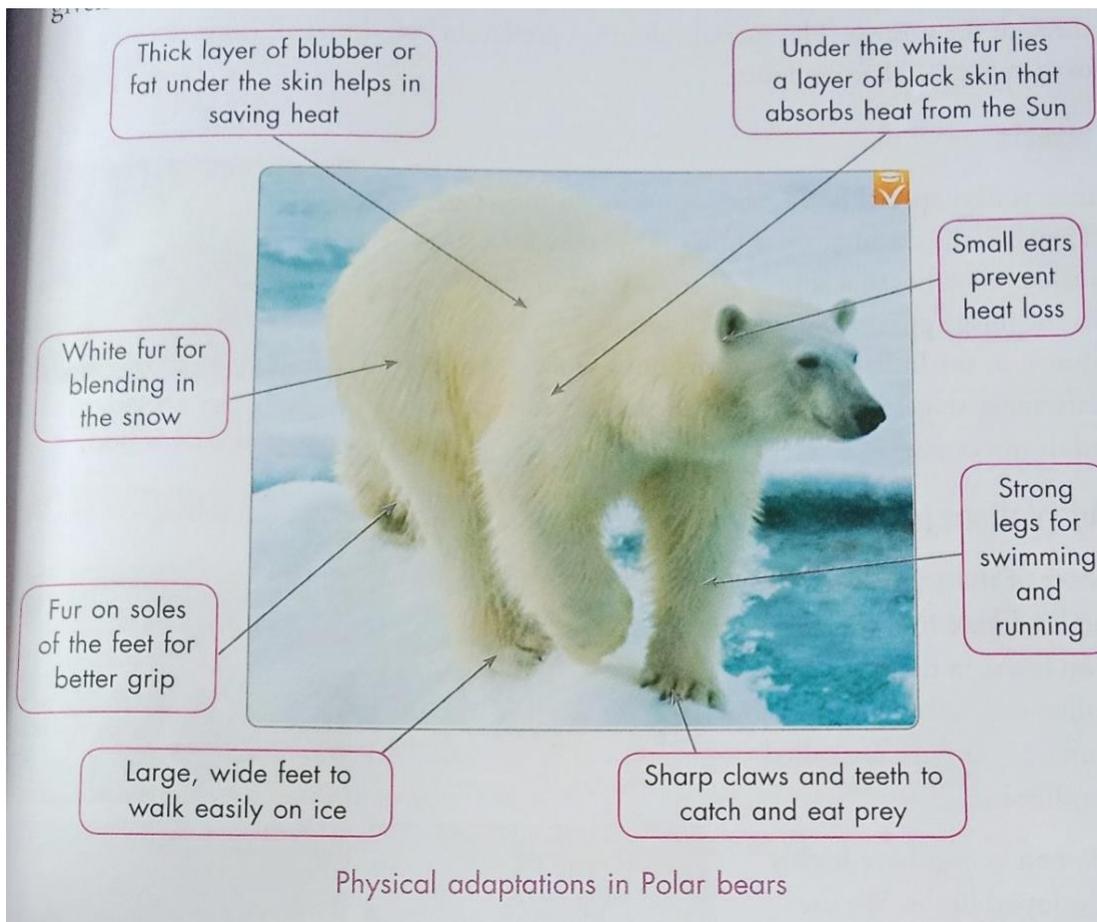
lets continue the chapter " Adaptations in animals " that we had started yesterday !!!

Adaptations in animals

Animals That Live In Polar Regions :-

Both the North Pole or the Arctic region and the South Pole or the Antarctic region are covered in snow throughout the year. Polar bears are found in the Arctic region and penguins are found in Antarctica.

