

TEACHING TASK (Page 39 – 40)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What type of food does herbivores eat?

Answer: B) Only plants **Explanation:** Herbivores are animals that exclusively consume plant-based foods, such as leaves, grass, or fruits.

2) What special feature do herbivores have to help them chew plants?

Answer: C) Special teeth **Explanation:** Herbivores have specialized teeth, such as flat molars, designed for grinding tough plant material.

3) What is a common characteristic of carnivores?

Answer: C) They have sharp teeth and claws for catching prey

Explanation: Carnivores typically have sharp teeth (like canines) and claws to capture and consume prey.

4) What type of food do bears eat?

Answer: C) Both plants and meat **Explanation:** Bears are omnivores, meaning they eat both plant-based foods (e.g., berries) and meat (e.g., fish or small animals).

5) Which of the following describes omnivores?

Answer: C) Animals that eat both plants and meat **Explanation:**

Omnivores consume a mixed diet of both plants and animals, unlike herbivores or carnivores.

6) How do scavengers help the environment?

Answer: C) By consuming things that might otherwise rot and cause disease **Explanation:** Scavengers clean up dead animals and plants, preventing decay-related diseases and maintaining ecosystem health.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

1) Which animals have special teeth to chew plants easily?

Answer: A) Cows, B) Deer, C) Rabbits Explanation: Cows, deer, and rabbits are herbivores with flat molars adapted for grinding plant material. Sharks (D) are carnivores with sharp teeth, not suited for plants.

2) Which animals are omnivores?

Answer: A) Pigs, B) Humans, D) Bears Explanation: Pigs, humans, and bears eat both plants and meat. Sharks (C) are carnivores, primarily consuming meat.

3) Which of the following statements describe why scavengers are important?

Answer: A) They clean up dead matter, B) They help prevent the spread of disease Explanation: Scavengers remove dead matter, reducing disease spread. They do not primarily control plant (C) or animal populations (D).

Fill In the Blanks

4) _____ help spread plant seeds and keep plant growth in check.

Answer: Herbivores Explanation: Herbivores consume plants, helping control growth and disperse seeds through digestion or movement.

5) _____ clean up dead matter, which helps prevent the spread of disease.

Answer: Scavengers Explanation: Scavengers, like vultures, consume dead animals and plants, reducing decay and disease risk.

Matching Type

6) Based on the provided content, here's the information:

1. Deer - a. Roots, fruits, and small animals
2. Eagles - b. Leaves and twigs
3. Pigs - c. Fish, small birds, and mammals

Answer the Following Questions

7) Explain about Herbivores and Carnivores

Answer: Herbivores are animals that eat only plants, such as cows, deer, and rabbits. They have specialized teeth, like flat molars, for grinding tough plant material, and their digestive systems are adapted to break down cellulose. Carnivores, like lions, tigers, and sharks, eat only meat. They have sharp teeth (e.g., canines) and claws for catching and tearing prey, with shorter digestive tracts suited for protein digestion. Both play vital roles in ecosystems: herbivores control plant populations, while carnivores regulate animal populations.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 40 – 41)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following is an example of a herbivore?

Answer: C) Rabbit Explanation: Rabbits eat only plants, making them herbivores. Lions, eagles, and sharks are carnivores.

2) Which of the following animals is a carnivore?

Answer: D) Lion Explanation: Lions eat only meat, making them carnivores. Cows and deer are herbivores, and bears are omnivores.

3) Which animal is an example of an omnivore?

Answer: C) Human Explanation: Humans eat both plants and meat, making them omnivores. Rabbits and cows are herbivores, and eagles are carnivores.

4) According to the passage, what do deer love eating?

Answer: B) Leaves and twigs Explanation: Deer, as herbivores, primarily consume leaves, twigs, and other plant parts. The other options are less accurate for deer.

5) What do scavengers eat?

Answer: B) Dead animals and plants Explanation: Scavengers consume dead matter, unlike live animals (A), fresh plants (C), or seeds alone (D).

6) Which of the following is an example of a scavenger?

