2. WHAT DO ANIMALS EAT? (Solutions)

TEACHING TASK (Page 9 – 11)

NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. What type of food do herbivores eat?
Options: a) Only meat b) Only plants c) Both plants and meat d) Insects
Answer: b) Only plants
Explanation: Herbivores are animals that exclusively consume plant-based foods such as leaves, grass, fruits, and vegetables. Examples include cows, deer, and rabbits. Options a, c, and d are incorrect as they describe carnivores, omnivores, and insectivores, respectively.

2. What special feature do herbivores have to help them chew plants?
Options: a) Sharp teeth b) Claws c) Special teeth d) Beaks
Answer: c) Special teeth
Explanation: Herbivores possess specialized teeth, such as flat molars, for grinding tough plant material. Sharp teeth (a) are characteristic of carnivores, claws (b) are not used for chewing, and beaks (d) are specific to birds, not all herbivores.

3. What is a common characteristic of carnivores?
Options: a) They have special teeth for chewing plants b) They only eat plants c) They have sharp teeth and claws for catching prey d) They eat both plants and meat
Answer: c) They have sharp teeth and claws for catching prey
Explanation: Carnivores, like lions and tigers, have sharp teeth (canines) and claws adapted for catching and consuming prey. Option a describes herbivores, b is incorrect as carnivores do not eat plants, and d describes omnivores.

4. What type of food do bears eat?
Options: a) Only plants b) Only meat c) Both plants and meat d) Insects only
Answer: c) Both plants and meat

Explanation: Bears are omnivores, consuming a varied diet that includes plants (berries, roots) and meat (fish, small mammals). Options a and b are incorrect as bears are not strictly herbivorous or carnivorous, and d is too specific.

5. Which of the following describes omnivores?
Options: a) Animals that eat only plants b) Animals that eat only meat c) Animals that eat both plants and meat d) Animals that eat neither plants nor meat
Answer: c) Animals that eat both plants and meat
Explanation: Omnivores, such as humans and bears, consume both plant-based and animal-based foods. Options a, b, and d describe herbivores, carnivores, and non-feeding organisms (e.g., some decomposers), respectively.

6. How do scavengers help the environment?
Options: a) By planting trees b) By spreading seeds c) By consuming things that might otherwise rot and cause disease d) By controlling animal populations
Answer: c) By consuming things that might otherwise rot and cause disease
Explanation: Scavengers, like vultures, consume dead animals and plants, preventing the spread of disease by cleaning up decaying matter. Options a and b are roles of other organisms (e.g., plants or seed-dispersing animals), and d is a role of predators.

NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS

(i) More than One Answer Type

7. Which animals have special teeth to chew plants easily?
Options: a) Cows b) Deer c) Rabbits d) Sharks
Answer: a) Cows, b) Deer, c) Rabbits
Explanation: Cows, deer, and rabbits are herbivores with specialized teeth (flat molars or incisors) for chewing plant material. Sharks (d) are carnivores with sharp teeth for tearing flesh, not chewing plants.

8. Which animals are omnivores?
Options: a) Pigs b) Humans c) Sharks d) Bears
Answer: a) Pigs, b) Humans, d) Bears
Explanation: Pigs, humans, and bears are omnivores, consuming both plants and meat. Sharks (c) are carnivores, primarily eating meat.

9. Which of the following statements describe why scavengers are important?
Options: a) They clean up dead matter b) They help prevent the spread of disease c) They help control plant populations d) They control animal populations
Answer: a) They clean up dead matter, b) They help prevent the spread of disease
Explanation: Scavengers consume dead animals and plants, cleaning up the environment and preventing disease spread. Options c and d are roles of herbivores and predators, respectively.

(ii) Reason and Assertion Type

10. Assertion: Herbivores play a crucial role in ecosystems.
Reason: They help spread plant seeds and regulate plant growth.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Herbivores contribute to ecosystems by grazing, which regulates plant growth, and by dispersing seeds through their droppings, aiding plant reproduction.

