



**CLICK HERE TO ACTIVATE**

**LESSON**  
PART 1 

## LESSON-2

## THE LIFE OF ANIMALS

### BEFORE WE PROCEED

- ❖ Do all animals have same habits ?
- ❖ Are animals divided based on food habits ?
- ❖ Why should animals move ?
- ❖ How do animals eat ?
- ❖ How do animals breathe ?
- ❖ How do animals move ?



### SAY ALOUD

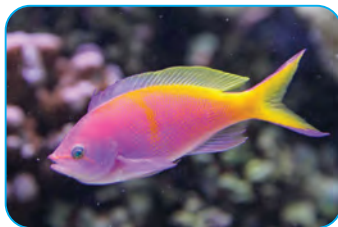
survive, carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, insectivores, respiration, movement, endangered, extinct

### Let us find out more about the animals

All animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive. They roam over a large area. They need space enough to find food, water, shelter and a mate.



Lion



Fish



Eagle

Some animals live on land while some live in lakes, rivers and oceans. Some fly in air. Animals move differently and eat different kinds of food. They have different food habits.

### Do you know?

Zebra and tiger have stripes on their bodies which help them in hiding behind the long grass and plants.



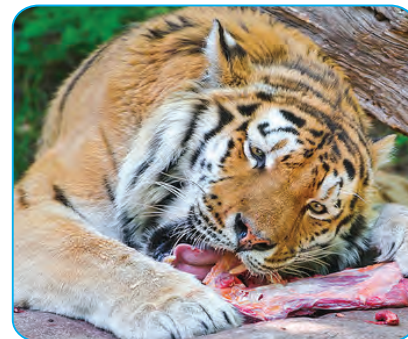
On the basis of food habits, living beings can be classified into following classes :

#### 1. Carnivores

Carnivores feed on flesh only. Construction of the claws, teeth and beak or mouth of these animals suits to tear the flesh. Lion, tiger, fox, wolf, cat etc. are carnivores.



They have long, sharp and pointed teeth. They can also chew the bones easily. These animals have strong claws and sharp nails.



Tiger







Wolf



Leopard



Lion

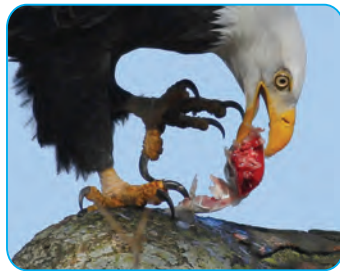


Fox

Carnivorous birds such as the vulture, eagle and kite have strong pointed and curved beaks which help them to tear the flesh of their prey. They also have strong sharp claws that help to hold the flesh while tearing it.



Vulture



Eagle

### Do you know?

Giant Panda of China, African Elephant, Blue Whale and Cheetah are endangered animals which may become extinct very soon.

## 2. Herbivores

Herbivores feed on plants and grass only. Such animals have sharp front teeth to cut their food easily. Their hind teeth are broad and strong enough to chew the food. Cow, buffalo, goat, zebra, giraffe, elephant, deer etc. are herbivores.



Cow



Zebra



Elephant

Some herbivores such as cow, buffalo etc. first cut and swallow their food quickly and then bring it back to their mouth and chew it. The process of bringing back the food into mouth to chew it later is called rumination.

### Think and Do

*Name any Six Herbivorous Animals*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_



### 3. Omnivores

Some animals feed on both plants and animals. They are called omnivores. They have different types of teeth that help in cutting, tearing and grinding the food.



Dog



Cat



Cockroach



Bear

Animals such as dog, cat, cockroach, bear, etc are omnivores. Human beings also come under this category.

### 4. Insectivores

Animals which feed on insects only are called insectivores. Frogs, spiders and some birds are such type of animals. Frog's tongue is very sticky. When it wants to catch the prey, the tongue comes out with a jerk and the prey sticks on it. Then the insect is pulled into the mouth.

#### *Do you know?*

- \* Chameleon is a lizard that can change its body colour to match with its surroundings. It can be green on a green leaf, yellow on yellow sand or grey on grey rock. This is called camouflage.
- \* Frogs and ducks have webbed feet which help them to swim in water.