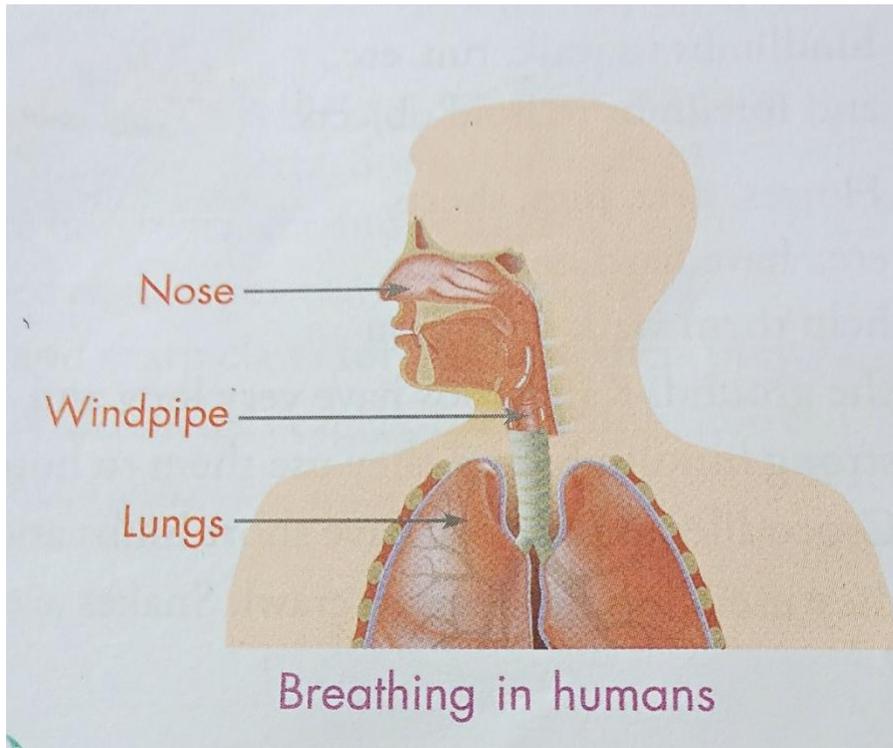
The different adaptations in polar bears to survive and thrive in the North Pole are given as follows :



Adaptations in Breathing

Most of the animals that live on land, such as birds, mammals and reptiles, breathe through their lungs. In humans, the oxygen -rich air enters the body through the nostrils and reaches the lungs through the windpipe. In the lungs, the blood absorbs oxygen and releases carbon

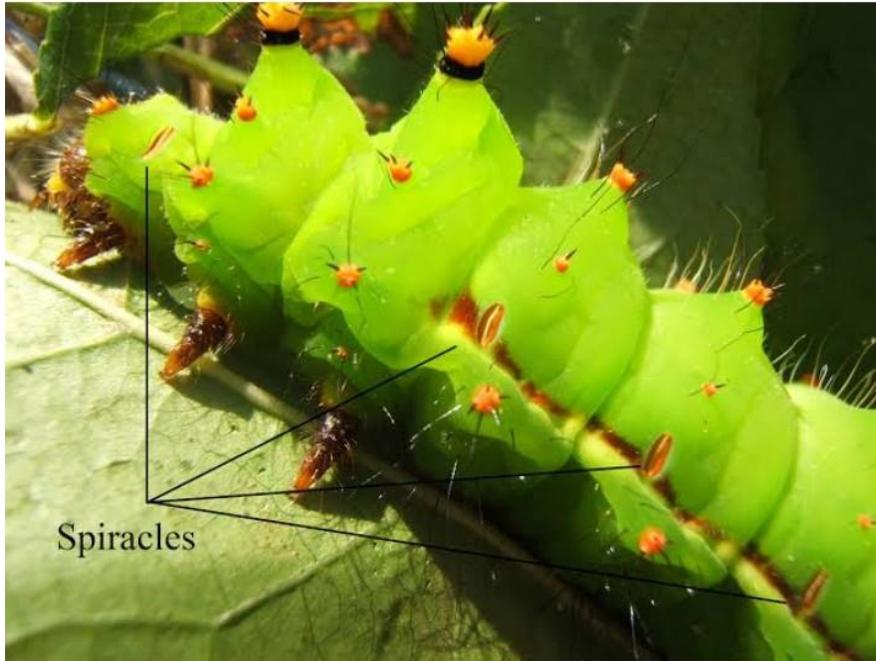
dioxide. This carbon dioxide is released through the nostrils. The special substance present in blood that allows it to carry oxygen is called **haemoglobin**.



Insects

Insects have special holes called **spiracles** on their body. They breathe through these holes. The spiracles lead to various air tubes that supply air to all parts of their body. In the image given, a close-up of spiracles is shown in the Indian moon moth's body which is at the caterpillar stage.

These spiracles are also present in the adult insect stage.