11. Assertion: Carnivores contribute to ecosystem balance.
Reason: They control the population of other animals.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Carnivores, like lions, maintain ecosystem balance by preying on herbivores, controlling their populations and preventing overgrazing.

12. Assertion: Omnivores have specialized teeth for handling both plant and meat.
Reason: They consume a diet consisting of fruits, vegetables, and small animals.

Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Omnivores, like humans, have a combination of sharp canines for meat and flat molars for plants, enabling them to consume a varied diet.

(iii) Matching Type*(No specific matching question provided in the text, so this section is skipped as per instructions.)*

(iv) Comprehension Type

Passage-based Questions (Herbivores):
i. What defines herbivores?
Answer: Herbivores are animals that thrive solely on a diet of plants, such as leaves, grass, fruits, and vegetables.
Explanation: The passage defines herbivores as animals that consume only plant-based foods, supported by their specialized teeth for chewing.

ii. Which animal mentioned in the passage is known for its consumption of grass and hay?
Answer: Cows
Explanation: The passage explicitly states that cows prefer grass and hay, feeding on verdant pastures.

iii. What type of diet do rabbits primarily rely on?
Answer: Rabbits primarily rely on a diet of crunchy carrots, crisp lettuce, and other garden delights.
Explanation: The passage describes rabbits consuming carrots, lettuce, and various garden plants, indicating a plant-based diet.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 11 – 13)

NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which of the following is an example of a herbivore?
Options: a) Lion b) Eagle c) Rabbit d) Shark
Answer: c) Rabbit
Explanation: Rabbits are herbivores, eating plants like carrots and lettuce. Lion, eagle, and shark are carnivores.

2. Which of the following animals is a carnivore?
Options: a) Cow b) Deer c) Bear d) Lion
Answer: d) Lion
Explanation: Lions are carnivores, consuming only meat. Cows and deer are herbivores, and bears are omnivores.

3. Which animal is an example of an omnivore?
Options: a) Rabbit b) Eagle c) Human d) Cow
Answer: c) Human
Explanation: Humans are omnivores, eating both plants and meat. Rabbits and cows are herbivores, and eagles are carnivores.

4. According to the passage, what do deer love eating?
Options: a) Grass and hay b) Leaves and twigs c) Carrots and lettuce d) Fish and small birds
Answer: b) Leaves and twigs
Explanation: The passage states that deer consume leaves and twigs in forested landscapes.

5. What do scavengers eat?
Options: a) Live animals b) Dead animals and plants c) Fresh plants d) Seeds
Answer: b) Dead animals and plants
Explanation: Scavengers, like vultures, consume dead animals and plants, cleaning up the environment.

6. Which of the following is an example of a scavenger?
Options: a) Lion b) Elephant c) Vulture d) Rabbit
Answer: c) Vulture
Explanation: Vultures are scavengers that feed on dead matter. Lions are predators, elephants are herbivores, and rabbits are herbivores.

7. Why are scavengers important in preventing the spread of disease?
Options: a) They control plant growth b) They control animal populations c) They clean up dead matter d) They spread seeds
Answer: c) They clean up dead matter
Explanation: Scavengers prevent disease by consuming dead matter that could otherwise rot and spread pathogens.

NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS

(i) More than One Answer Type

8. What type of teeth do herbivores and omnivores have?
Options: a) Sharp teeth b) Special teeth for chewing plants c) Teeth that handle both plants and meat d) Claws
Answer: b) Special teeth for chewing plants, c) Teeth that handle both plants and meat
Explanation: Herbivores have special teeth (e.g., flat molars) for chewing plants, while omnivores have teeth for both plants (molars) and meat (canines). Sharp teeth (a) are primarily for carnivores, and claws (d) are not teeth.