Spider



Humming bird



Butterfly

The spider traps the insects in its web.

Some animals feed only on liquids. Their mouth parts help them to suck their food. A butterfly has a long feeding tube (proboscis), with which it sucks nectar from flowers. When it is not feeding, the tube coils up under its head in the form of a spring.

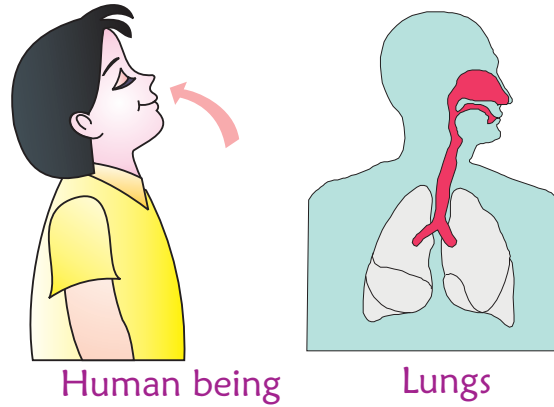
Humming birds have long beaks to suck nectar from flowers.



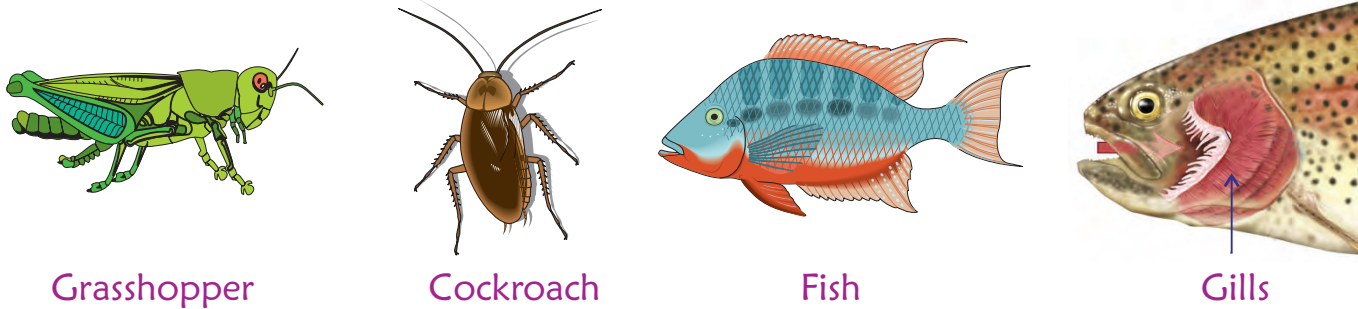


## Respiration

Every organism needs energy to perform its vital activities. Animals breathe through different organs. Human beings, mammals and many animals breathe through lungs. Fish breathe through gills.



Insects like cockroaches, grasshoppers and flies have tiny air holes called spiracles on their bodies, with which they breathe.



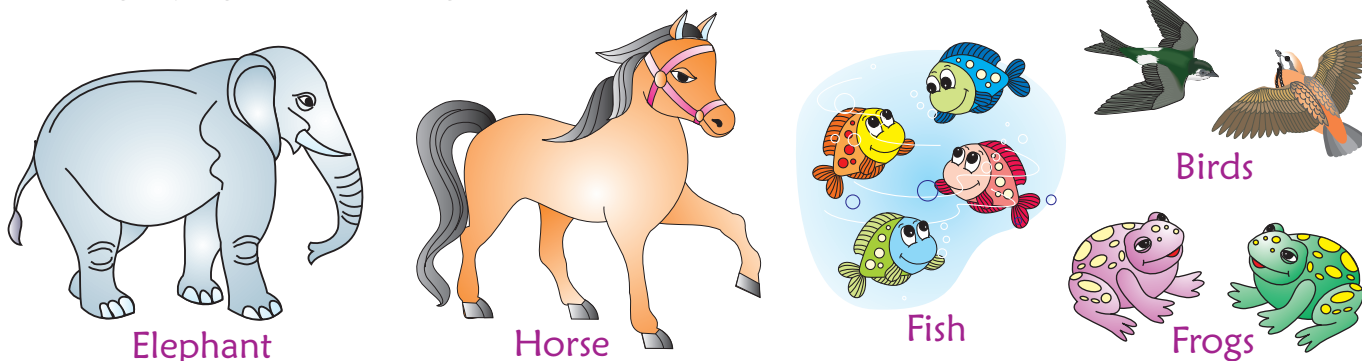
### Do you know?

