

Answers

Theme 4: How Do We Evolve? Lesson-6: Animals - Reproduction

Main Coursebook

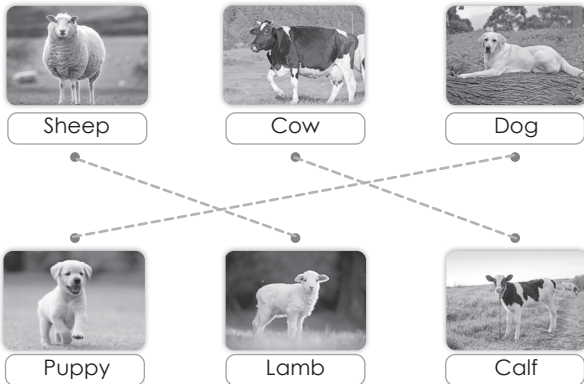
Kinaesthetic

Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory

1. Some examples of big domestic animals are cows and dogs.
2. We often see butterflies in our gardens or homes.

Pictorial



Interacting better

Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding better (Page 41)

1. False
2. True

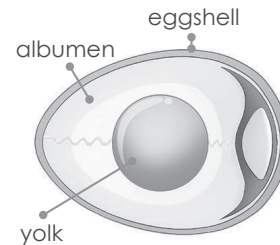
Understanding better (Page 42)

1. Yolk
2. Tadpoles

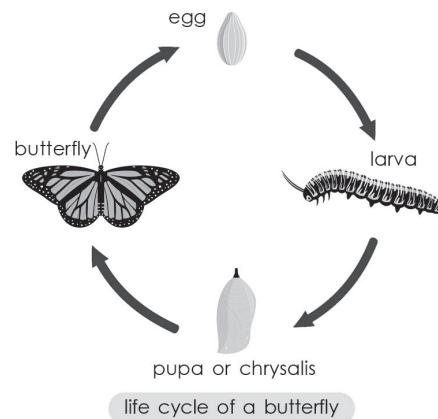
Learning better

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. For continuation of life, all living things produce more of their own kind. This process of producing more of their own kind is called reproduction.
2. An egg has a thin but hard outer shell called the eggshell. Most of the eggs have a hard covering on their outer surface because the eggshell protects the inner parts of the egg.
3. When the caterpillar feeds on leaves after a while, it sheds its skin and forms a covering called the pupa or chrysalis. The shedding of skin is called moulting.
- D. 1. An egg has a thin but hard outer shell called the eggshell. The eggshell protects the inner

parts of the egg. Inside the eggshell, albumen is present. The albumen is a jelly-like white substance and rich in proteins. Inside the albumen lies the yellow-coloured yolk. The yolk is rich in fats, minerals and vitamins. The yolk provides food for the baby growing inside the egg. The growing baby inside an egg is called the embryo. The embryo goes through different stages of development inside the egg before hatching. The baby that comes out of the egg after hatching is called hatchling or chick.



2. A butterfly lays eggs on a leaf. A larva hatches out of the egg. The larva of a butterfly is called a caterpillar. After hatching, the caterpillar feeds on leaves. After a while, it sheds its skin and forms a covering called the pupa or chrysalis. The shedding of skin is called moulting. Later on, the pupa bursts open and a butterfly comes out.



Creating better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking better

Animals like birds and insects build nests or lay their eggs in specific places to keep their babies safe and help them grow. These places are usually chosen because they protect the eggs or babies from danger, like bad weather or predators (animals that might try to eat them). This helps ensure the survival of their young ones as follows.

- a. It will protect their babies from predators
- b. For birds, it provides right temperature to hatch.

- c. Some insects and birds choose places where food is easy to find. This way, the parents can bring food to their babies, helping them grow strong and healthy.
- d. Nests protect eggs and babies from rain, wind and sun.

Choosing better

1. Help your friend with their homework.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. forever 2. lifespan 3. lifespan
4. life cycle 5. reproduction
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. Humans 2. Birds 3. birds
4. mammals 5. Dolphin

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. mammals 2. milk 3. mammals
4. enemies 5. eggs
- B. 1. LIFESPAN 2. LIFE CYCLE
3. REPRODUCTION 4. EGGS
5. YOUNG ONES
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Fish and frogs.
2. It protects the inner parts of the egg.
3. The growing baby inside an egg is called the embryo.
4. Animals that give birth to young ones are called mammals. (Accept all relevant responses.)
5. Mammals feed and protect their young ones from enemies.
- B. 1. → c 2. → e 3. → b
4. → a 5. → d
- C. 1. Y 2. N 3. N 4. Y 5. N

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Developing better

A. English:

The egg of a bird has an outer hard shell, a hard jelly-like albumen and a yellow-coloured yolk.