9. Which animals are known to hunt other animals for food?
Options: a) Cow b) Lion c) Sheep d) Deer
Answer: b) Lion
Explanation: Lions are carnivores that hunt other animals. Cows, sheep, and deer are herbivores.

10. What do scavengers eat?
Options: a) Plants b) Dead animals c) Fresh meat d) Dead plants
Answer: b) Dead animals, d) Dead plants
Explanation: Scavengers consume dead animals and plants, cleaning up the environment.

(ii) Reason and Assertion Type

11. Assertion: Scavengers aid in environmental cleanliness.
Reason: They consume dead animals and plants, preventing the spread of disease.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Scavengers, like vultures, clean the environment by consuming dead matter, reducing disease spread.

12. Assertion: Vultures help maintain ecosystem health.
Reason: They consume dead animals, reducing the risk of disease transmission.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Vultures, as scavengers, consume dead animals, preventing pathogen spread and maintaining ecosystem health.

13. Assertion: Bears contribute to plant dispersion.
Reason: They consume berries and spread seeds through their droppings.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Bears, as omnivores, eat berries and disperse seeds via their droppings, aiding plant reproduction.

(iii) Matching Type *(No specific matching question provided, so this section is skipped.)*

(iv) Comprehension Type

Passage-based Questions (Omnivores):
i. What defines omnivores?
Answer: Omnivores are animals that consume both plants and meat, equipped with teeth capable of handling a variety of foods.
Explanation: The passage describes omnivores as having versatile diets, including plants and meat, with adaptable teeth.

ii. Which animal mentioned in the passage demonstrates a diverse diet that includes berries, fish, and small mammals?
Answer: Bears
Explanation: The passage states that bears eat berries, fish, and small mammals, showcasing their omnivorous diet.

iii. What distinguishes humans as omnivores?
Answer: Humans demonstrate unparalleled culinary diversity, consuming a vast array of foods including fruits, vegetables, meat, and grains.

Explanation: The passage highlights humans' diverse diet, encompassing various flavors and textures.

TEACHING TASK (Page 15-17)

NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. What type of adaptation do rodents like rats, mice, and beavers possess for eating tough materials?
Options: a) Trunk adaptations b) Long neck adaptations c) Gnawing adaptations d) Claw adaptations
Answer: c) Gnawing adaptations
Explanation: Rodents have chisel-like incisor teeth for gnawing tough materials like wood and seeds. Trunks (a) and long necks (b) are not rodent adaptations, and claws (d) are not used for eating.

2. Which animal has a long, muscular appendage evolved from its upper lip and nose?
Options: a) Giraffe b) Elephant c) Mouse d) Beaver
Answer: b) Elephant
Explanation: Elephants have a trunk, evolved from their upper lip and nose, used for feeding and other tasks. Giraffes have long necks, and mice and beavers do not have such appendages.

3. How do giraffes access food sources high in trees?
Options: a) By using their powerful jaw muscles b) By grasping food with their trunk c) By having long, muscular appendages d) By using their long necks and prehensile tongues
Answer: d) By using their long necks and prehensile tongues
Explanation: Giraffes use their long necks and prehensile tongues to reach high foliage. They lack trunks (b), and jaw muscles (a) or muscular appendages (c) are not their primary adaptations.

4. What is the primary function of anteaters' long tongues?
Options: a) Piercing b) Tearing c) Grinding d) Catching insects
Answer: d) Catching insects
Explanation: Anteaters use their long, sticky tongues to catch insects like

ants and termites. Piercing (a), tearing (b), and grinding (c) are not functions of their tongues.

5. Which birds possess sharp beaks and claws used for catching and tearing apart prey?
Options: a) Eagles b) Hummingbirds c) Butterflies d) Moths
Answer: a) Eagles
Explanation: Eagles, as birds of prey, have sharp beaks and claws (talons) for catching and tearing prey. Hummingbirds, butterflies, and moths do not have these adaptations.