Earthworm has a smooth moist skin through which it breathes. The skin of an earthworm is always wet. It lives in the soil where there is moisture all the time.



## Movement

Movement is a characteristic of an animal. Most animals are able to move from place to place. The common movements are – walking, running, leaping, jumping, climbing, galloping, crawling, flying and swimming.



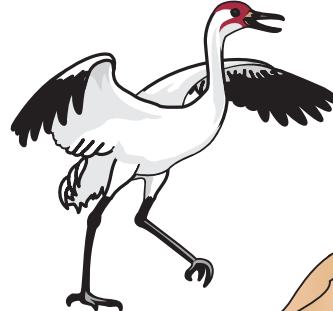
A fish lives in water all the time. It has fins to swim. A fish has a long and thin body, which is pointed at both ends. This shape helps it to cut through the water easily as it moves. Frogs use their webbed feet to swim. Their front legs are shorter than the hind legs. They use their long back legs to hop and jump on the land.



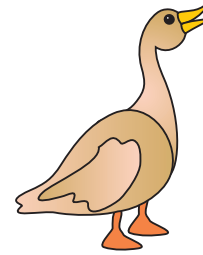
Water birds like stork and crane have long thin legs that are useful for wading through water.

Ducks dive to the bottom of the pond to find insects living in the mud. Ducks have webbed feet.

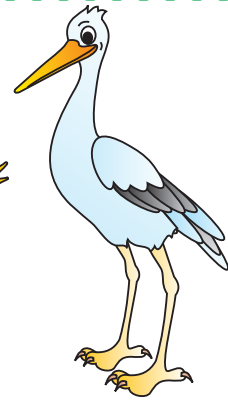
Most birds can walk on land and fly in air. They have wings to fly and legs to walk. Their bodies are very light. A bird's bones are hollow which make it light to fly.



Stork



Duck



Crane

### Do you know?

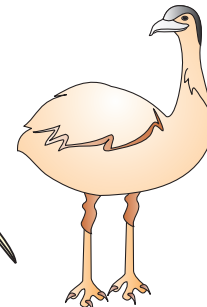
Some birds are not capable of flying. Emu, Kiwi and Ostrich are flightless birds with weak wings.



Emu



Kiwi

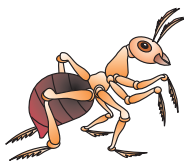


Ostrich

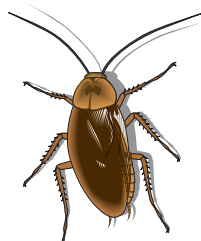
Most insects have two pairs of wings. Their wings are attached to muscles present inside the skeleton. Ants and cockroaches crawl.

Grasshoppers and locusts leap as they move on the ground. They can also fly. Lizards, crocodiles and tortoises have legs with which they crawl on the ground. Snakes crawl with the help of scales. Most mammals have four limbs.

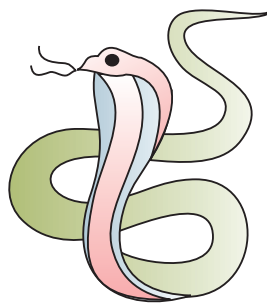
The two limbs at the front are called fore limbs and the two at the back are called hind limbs.