Spiracles

Spiracles on Indian moon moth's body



Spiracles on Indian moon moth's body (closer view)

Adaptations in Movement :-

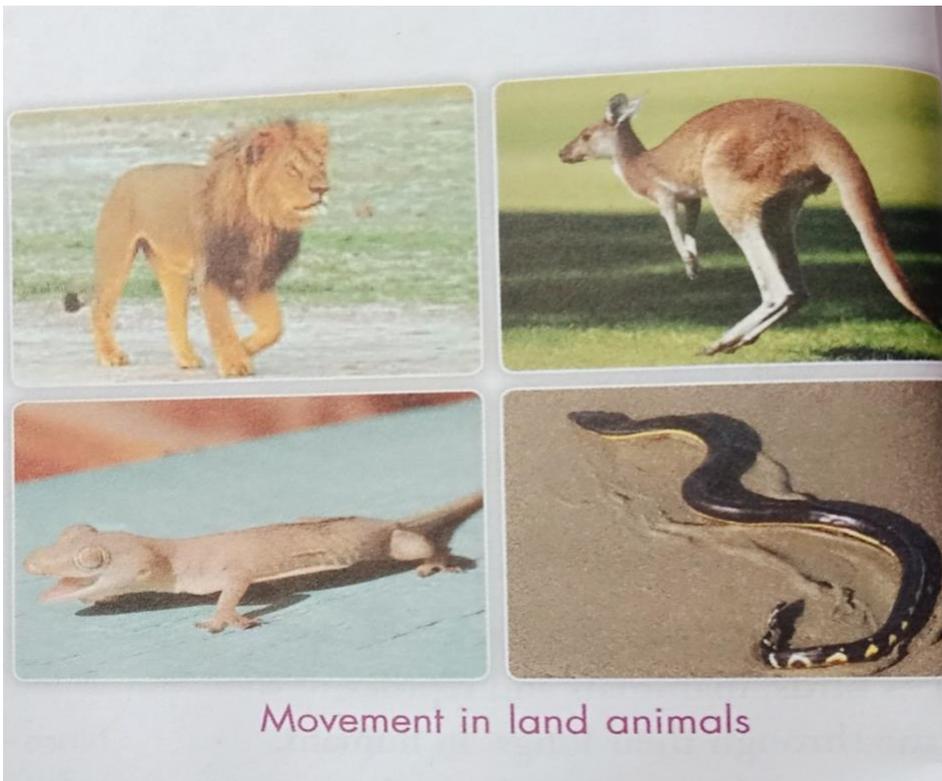
Most of the animals that live on land have four limbs. The two limbs in the front are called **forelimbs** and the two limbs at the back are called **hind limbs**.

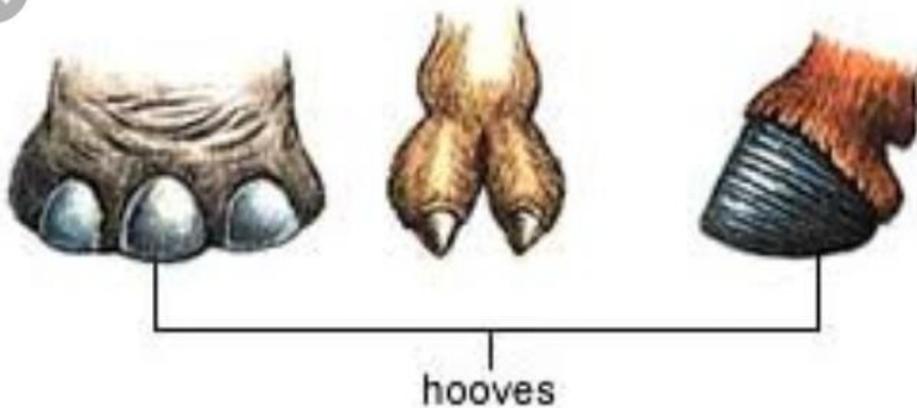
Human beings have highly developed limbs. We use hind limbs to walk, run, etc., and forelimbs to hold objects.

Horses, deer, pigs, sheep, etc., have **hooves** to help them walk or run on the ground.

Kangaroos have very long and strong hind limbs and they use them to hop. Crocodiles and lizards have short limbs and they use all their limbs to crawl. Snakes are limbless animals.

They move with the help of scales present on the underside of their body and with the help of strong muscles and a flexible backbone.





Learn the above content and try to answer the following questions :-

A. Give an example of animal for each of the following adaptations :-

1. Hooves to walk on grassland -
2. Limbless and slithers on the ground -
3. Spiracles to breathe -

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :-

1. The special substance present in blood that allows it to carry oxygen is called _____.
2. Polar bears are found in _____.
3. Penguins are found in _____.
4. In most of the animals that live on land, the two limbs in the front are called _____.
5. Insects have special holes called _____ on their body.

##This was all for today's session

Stay Healthy Stay Safe