

October Month Notes

Ln-8 Animals: How Life Goes on

I Technical Words:

1. Maggot:

The larva of a housefly is called maggot.

2. Caterpillar:

The larva of a butterfly is called caterpillar.

3. Mammals:

Animals which give birth to young ones and feed them on their milk.

II Short Answers:

1. What is Kitti's hog-nosed bat?

Ans * Kitti's hog-nosed bat is the smallest living mammal.

* It is about one inch long and weighs about two grams.

2. Write a short notes about the Giant Clam

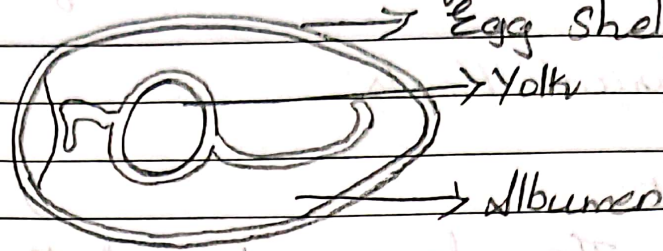
Ans. * The Giant Clam is the champion egglayer which lives on the oceanbed.

* It produces about 100 crore eggs at a time and does this year after year for about 30 years.

III Long Answers:

1. Draw and explain the internal structure of an egg.

Ans.

Internal Structure of an egg.Egg shell:

It is the hard protective outer shell.

Albumen:

The egg white within the shell.

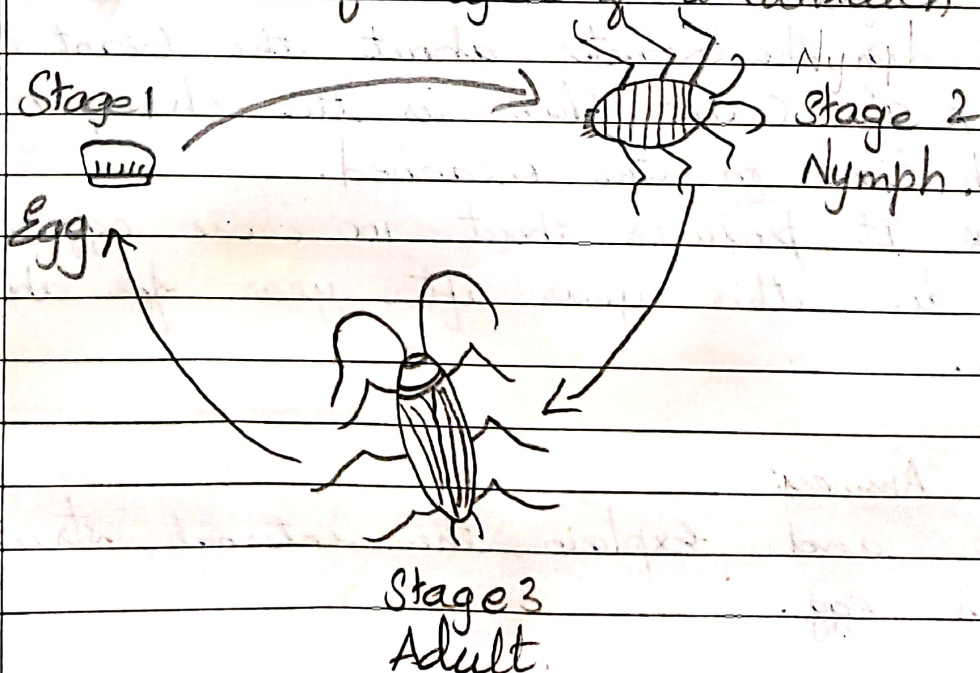
Yolk:

* The round and yellow part of the egg within the albumen.

* The chick is formed and grows inside the yolk.

2. Draw and explain the life cycle of a cockroach.

Ans

Life Cycle of a cockroach

* Cockroaches have three stages in their life cycle.

* The baby insect which comes out of the egg is called a nymph. It is similar to the parent.

* After shedding of old skin or shell (moulting) many times, it changes into an adult.

IV. Frogs:

1. A frog can live on land, but its 'babies' cannot. Why?

Ans. * Frogs have lungs for breathing on land, but their babies do not have lungs.

* They have gills which help them to breathe in water only.

H. J. J. J.
10/10/25

October Month NotesIn-9 Animals: Living and Surviving.I Technical Words:1. Hibernation:

Some animals like lizards and frogs sleep for several months to protect themselves from the cold.

2. Parasites:

Some animals live on or inside the bodies of other animals for their food.

II Short Answers:1. What are the different ways by which animals protect themselves?

Ans. Animals protect themselves by

- * moving very fast
- * having a very large size.
- * Camouflaging with the surroundings so that they cannot be seen.

2. How do animals like fish, elephant and leaf insect protect themselves?

Ans. * Fishes move fast enough to escape from their enemies.

* Elephants are too big to be eaten by other animals.

* Leaf insects look like leaf which helps them to merge with their surroundings.

III. Long Answer:

1. What is adaptation?

Ans

* The process of changing to suit the surrounding is called adaptation.

* This process takes over hundreds and thousands of years.

* Living things which are able to adapt themselves to their surroundings are able to survive.

* Those that cannot adapt die.

2. Differentiate between aerial animals and arboreal animals.

Aerial animals

* Animals that fly are called aerial animals.

* They have a light body because of light bones and feathers.

* Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

Ex: Swallow, Goose, Kite etc.

Arboreal animals.

Animals spend most of their time on trees are arboreal animals.

They have claws and broad hip girdles to support their bodies while climbing.

Monkeys have long, curly tails helps it to swing from a branch.

Ex: tree lizards, flying squirrels, opossums etc.

IV. Hot:

1. The frog is an amphibian. How is it adapted to live on land and in water?

Ans: * The frog (an amphibian) has adapted to live on both land and water.

* It has limbs that help them in swimming.
a moist skin which helps them to breathe in water and lungs which help them to breathe on land.

2. Birds are winged creatures. An ostrich cannot fly in spite of having wings. Why?

Ans * Most birds have wings and a light body which helps them to fly.

* Ostrich cannot fly in spite of having wings because it does not have a light body.

M. Sharma
10/10/25