Answer: C) Vulture Explanation: Vultures feed on dead animals, making them scavengers. Lions are carnivores, elephants are herbivores, and rabbits are herbivores.

7) Why are scavengers important in preventing the spread of disease?

Answer: C) They clean up dead matter Explanation: By consuming dead matter, scavengers prevent decay and disease spread, unlike the other options.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

8) What type of teeth do herbivores and omnivores have?

Answer: B) Special teeth for chewing plants, C) Teeth that handle both plants and meat Explanation: Herbivores have flat teeth for plants (B), and omnivores have mixed teeth for both plants and meat (C). Sharp teeth (A) are for carnivores, and claws (D) are not teeth.

9) Which animals are known to hunt other animals for food?

Answer: A) Lions, B) Eagles, C) Sharks, D) Bears Explanation: Lions, eagles, and sharks are carnivores that hunt prey. Bears, as omnivores, also hunt animals, though they eat plants too.

10) What do scavengers eat?

Answer: B) Dead animals, D) Dead plants Explanation: Scavengers consume dead animals and plants to clean up ecosystems. Plants (A) and fresh meat (C) are not their primary diet.

Fill In the Blanks

11) _____ control the population of other animals, keeping ecosystems balanced.

Answer: Carnivores Explanation: Carnivores, like lions, prey on other animals, regulating their populations to maintain ecosystem balance.

12) Humans are known for their _____ food diet.

Answer: Omnivorous Explanation: Humans eat both plants and meat, characteristic of an omnivorous diet.

Matching Type

13) Based on the provided table:

1. Cows - a. Teeth capable of handling both plants and meat
2. Sharks - c. Sharp teeth and claws for catching prey
3. Humans - b. Special teeth for chewing plants

Answer the Following Questions

14) Explain about Scavengers and Omnivores

Answer: Scavengers are animals, like vultures or hyenas, that feed on dead animals and plants, helping clean ecosystems and prevent disease spread by removing decaying matter. Omnivores, such as humans, bears, or pigs, eat both plants and meat, allowing them to adapt to varied food sources. Their teeth are versatile, with flat molars for plants and sharper teeth for meat, supporting their flexible diet.

TEACHING TASK (Page 44 – 45)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What type of adaptation do rodents like rats, mice, and beavers possess for eating tough materials?

Answer: C) Gnawing adaptations Explanation: Rodents have sharp, chisel-like incisors for gnawing tough materials like wood or seeds.

2) Which animal has a long, muscular appendage evolved from its upper lip and nose?

Answer: B) Elephant Explanation: Elephants have a trunk, a muscular appendage formed from the upper lip and nose, used for feeding and other tasks.

3) How do giraffes access food sources high in trees?

Answer: D) By using their long necks and prehensile tongues

Explanation: Giraffes use their long necks and prehensile tongues to reach and grasp leaves high in trees.

4) What is the primary function of anteaters' long tongues?

Answer: D) Catching insects Explanation: Anteaters use their long, sticky tongues to capture insects like ants and termites.

5) Which birds possess sharp beaks and claws used for catching and tearing apart prey?

Answer: A) Eagles Explanation: Eagles, as carnivorous birds, have sharp beaks and claws (talons) for catching and tearing prey, unlike hummingbirds, butterflies, or moths.

6) What do animals like chameleons use their long tongues for?

Answer: D) Catching insects Explanation: Chameleons use their long, sticky tongues to catch insects rapidly.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

7) How do rodents, such as rats and mice, primarily use their sharp incisor teeth?

Answer: C) For gnawing through tough materials like wood and seeds

Explanation: Rodents use their incisors for gnawing tough materials, not primarily for chewing grass (A), tearing meat (B), or digging (D).

8) Which adaptations are not associated with animals that consume nectar from flowers?

Answer: A) Pointed teeth, B) Flat teeth Explanation: Nectar-consuming animals, like hummingbirds or butterflies, use proboscises (C) or long tongues (D), not pointed or flat teeth.

Fill In the Blanks

9) _____ have famously long necks that allow them to reach high into trees to feed.