6. What do animals like chameleons use their long tongues for?
Options: a) Grinding b) Piercing c) Sipping nectar d) Catching insects
Answer: d) Catching insects
Explanation: Chameleons use their long, sticky tongues to catch insects. Grinding (a), piercing (b), and sipping nectar (c) are not their tongue functions.

NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS

(i) More than One Answer Type

7. How do rodents, such as rats and mice, primarily use their sharp incisor teeth?
Options: a) For chewing grass b) For tearing meat c) For gnawing through tough materials like wood and seeds d) For digging burrows
Answer: c) For gnawing through tough materials like wood and seeds
Explanation: Rodents use their chisel-like incisors for gnawing tough materials. Chewing grass (a) is more associated with herbivores like cows, tearing meat (b) with carnivores, and digging burrows (d) with claws.

8. Which adaptations are not associated with animals that consume nectar from flowers?
Options: a) Pointed teeth b) Flat teeth c) Proboscises d) Long tongues
Answer: a) Pointed teeth, b) Flat teeth
Explanation: Nectar-feeding animals (e.g., butterflies, hummingbirds) use

proboscises or long tongues. Pointed and flat teeth are associated with carnivores and herbivores, not nectar feeders.

(ii) Reason and Assertion Type

9. Assertion: Animals have diverse adaptations for eating based on their diet and habitat.
Reason: Different adaptations, such as gnawing teeth, trunk appendages, long necks, and pointed teeth, enable animals to efficiently consume their respective food sources.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Animals' feeding adaptations (e.g., rodent incisors, elephant trunks, giraffe necks) are tailored to their diets and habitats, enabling efficient food consumption.

10. Assertion: Elephants utilize their trunks for various feeding functions.
Reason: Their trunks evolved from their upper lip and nose and are versatile tools for grasping food, sucking up water, and manipulating objects.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Elephants' trunks are versatile, used for grasping food, drinking water, and handling objects, as described in the Reason.

(iii) Matching Type *(No specific matching question provided, so this section is skipped.)*

(iv) Comprehension Type

Passage-based Questions (Giraffes):
i. What distinguishes giraffes in terms of their feeding behavior?
Answer: Giraffes are distinguished by their ability to reach high into trees to feed on leaves and buds, using their long necks and prehensile tongues.
Explanation: The passage highlights giraffes' unique feeding behavior, enabled by their elongated necks and tongues.

ii. How do giraffes support their long necks?
Answer: Giraffes support their long necks with robust muscles and specialized blood vessels.
Explanation: The passage mentions robust muscles and specialized blood vessels that maintain balance and stability.

iii. What enables giraffes to access food sources that other animals cannot reach?
Answer: Giraffes' long necks and prehensile tongues, which can extend up to 18 inches, enable them to access nutrient-rich foliage high in trees.
Explanation: The passage describes how giraffes' necks and tongues allow them to reach elevated vegetation.

NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. What enables elephants to grasp food, suck up water, and manipulate objects?
Options: a) Prehensile tongue b) Powerful jaw muscles c) Trunk d) Long neck
Answer: c) Trunk
Explanation: Elephants use their trunks, evolved from their upper lip and nose, for grasping, drinking, and manipulating objects.

2. Which animal's neck is equipped with specialized blood vessels to support its long reach?
Options: a) Elephant b) Mouse c) Giraffe d) Beaver
Answer: c) Giraffe
Explanation: Giraffes have specialized blood vessels in their necks to support their long reach, as mentioned in the passage.

3. What do rodents use their sharp, chisel-like incisor teeth for?
Options: a) Sucking up water b) Grasping food c) Gnawing through tough materials d) Reaching high branches
Answer: c) Gnawing through tough materials
Explanation: Rodents' incisors are adapted for gnawing tough materials like wood and seeds.