B. Maths: E, O, T and I

C. Social Studies:

In a physical map, light blue is used for shallow waters and a darker shade of blue is used for deep waters.

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Answers

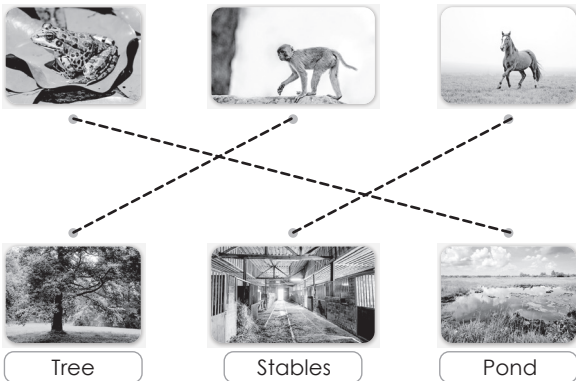
Theme 4: How Do We Evolve? Lesson-7: Animals – Adaptation and Survival

Main Coursebook

Kinaesthetic:

Accept all relevant responses.

Pictorial



Interacting better:

Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding better (Page 48)

1. False
2. True

Understanding better (Page 49)

1. Chameleons
2. Elephants

Learning better

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a
4. c 5. c
- B. 1. land 2. fur 3. Herbivores
4. Parasites 5. hibernation
- C. 1. Aquatic animals are the animals that live in water. Such animals have limbs or fins that help them in swimming. Examples are fish, turtles and crabs. Animals, such as fish and crabs have gills to breathe under water.
2. Squirrel
3. Aestivation is a process in which animals undergo bouts of sleep during summers.
- D. 1. Terrestrial animals – These animals have lungs to breathe and legs to move. These animals also have sense organs and nervous system to detect the changes in the surrounding environment.
Aquatic animals – These animals have limbs or fins that help them in swimming.

Amphibians – These animals have lungs for breathing. Such animals also have limbs that help them to swim in water.

Aerial animals – These animals have wings to fly. Aerial animals have light bodies that help them to fly.

Arboreal animals – These animals have strong limbs that help them climb up and down trees.

2. i. Fast movement – Some animals move very fast to escape from animals.
- ii. Colour – Many animals change their body colour to match the colour of the surroundings.
- iii. Large size – The size of some animals is sufficiently large that they cannot be eaten by other animals or predators.
- iv. Poisonous bite – Some animals protect themselves with their poisonous bite or sting.
- v. Hibernation – It is a process in which some animals sleep for several months continuously.
- vi. Aestivation – It is a process in which animals undergo bouts of sleep during summers.
- vii. Spines – Spines refer to sharp needle-like structures present on the body of some animals. When any other animal tries to attack these animals, the spines prick the skin and leave the attacker in pain.
- viii. Shells – Some animals possess a tough and protective shell over their body. When another animal attacks, they hide themselves inside the shell.

Creating better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking better

If animals stop adapting, it could be very bad for life on Earth. Adaptation is how animals change or adjust to their surroundings to survive. If animals didn't adapt, they might not be able to cope with changes like different weather, food shortages or new dangers. Here's how it could affect life:

1. Loss of animals: If animals can't adapt to changes, like a warmer climate or a lack of food, they might not survive. This could lead to some animals going extinct, which means they would not exist anymore.
2. Disruption of ecosystems: Animals and plants work together in nature to form ecosystems (the environment where living things interact). If some

animals go extinct because they can't adapt, it could cause problems for the other animals and plants.

3. Impact on humans: Animals help humans in many ways, like providing food, medicines and even keeping the environment healthy. If animals can't adapt and start disappearing, it could make life harder for humans too.

Choosing better

1. Roshan should go and talk to that classmate who is sitting alone and looking sad.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Habitat 2. desert 3. penguins
4. terrestrial 5. Cat
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. → d 2. → e 3. → a
4. → b 5. → c

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. These are the characteristics of animals that help them survive successfully in their habitats.
2. It is a place where a living thing lives and has adapted to survive.
3. These are the animals that live on land.
4. These animals have sense organs and a nervous system to detect changes in the surroundings.

5. These are the animals that live in water.

- B. 1. cat, dog 2. fish, crab
3. frog, salamander 4. bat, sparrow
5. squirrel, monkey
- C. 1. N 2. Y 3. N
4. Y 5. Y

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Lungs 2. Limbs or fins
3. Wings 4. Bat
5. Strong limbs
- B. 1. WATER 2. LIMBS 3. FINS
4. GILLS 5. SWIMMING
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. False

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Developing better

- A. **English:** a, an, the
B. **Maths:** 44 hens
C. **Social Studies:** Climatic maps

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.