

GRADE 5 SCIENCE ANIMALS AROUND US

Every animal has unique characteristics and features. They will have distinct ears, eyes, skin. Some might have horns, some long tails, some with a short bushy tail. For example a Rabbit has long ears, while we cannot see the ears of a bird like a crow or a parrot. Animals like tigers, leopards, Zebra have specific pattern of hair on their skin, while bird's skin is covered with colourful feathers.

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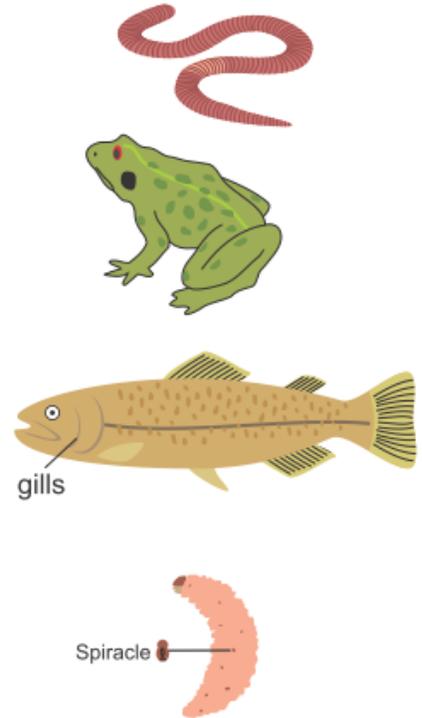
Organs for Breathing in Animals

Body surface: Earthworms breathe through their body surface.

Skin: Frogs are amphibians. They live on both land and water. On land they breathe with their lungs. Under water they breathe through their moist skin.

Gills: Fish, crabs and most other animals that live under water breathe air dissolved in water. They breathe with the help of gills, which are full of blood vessels. Fish take in water through their mouths and this water passes through their gills where the oxygen dissolved in the water is absorbed and goes into the blood. The gills give out carbon dioxide into the water.

Spiracles: Insects take in air through tiny holes in their bodies. These are called spiracles.



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Feeding in Animals

Herbivores: Animals that eat plants are called herbivores. They include sheep, rabbits, cows, zebras, deer. They have sharp front teeth for biting and large back teeth for grinding.

Small herbivores such as rabbits, rats and squirrels who gnaw seeds and fruits are called rodents. They have long, sharp front teeth.

Carnivores: Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores. e.g. tigers, lions, cats, hyenas. They have very sharp, pointed front teeth for tearing the flesh.

Flesh eating birds such as eagles and vultures are called birds of prey. They have sharp, hooked beaks and sharp claws.

Omnivores: Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores. e.g. bears, humans, crows.



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View Lessons & Exercises for Feeding in Animals →

View Lessons & Exercises for Life Cycle of Butterfly →

Locomotion in Animals and Their Body Structure

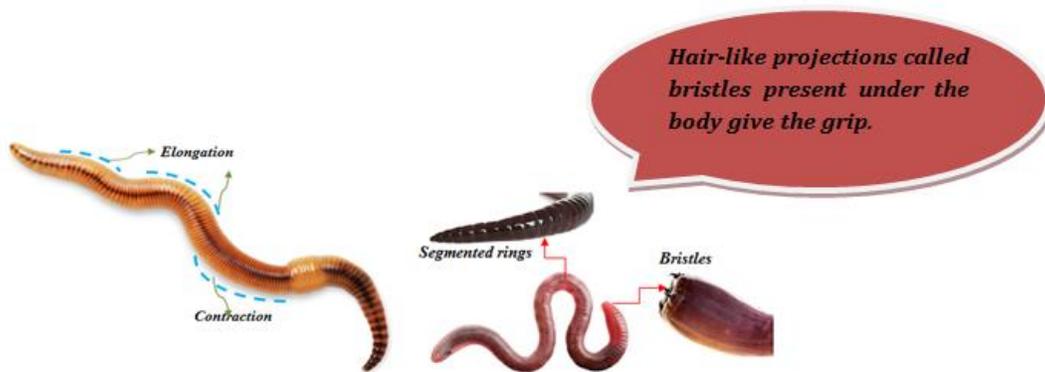
The skeletal system in the human body helps in its locomotion. Different types of bones and muscles take part in the locomotory action. In the case of birds and animals, their body structure is different from that of humans. Also, the mode of locomotion varies from one animal to another. Hence, each organism has its own structural makeup which supports their daily activities. Suppose, if the skeletal system in birds is as heavy as in humans, birds can't fly. For this purpose, birds have light bones attached to strong muscles. How do earthworms move without a single bone in their body? Let's see gaits of animals like birds, earthworm, snails, cockroach, etc. more in details.

Locomotion In Animals

Locomotion is an important process for animals. Animals have to move from one place to another for many reasons. They can't stay in one place in order to support their living. Hence, certain body movements are observed in every organism but the means vary according to their body structure. The gait of a few animals are as follows:

Earthworm

Locomotion of earthworm is the outcome of muscular actions in them. Continuous expansion and contraction of muscles help them to move. Hence, earthworms make small moves using muscles alone.