4. What type of teeth do predators like lions and tigers primarily use for piercing and tearing flesh?
Options: a) Flat b) Pointed c) Sucking d) Long
Answer: b) Pointed
Explanation: Predators use pointed canines for piercing and tearing flesh. Flat teeth (a) are for herbivores, and sucking (c) and long (d) are not tooth types.

5. Which specialized mouthparts do butterflies and moths use to extract nectar from flowers?
Options: a) Canines b) Fangs c) Proboscises d) Beaks
Answer: c) Proboscises
Explanation: Butterflies and moths use proboscises, tube-like mouthparts, to extract nectar. Canines and fangs are for mammals, and beaks are for birds.

6. What kind of teeth do herbivores like cows and elephants use for grinding tough plant material?
Options: a) Sharp b) Pointed c) Flat d) Long
Answer: c) Flat
Explanation: Herbivores use flat molars for grinding plant material. Sharp and pointed teeth are for carnivores, and long is not a tooth type.

NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS

(i) More than One Answer Type

7. Which animals possess chisel-like incisor teeth that continuously grow throughout their lives?
Options: a) Rats b) Mice c) Beavers d) Squirrels
Answer: a) Rats, b) Mice, c) Beavers, d) Squirrels
Explanation: Rodents like rats, mice, beavers, and squirrels have chisel-like incisors that grow continuously to compensate for wear from gnawing.

8. Which animals possess pointed teeth for piercing and tearing flesh?
Options: a) Lions b) Butterflies c) Anteaters d) Tigers
Answer: a) Lions, d) Tigers

Explanation: Lions and tigers, as carnivores, have pointed canines for tearing flesh. Butterflies and anteaters lack such teeth.

(ii) Reason and Assertion Type

9. Assertion: Giraffes' long necks enable them to access high food sources.
Reason: Equipped with strong muscles and specialized blood vessels, giraffes use their necks and prehensile tongues to strip leaves from trees, allowing them to feed on elevated vegetation.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Giraffes' long necks, supported by muscles and blood vessels, allow them to reach high foliage, as described.

10. Assertion: Birds of prey possess adaptations for catching and consuming their prey.
Reason: Sharp beaks and claws aid in catching and tearing apart prey, facilitating efficient consumption and extraction of nutrients.
Answer: Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
Explanation: Birds of prey, like eagles, have sharp beaks and claws (talons) for catching and consuming prey.

(iii) Matching Type *(No specific matching question provided, so this section is skipped.)*

(iv) Answer the Following Questions

Passage-based Questions (Butterflies, Moths, Bees):
i. How do butterflies, moths, and certain species of bees access liquid food sources such as nectar from flowers?
Answer: They use specialized mouthparts called proboscises to extract nectar from flowers.
Explanation: The passage describes proboscises as elongated, tube-like structures used to access nectar.

ii. What are proboscises?
Answer: Proboscises are elongated, tube-like mouthparts that extend deep into flowers to extract nectar.
Explanation: The passage defines proboscises as specialized structures for nectar feeding.

iii. How do bees differ from butterflies and moths in their use of proboscises?
Answer: Bees use their proboscises to collect both nectar and pollen, while butterflies and moths primarily use them to extract nectar.
Explanation: The passage notes that bees collect nectar and pollen, distinguishing their proboscis use from butterflies and moths.

TEACHING TASK (Page 20-21)

FOOD CHAIN (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. What are producers in a food chain?
Options: a) Animals that eat other animals b) Organisms that make their own food through photosynthesis c) Decomposers that break down dead plants and animals d) Secondary consumers
Answer: b) Organisms that make their own food through photosynthesis
Explanation: Producers, like plants and algae, use photosynthesis to produce their own food, forming the base of the food chain.

2. What is the correct order of energy transfer in a food chain?
Options: a) Producers -> Secondary Consumers -> Primary Consumers b) Primary Consumers -> Producers -> Secondary Consumers c) Producers -> Primary Consumers -> Secondary Consumers d) Secondary Consumers -> Primary Consumers -> Producers
Answer: c) Producers -> Primary Consumers -> Secondary Consumers
Explanation: Energy flows from producers (plants) to primary consumers (herbivores) to secondary consumers (carnivores or omnivores).