Ant



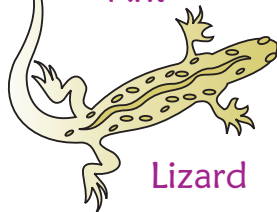
Cockroach



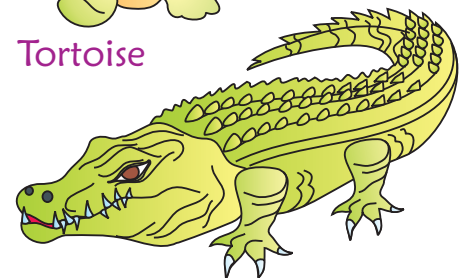
Snake



Tortoise



Lizard



Crocodile

### Do you know?

Most poisonous snake is a peninsular tiger snake. If it bites one time, the poison injects is sufficient to kill ten persons.



The animals show different kinds of behaviour. On the basis of habits, animals can be of the following types :

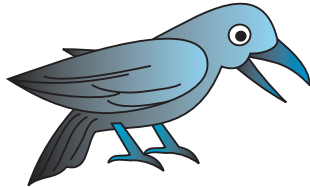
### 1. Diurnal Animals

Animals which are active during the day time are called diurnal animals. Some diurnal animals are sparrow, crow, lion, dog etc.

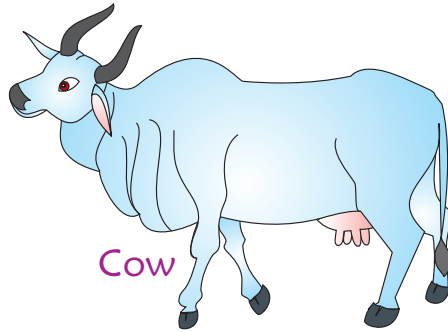
They move around and eat during the day time.



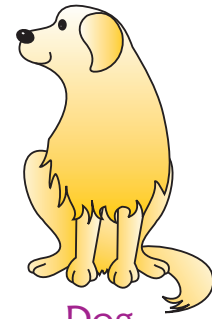
Sparrow



Crow



Cow



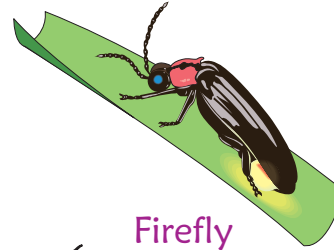
Dog

### 2. Nocturnal Animals

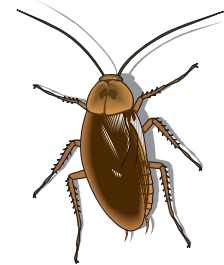
Animals which are active during the night are called nocturnal animals. Some nocturnal animals are owl, cat, bat, cockroach, earthworm, firefly etc. They move and eat mainly during the night time.



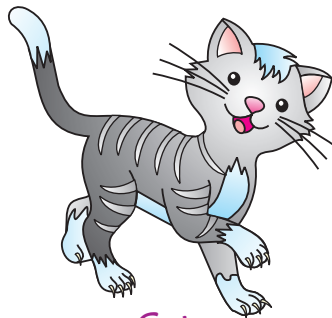
Owl



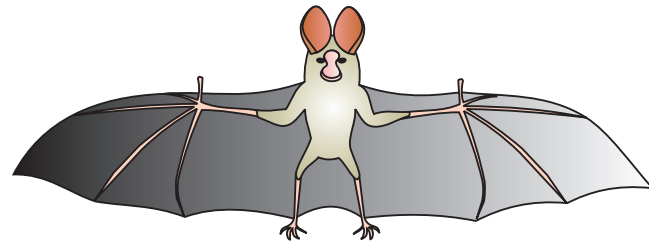
Firefly



Cockroach



Cat



Bat

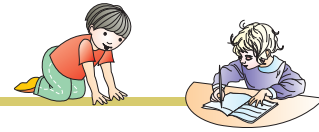


## Key Ideas

- ★ All animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.
- ★ Animals are classified into-carnivores, herbivores, omnivores and insectivores.
- ★ Different animals have different feeding organs.
- ★ Animals use different organs for breathing.
- ★ Movement in animals is mainly in search of food, shelter, mating and protection.



# LET'S WRITE TOGETHER



## A. Answer these questions :

1. What are carnivores ? Name any three carnivores.
2. What are herbivores ? Name any three herbivores.
3. What are omnivores ? Name any three omnivores.
4. How does a frog catch its prey ?
5. How does a spider trap its prey ?