Answer: Giraffes Explanation: Giraffes' long necks are an adaptation for accessing leaves high in trees.

10) _____ use their powerful jaw muscles to gnaw through hard shells or bark to access the nutritious food inside.

Answer: Rodents Explanation: Rodents, like rats or beavers, use strong jaws and incisors to gnaw through tough materials.

Matching Type:

11) To match the items from Column I with the corresponding items in Column II:

1. Proboscises - a. Hummingbirds
2. Molars - c. Horses
3. Long, slender beaks - a. Hummingbirds
4. Sharp beaks and claws - b. Eagles and hawks

Answer the Following Questions

12) Explain about adaptation seen in moths

Answer: Moths have a proboscis, a long, tube-like mouthpart adapted for sipping nectar from flowers. This adaptation allows them to access food sources deep within flowers, supporting their survival in various ecosystems. Some moths also have camouflage patterns on their wings to avoid predators, enhancing their survival.

13) What is meant by flat teeth adaptation and how is it useful?

Answer: Flat teeth adaptation refers to the broad, flat molars found in herbivores like cows or elephants, designed for grinding tough plant material such as leaves or grass. These teeth increase surface area for breaking down

fibrous plants, aiding digestion and nutrient extraction, which is essential for their plant-based diet.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 45 – 46)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What enables elephants to grasp food, suck up water, and manipulate objects?

Answer: C) Trunk Explanation: Elephants use their versatile trunk for grasping food, drinking water, and handling objects.

2) Which animal's neck is equipped with specializedhesians to support its long reach?

Answer: C) Giraffe Explanation: Giraffes have long necks with specialized blood vessels to support blood flow, aiding their ability to reach high foliage.

3) What do rodents use their sharp, chisel-like incisor teeth for?

Answer: C) Gnawing through tough materials Explanation: Rodents' incisors are adapted for gnawing through hard materials like wood or seeds.

4) What type of teeth do predators like lions and tigers primarily use for piercing and tearing flesh?

Answer: B) Pointed Explanation: Lions and tigers have pointed canines for piercing and tearing meat.

5) Which specialized mouthparts do butterflies and moths use to extract nectar from flowers?

Answer: C) Proboscises Explanation: Butterflies and moths use a proboscis to sip nectar from flowers.

6) What kind of teeth do herbivores like cows and elephants use for grinding tough plant material?

Answer: C) Flat Explanation: Herbivores have flat molars for grinding fibrous plant material.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

7) Which animals possess chisel-like incisor teeth that continuously grow throughout their lives?

Answer: A) Rats, B) Mice, C) Beavers, D) Squirrels **Explanation:** These rodents have continuously growing incisors for gnawing tough materials.

8) Which animals possess pointed teeth for piercing and tearing flesh?

Answer: A) Lions, D) Tigers **Explanation:** Lions and tigers, as carnivores, have pointed canines for tearing flesh. Butterflies and anteaters do not.

Fill In the Blanks

9) Some animals, like anteaters and chameleons, have long _____ that they use to catch insects.

Answer: Tongues **Explanation:** Anteaters and chameleons use long, sticky tongues to capture insects.

10) Herbivores like cows, horses, and elephants have flat teeth called _____.

Answer: Molars **Explanation:** Flat molars are used by herbivores for grinding plant material.

Matching Type

11) Based on the table, the correct matches between animals and their adaptations are:

1. Rats, mice, and beavers: Adaptation: Gnawing (b)
2. Elephants: Adaptation: Trunk (c)
3. Giraffes: Adaptation: Long neck (a)

Answer the Following Questions

12) Explain about Gnawing adaptations in animals

Answer: Gnawing adaptations in animals, particularly rodents like rats, mice, and beavers, involve sharp, chisel-like incisor teeth that grow continuously. These teeth, paired with strong jaw muscles, allow rodents to chew through tough materials like wood, seeds, or bark to access food or build shelters. The continuous growth compensates for wear from constant gnawing, ensuring functionality.