3. Why are there usually fewer organisms at higher trophic levels in a food chain?
Options: a) Because they reproduce more slowly b) Because they are less

efficient at obtaining energy c) Because energy becomes less available as it moves up the food chain d) Because they have more predators
Answer: c) Because energy becomes less available as it moves up the food chain
Explanation: Energy decreases (approximately 10% transfer between levels) as it moves up trophic levels, supporting fewer organisms.

4. What happens to energy as it moves up the food chain?
Options: a) It increases b) It decreases c) It remains the same d) It fluctuates unpredictably
Answer: b) It decreases
Explanation: Energy is lost as heat or used for metabolic processes, reducing the amount available at each trophic level.

5. What is the role of tertiary consumers in a food chain?
Options: a) They produce their own food through photosynthesis b) They break down dead plants and animals c) They eat primary consumers d) They eat secondary consumers
Answer: d) They eat secondary consumers
Explanation: Tertiary consumers, like owls, feed on secondary consumers, occupying a higher trophic level.

6. What is the significance of decomposers in an ecosystem?
Options: a) They produce energy for other organisms b) They recycle nutrients by breaking down dead organisms c) They eat primary consumers d) They are at the top of the food chain
Answer: b) They recycle nutrients by breaking down dead organisms
Explanation: Decomposers, like fungi and bacteria, break down dead matter, recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem.

7. Which group of organisms plays a crucial role in recycling nutrients in an ecosystem?
Options: a) Primary Consumers b) Secondary Consumers c) Producers d) Decomposers
Answer: d) Decomposers
Explanation: Decomposers recycle nutrients by breaking down dead plants and animals, making nutrients available for producers.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 21)

FOOD CHAIN (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which process do producers use to make their own food?
Options: a) Respiration b) Photosynthesis c) Decomposition d) Predation
Answer: b) Photosynthesis
Explanation: Producers, like plants, use photosynthesis to convert sunlight into energy, producing their own food.

2. What do primary consumers eat for energy?
Options: a) Other animals b) Dead plants and animals c) Producers d) Secondary consumers
Answer: c) Producers
Explanation: Primary consumers, like herbivores, eat producers (plants) to obtain energy.

3. What is another name for primary consumers?
Options: a) Carnivores b) Omnivores c) Herbivores d) Decomposers
Answer: c) Herbivores
Explanation: Primary consumers are herbivores, as they feed directly on producers (plants).

4. What do secondary consumers eat?
Options: a) Producers b) Tertiary consumers c) Primary consumers d) Decomposers
Answer: c) Primary consumers
Explanation: Secondary consumers, like small carnivores, eat primary consumers (herbivores).

5. Which of the following animals is a secondary consumer?
Options: a) Rabbit b) Grasshopper c) Fox d) Tree
Answer: c) Fox
Explanation: Foxes are secondary consumers, feeding on primary consumers like rabbits and grasshoppers. Trees are producers.

6. Which of the following is an example of a tertiary consumer?
Options: a) Deer b) Owl c) Grass d) Algae
Answer: b) Owl
Explanation: Owls are tertiary consumers, feeding on secondary consumers. Deer are primary consumers, and grass and algae are producers.

7. What is the primary source of energy for producers in a food chain?
Options: a) Other organisms b) Sunlight c) Soil nutrients d) Water
Answer: b) Sunlight
Explanation: Producers use sunlight for photosynthesis to produce energy.

8. Which trophic level do herbivores primarily belong to?
Options: a) Producers b) Primary Consumers c) Secondary Consumers d) Tertiary Consumers
Answer: b) Primary Consumers
Explanation: Herbivores, as primary consumers, feed directly on producers.

