



Class - III EVS - August Month

7. The world of Animals

I. Know These Terms:

1. Wriggle - Twist and turn with quick movements
2. Perch - Alight or rest on something
3. Decaying - Rotting or getting spoilt

II . Answer the following Questions:

1. What are omnivores?

Omnivores are the animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals. Fox, bear and crow are same examples.

2. What is the difference between carnivores and herbivores?

Herbivores	Carnivores
Herbivores are animals that eat only plants.	Carnivores are animals that eat flesh of other animals.
They have special teeth to bite and chew plants.	They have sharp and pointed front teeth that help them to tear flesh.
Examples are cows and squirrels,	Examples are leopards, tigers and lions

3. Define scavengers?

Scavengers are animals that eat dead and decaying animals. Vultures and hyenas are examples.

4. What does a cow do with its tail?

Cow uses thin long tail to fly away insects that sit on it.

8. Tiny Animals

I. Know These Terms:

1. Contaminate - To make something less pure or poisonous
2. Centipede - A small, long, thin animal with many legs
3. Millipede - A small creature with a long body consisting of many parts, each part having two pairs of legs.

II . Answer the following Questions:

1. Write three ways in which insects are useful to man?

The three ways in which insects are useful to man are-

- Insects like honeybees suck nectar from flowers. They make honey with this nectar. We use honey for several purposes.
- Butterflies, bumblebees and some other insects help in the transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another.
- Silk is obtained from the cocoon of the silkworm.

2. Why and how does a spider spin a web?

A spider spins a web to catch insects and eat them. It spins its web with a special liquid that becomes a thin and strong thread.

3. Write two special features of insects.

Insects have special distinctive features in their mouth to help them obtain their food. For example, a butterfly sucks nectar using its tube like mouth whereas mosquito sucks blood with its needle like mouth.

9. Birds we see

I. Know These Terms:

1. Trap - To allow entry but not exit
2. Squeak - To make a short high sound that is not very loud.

II. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Birds have streamlined bodies.

The birds have streamlined bodies which help them to cut through air easily.

2. The bones of birds are light and hollow.

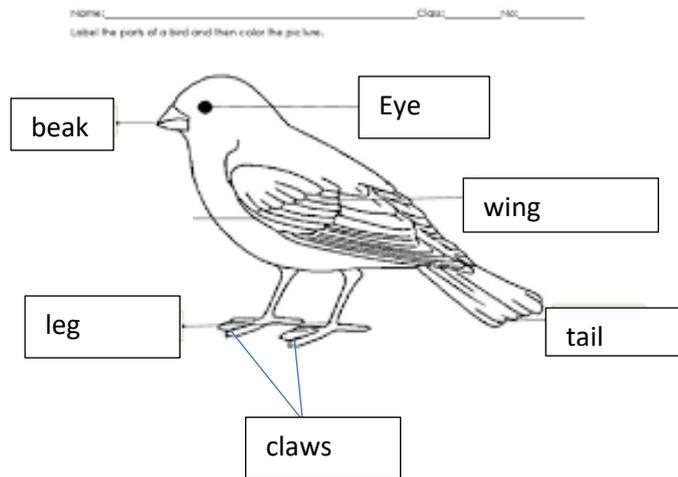
The bones of birds are light and hollow and filled with air which keeps the body light and helps them to fly easily.

3. Birds like emu and kiwi cannot fly.

Birds like emu and kiwi cannot fly because they have weak flight muscles and heavy bodies.

II . Answer the following Questions:

1. Draw a bird and label its parts.



2. Besides flying, write three ways in which feathers help a bird.

The feathers of a bird help it in a number of other ways beside flying which are as follows. • Feathers trap the body heat and keep the bird warm when the weather is cold. • Feathers help the birds to swim. Some aquatic birds like ducks have waterproof feathers which prevent the birds from getting wet. • Feathers also help to protect a bird's sensitive skin and attract other birds.

3. How do birds communicate?

Listed below are two kinds of sounds in which birds usually communicate. • A call is a single sound such as squeak that is repeated often. • A song is a series of notes that sound musical.

4. What are flight muscles? How do they help a bird to fly?

Flight muscles are the wings of the birds which are attached to strong muscles. They help the wings to move up and down.

5. What are migratory birds?

Some places become extremely cold in winter. So, some birds fly long distances to warmer places in search of shelter and food, and to reproduce. Such birds are called migratory birds.