13) Explain the type of adaptation seen in anteaters

Answer: Anteaters have a long, sticky tongue adapted for catching insects like ants and termites. Their elongated snout and lack of teeth complement this adaptation, allowing them to probe deep into insect nests. The tongue's stickiness and rapid extension-retraction mechanism make it highly effective for their specialized diet.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 47 – 48)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which process do producers use to make their own food?

Answer: B) Photosynthesis Explanation: Producers, like plants, use photosynthesis to convert sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into food (glucose).

2) What do primary consumers eat for energy?

Answer: C) Producers Explanation: Primary consumers (herbivores) eat producers (plants) to obtain energy.

3) What is another name for primary consumers?

Answer: C) Herbivores Explanation: Primary consumers are herbivores, as they eat plants directly.

4) What do secondary consumers eat?

Answer: C) Primary consumers Explanation: Secondary consumers, typically carnivores or omnivores, eat primary consumers (herbivores).

5) Which of the following animals is a secondary consumer?

Answer: C) Fox Explanation: Foxes eat primary consumers (e.g., rabbits), making them secondary consumers. Rabbits and grasshoppers are primary consumers, and trees are producers.

6) Which of the following is an example of a tertiary consumer?

Answer: B) Owl Explanation: Owls eat secondary consumers (e.g., small carnivores), making them tertiary 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?

Answer: B) Sunlight Explanation: Producers use sunlight for photosynthesis to create energy-rich food.

8) Which trophic level do herbivores primarily belong to?

Answer: B) Primary Consumers Explanation: Herbivores, as primary consumers, eat producers and occupy the second trophic level.

TEACHING TASK (Page 49 – 50)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Rock crevices provide shelter for:

Answer: C) Lizards Explanation: Lizards often use rock crevices for shelter from predators and environmental conditions.

2) Snow dens are created by animals like the Arctic fox to:

Answer: C) Keep warm during winter Explanation: Arctic foxes build snow dens to insulate against cold winter conditions.

3) Termite mounds primarily regulate:

Answer: B) Temperature and humidity Explanation: Termite mounds are designed to maintain stable temperature and humidity for the colony.

4) Shells serve as homes primarily for:

Answer: C) Snails Explanation: Snails use shells as protective homes, unlike eagles, bees, or wolves.

5) Which animal does NOT build nests?

Answer: D) Wolves Explanation: Wolves use dens, not nests. Birds, bees, and spiders construct nests for eggs or young.

6) Which habitat is primarily used by bats?

Answer: C) Caves Explanation: Bats commonly roost in caves for protection and stable conditions.

7) Which habitat is primarily used by termites?

Answer: D) Mounds Explanation: Termites build mounds to house their colonies and regulate environmental conditions.

8) Which habitat is primarily used by hermit crabs?

Answer: B) Shells Explanation: Hermit crabs use discarded shells as mobile homes for protection.

LEARNER'S TASK

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following animals build nests primarily for protecting eggs and chicks?

Answer: B) Birds Explanation: Birds build nests to protect their eggs and chicks, unlike rabbits, foxes, or bears.

2) Burrows serve as shelters primarily for protection from:

Answer: B) Predators Explanation: Burrows primarily protect animals like rabbits from predators, though they may also shield from weather.

3) Dens are shelters commonly used by:

Answer: C) Wolves Explanation: Wolves use dens for shelter and raising young, unlike bees, bats, or spiders.

4) Hives are constructed by:

Answer: B) Bees Explanation: Bees build hives to house their colonies and store honey.

5) Caves provide refuge for animals from:

Answer: D) All of the above Explanation: Caves offer protection from rain, predators, and cold, making them versatile shelters.

6) Tree hollows serve as homes primarily for:

Answer: C) Squirrels Explanation: Squirrels often use tree hollows as nests for shelter and raising young.

7) Webs are constructed by which animal to catch prey?

Answer: C) Spiders Explanation: Spiders build webs to trap prey, unlike eagles, snails, or bears.

8) Nests in trees are primarily built by:

Answer: B) Eagles Explanation: Eagles build large nests in trees for laying eggs and raising chicks, unlike bees, bears, or bats.