TEACHING TASK (Page 23 -24)

HABITATS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Rock crevices provide shelter for:
Options: A) Bees B) Bears C) Lizards D) Snails
Answer: C) Lizards
Explanation: Lizards often use rock crevices as shelter to hide from predators and regulate temperature. Bees use hives, bears use dens, and snails use shells.

2. Snow dens are created by animals like the Arctic fox to:
Options: A) Keep cool during summer B) Hibernate C) Keep warm during winter D) Store food
Answer: C) Keep warm during winter
Explanation: Arctic foxes create snow dens to stay warm during harsh winter conditions.

3. Termite mounds primarily regulate:
Options: A) Light intensity B) Temperature and humidity C) Air quality D) Soil fertility
Answer: B) Temperature and humidity
Explanation: Termite mounds are designed to regulate temperature and humidity for the colony's survival.

4. Shells serve as homes primarily for:
Options: A) Eagles B) Bees C) Snails D) Wolves
Answer: C) Snails
Explanation: Snails use shells as protective homes. Eagles build nests, bees use hives, and wolves use dens.

5. Which animal does NOT build nests?
Options: A) Birds B) Bees C) Spiders D) Wolves
Answer: D) Wolves
Explanation: Wolves use dens, not nests. Birds, bees, and spiders build nests for eggs or prey.

6. Which habitat is primarily used by bats?
Options: A) Nests in trees B) Burrows in snow C) Caves D) Rock crevices
Answer: C) Caves
Explanation: Bats primarily roost in caves for shelter and protection.

7. Which habitat is primarily used by termites?
Options: A) Nests in trees B) Hives C) Burrows in snow D) Mounds
Answer: D) Mounds
Explanation: Termites build mounds to house their colonies and regulate environmental conditions.

8. Which habitat is primarily used by hermit crabs?
Options: A) Hives B) Shells C) Nests in trees D) Rock crevices
Answer: B) Shells
Explanation: Hermit crabs use abandoned shells as mobile homes for protection.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 24)

HABITATS (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which of the following animals build nests primarily for protecting eggs and chicks?
Options: A) Rabbits B) Birds C) Foxes D) Bears
Answer: B) Birds
Explanation: Birds build nests to protect their eggs and chicks. Rabbits use burrows, foxes use dens, and bears use dens or caves.

2. Burrows serve as shelters primarily for protection from:
Options: A) Floods B) Predators C) Sunlight D) Winds
Answer: B) Predators
Explanation: Burrows primarily protect animals like rabbits from predators, though they may also shield from other elements.

3. Dens are shelters commonly used by:
Options: A) Bees B) Bats C) Wolves D) Spiders
Answer: C) Wolves
Explanation: Wolves use dens for shelter and raising young. Bees use hives, bats use caves, and spiders use webs.

4. Hives are constructed by:
Options: A) Wolves B) Bees C) Squirrels D) Foxes
Answer: B) Bees
Explanation: Bees construct hives to house their colonies. Wolves, squirrels, and foxes use dens or tree hollows.

5. Caves provide refuge for animals from:
Options: A) Rain B) Predators C) Cold D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Caves offer protection from rain, predators, and cold, making them versatile shelters for animals like bats.

6. Tree hollows serve as homes primarily for:
Options: A) Bees B) Snails C) Squirrels D) Lizards

Answer: C) Squirrels
Explanation: Squirrels often use tree hollows as homes for nesting and shelter. Bees use hives, snails use shells, and lizards use crevices.

7. Webs are constructed by which animal to catch prey?
Options: A) Eagles B) Snails C) Spiders D) Bears
Answer: C) Spiders
Explanation: Spiders build webs to capture prey. Eagles, snails, and bears do not use webs.

8. Nests in trees are primarily built by:
Options: A) Bees B) Eagles C) Bears D) Bats
Answer: B) Eagles
Explanation: Eagles build nests in trees to lay eggs and raise chicks. Bees use hives, bears use dens, and bats use caves.