

CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

I) Read the clues and unscramble the letters to get the words.

1) tadpoles breathe through these

(ligls) - gills

2) the white part of an egg

(mbaluen) – albumen

3) lays eggs in shallow pits near river banks

(trtule) – turtle

4) animals that belong to a group called mammals

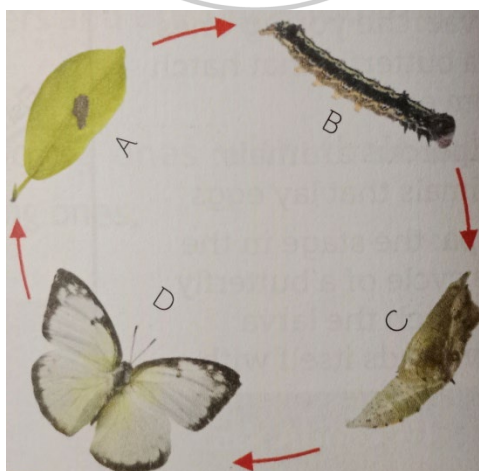
(uairvprso) – viviparous

II) Complete the following sentences with the help of the words given in the box.

bigger caterpillar covering inactive pupa cocoon

A caterpillar eats leaves. It grows bigger becomes inactive and forms a covering around itself. This is now called pupa which is covered by a protective layer called cocoon.

III) Look at the diagram and answer the questions.



1) What is shown in the diagram?

Answer: life cycle of a butterfly

2) Label the stages marked A to D.



Answer: A- eggs, B- larva, C- pupa, D- adult butterfly

3) What is stage B also known as?

Answer: caterpillar

IV) Answer the following questions.

1) Differentiate between hatching and incubation.

Answer: The process in which the young ones come out of eggs is called hatching, while the process in which birds sit on their eggs to keep them warm is called incubation.

2) Explain the life cycle of a frog.

Answer: Frogs lay their eggs in the water. The eggs hatch to give rise to tadpoles that spend their lives in water. They breathe through their gills. During their time in the water, the tadpoles feed and undergo many bodily changes. They finally develop into adult frogs after a few weeks.

3) A tadpole is different from a frog. Justify.

Answer: Tadpoles look like tiny fish and do not have legs like adult frogs. They breathe through gills.

4) Describe the structure of a bird's egg.

Answer: The eggs of birds have egg shell that encloses a white jelly-like substance called the albumen. The albumen encloses inside it a yellow-coloured substance called yolk. The yolk is the food for the growing young one or the baby inside the egg.

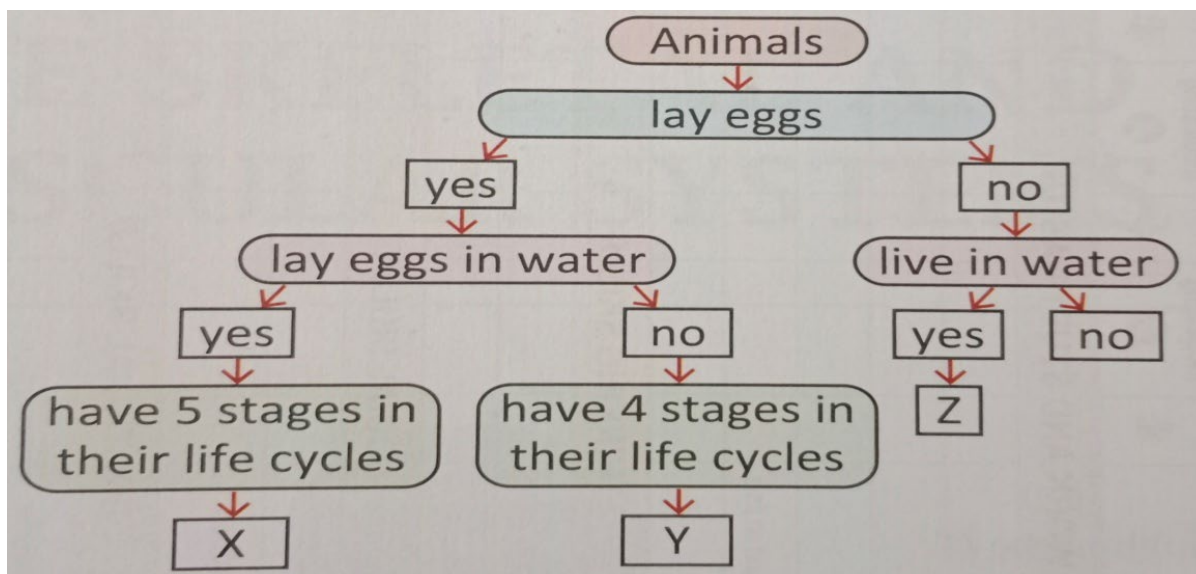
5) Compare and contrast between oviparous and viviparous animals with two examples of each.

Answer: Oviparous animals lay eggs, for example, birds and fish. Viviparous animals give birth to young ones, for example, cats and dogs.



Higher Order Thinking Skills

Study the flow chart. What could X, Y and Z represent?



Answer:

X - frogs

Y - butterflies

Z - whales