## B. Complete the sentences :

1. Animals move differently and eat \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of food.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ feed on flesh only.
3. Earthworm breathes through its \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Animals which feed on insects only are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ tongue is very sticky.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic of a living organism.

## C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

1. All animals need food, water and air.
2. Lion and tiger are herbivores.
3. Cow and giraffe are omnivores.
4. A herbivore feeds on flesh only.
5. Different animals have different feeding organs.
6. A butterfly has a long feeding tube.


## D. Write two examples for each of the following :

- |                   |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Carnivores     | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Herbivores     | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Omnivores      | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Insectivores   | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Nectar suckers | _____ | _____ |





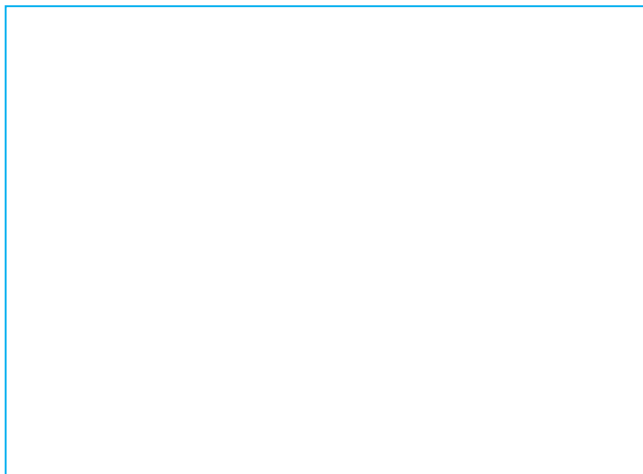
# LET US DO

Visit a zoo to study the animals and see what they eat. Make a list of it:

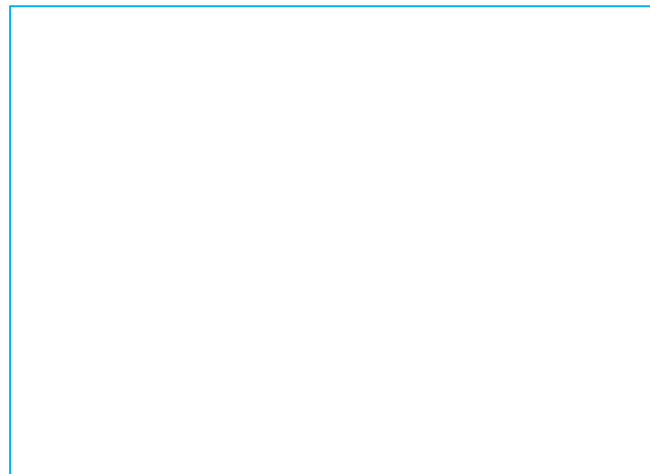
Animal	Food	Animal	Food
1. _____	_____	2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____	6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____	8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____	10. _____	_____



A. Draw the following :



*Butterfly*



*Earthworm*

B. Cut pictures of animals which live on land, in air and in water and paste and label them here:

\_\_\_\_\_



C. Collect pictures of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores & paste in your scrap book.

## GLOSSARY

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Survive      | - to continue to live or exist   |
| Carnivore    | - any animal that eats only meat   |
| Herbivore    | - any animal that eats only plants   |
| Omnivore     | - an animal or a person that eats all types of food especially both plants and meat                                |
| Insectivore  | - any animal that eats insects   |
| Respiration  | - the act of breathing   |
| Shelter      | - a place to live or stay, for giving protection   |
| Mate         | - either of a pair of birds or animals of different sex  |
| Extinct      | - of a type of plant, animal etc. no longer in existence   |
| Surroundings | - everything that is around or near  |
| Proboscis    | - the long flexible nose of some animals   |
| Nectar       | - a sweet liquid that is produced by flowers and collected by bees for making honey                                |
| Skeleton     | - the structure of bones that supports the body of a person or an animal   |
| Vulture      | - a large bird, usually without feathers on its head or neck, that eats the flesh of animals that are already dead |
| Eagle        | - a large bird of prey that kills other creatures for food   |