Locomotion in Earthworm

Snail

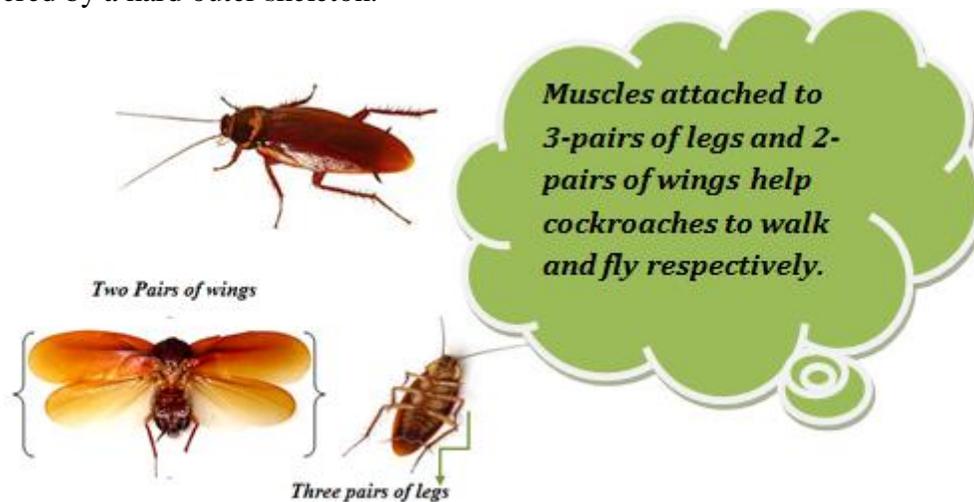
Snails have a characteristic shell on their back. The hard external shell is a non-bony structure called exoskeleton. It does not help in movements but is a shield from predators and damages.

Locomotion in snails takes place with the support of strong muscular foot present under the shell.



Cockroach

Cockroaches have a body structure that facilitates walking, climbing and flying. Their body is covered by a hard outer skeleton.



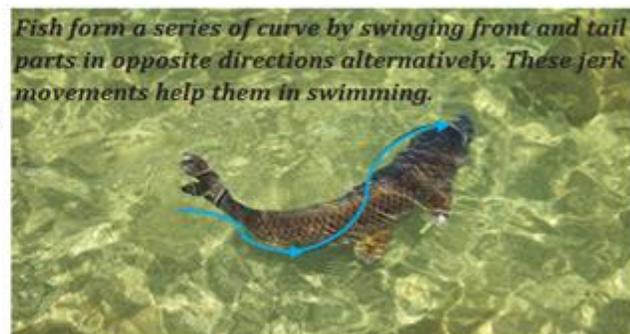
Birds

Birds have light bones attached to strong muscles which help them to fly. Whereas hind limb bones are modified to walk and perch.

Fish

Fish is an aquatic animal adapted to live in water.

Fish have a streamlined body structure which help them to move smoothly with the flow of water. Muscles and fins on the body and tail help to keep the balance.



Fish form a series of curve by swinging front and tail parts in opposite directions alternatively. These jerk movements help them in swimming.

Locomotion in Fish

Snakes

Snakes slither on the ground with the help of its long backbone and muscles attached to it.



Locomotion in Snakes

Slither, glide, hop, wiggle, run, jump – the list of ways animals move is countless! Animals of all size and shape move in search of shelter, food, mate and to escape from predators using their different body parts like fins, legs, wings and so on.

WORKSHEET

I. Fill in the blanks with correct option.

1. Insects breathe through small holes called ----- (nostrils/spiracles)
2. Animals which gnaw their food are called -----(rodents /reptiles)
3. Front legs are also called -----(hind limbs/forelimbs)
4. Humans have an ----- posture. (Upright/ bent)
5. Large – scale movement of an animal species from one place to another is called -----
.(migration/transportation)

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Human being breathe through their
a. Beaks b. lungs c. gills
2. Mosquitoes suck with the help of their
a. Canines' b. proboscis c. spiracles.
3. Which of the following helps turtle to swim in water?
a. Limbs b. flippers c. incisors
4. Which of the following does not show seasonal migration?
a. Monarch butterflies b. Bengal tiger c. Siberian cranes
5. Reptiles and mammals breathe through
a. Skin b. nostrils c. lungs.

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ostrich, kiwi and emu are ----- birds.
2. Whales breathe through -----.
3. ----- can hold their breath for a longer time and they can exchange more air with each breathe.
4. Animals inhale ----- and exhale -----.
5. A frog can breathe through ----- and its moist -----.
5. Mammals breathe through -----.
6. The Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the -----.
7. ----- animals breath in oxygen dissolved in water.
8. Microbes and earthworms breathe with their -----.
9. _____ helps to change digested food into energy.
10. Aquatic animals breath in _____ dissolved in water.
11. _____ breath through their moist body surface.
12. Herbivores have _____ to travel long distance in search of plants.
13. The _____ limbs are called forelimbs.
14. Monkeys and kangaroos use their _____ to hold things and stand on their _____.
15. Insects have _____ legs.
16. Crane chicks are also trained to follow _____ aircraft in an effort to re-establish their migration routes.

IV. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Horses | - | four wings |
| 2. Fish | - | paddles |
| 3. Turtles | - | Hoofs |
| 4. Butterfly | - | Scales on lower side |
| 5. Snakes | - | Fins |

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. All animals breathe in carbon dioxide to survive.
2. Different animals have different breathing organs like lungs, gills and spiracles.
3. Animals migrate to escape from harsh local climate or in search of food
4. Herbivores have sharp and pointed teeth to tear flesh.
5. Many animals have six limbs.

VI. Answer the following in a sentence.

1. How do fish breathe?
2. Name a bird which migrates to India.
3. Name two animals which breathe through their skin?
4. Why do animals need to move?
5. Define migration.
6. Define atmosphere.
7. Why a frog is called an amphibian?
8. Name the insects which do not have bones, strong muscles or feathers?
9. Name some reptiles.