

St. Andrews Scots School

Adjacent Navniti Apartment, I.P Extension, Patparganj

Session- 2026- 2027

Class-V
Science

Sub-

Lesson -2. Animals and Their Varying Lifestyles

- Reading of the chapter
- Explanation (will be done in class)

(Textbook exercise)

Check Point 1

1. Gills
2. Spiracles
3. Lungs
4. Cilia
5. Proboscis

Check Point 2

1. Russia, Siberia — November to February
2. Eastern Europe, Central-western Asia — August to April
3. Central Europe, West Asia — September to April
4. Europe, Northern Asia — September to April
5. Central Asia, Tibet — September to April

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Spiracles
2. Dragonfly
3. Vegetarians
4. Proboscis
5. Sargasso sea

B. True or False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False

C. Tick the correct answer

1. (a) body surface
2. (b) cilia
3. (b) flightless bird
4. (d) White stork

D. Breathing organs

1. Skin, Lungs
2. Spiracles
3. Lungs
4. Lungs
5. Skin

F. Find the odd one out

1. Lizards
2. Legs
3. Incisors
4. Cassowary
5. Cat

(Define Learn from pg no- 29)

Notebook work

New words

Any 10 words

G. Answer the following questions

1.How do single-celled animals breathe?

Ans. Single-celled animals breathe through their body surface.

2.How do gills help a fish breathe?

Ans. Gills take oxygen from water and pass it into the blood. They take carbon dioxide from the blood and give it out into the water. In this way, gills help a fish breathe.

3.What kind of movement do earthworms show?

Ans. Earthworms show crawling movement by changing their body shape.

4.How do different fins of a fish help it swim?

Ans. The paired fins of a fish help it in moving forward and in maintaining balance while swimming. The tail fin helps in changing the direction while swimming.

5.Explain how birds take off and land while flying.

Ans. Birds take off by flapping their wings in downward and backward directions. This lifts their body upwards and makes them move forwards. Birds use their tail feathers and hind limbs for landing. Tail feathers act as brakes slowing down their speed and they come down on their legs.

6.How are the teeth of herbivores different from those of carnivores?

Ans. Herbivores have large incisors and broad molar teeth that help them cut grass and leaves, and grind and chew well. Carnivores have sharp canines for tearing flesh.

7.How does a frog catch its food?

Ans. Frogs have a long, sticky tongue folded on the floor of their mouth. It is flipped out to catch the prey. The prey gets stuck and then it is pulled into the mouth.

8.How is a salmon different from an eel?

Ans. A salmon lives in the sea and migrates to lay eggs in river water, while an eel lives in rivers and migrates to the Sargasso Sea to lay eggs.

9.Write the function of each type of tooth.

(a) Incisors are used to cut food.

(b) Canines are used to tear food.

(c) Premolars and molars are used to chew and grind the food.

10. Name three migratory birds. Why do birds migrate?

Ans. Three migratory birds are Siberian crane, Arctic tern and White stork. Birds migrate to get plenty of food, water and favourable conditions of temperature and for breeding.

Give Reasons

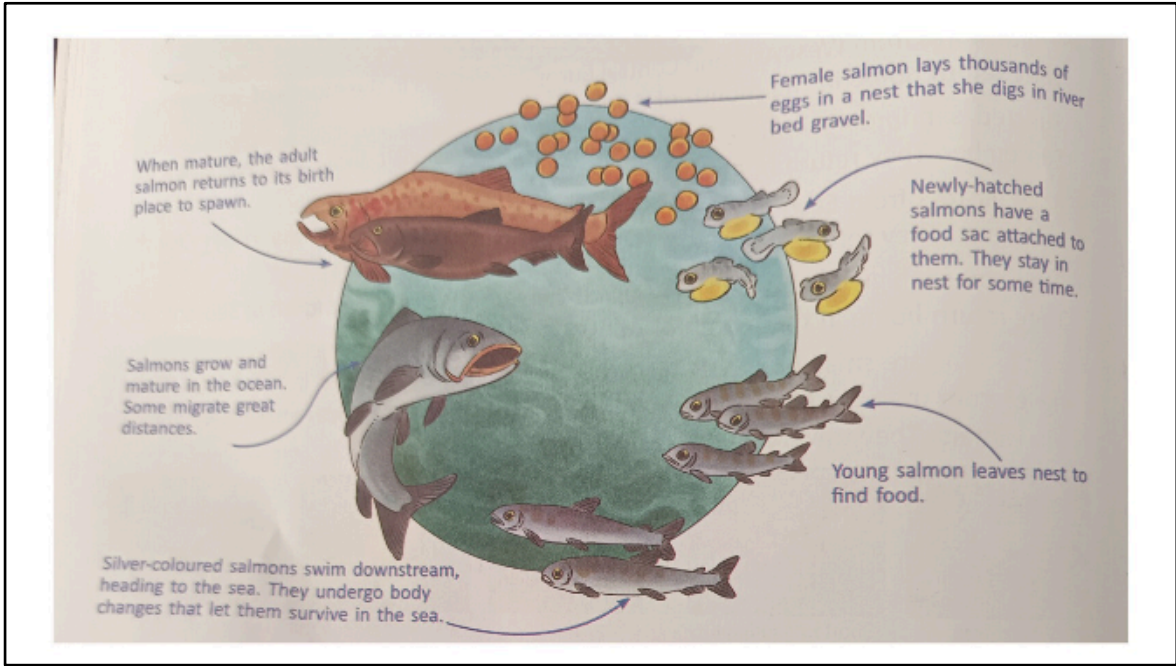
1. Emus and rheas are the exceptions among birds.

Ans. Like other birds, Emus and Rheas have wings but they cannot fly because they have heavy body and weak wings.

2. Snakes do not possess legs.

Ans. Snakes move with the help of plates and scales attached to the underside of their body. This helps them move through their narrow burrows.

Diagram



Lifecycle of Salmon