

Animals — Habitat and Food

Science · Class 3 · Topic-wise Practice Worksheet

TIME 40 minutes	QUESTIONS 15	TOTAL MARKS 21	MAX. SCORE ___ / 21
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Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

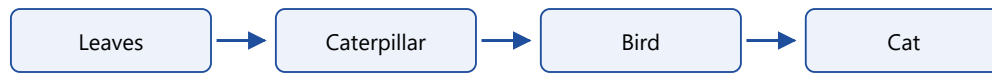
- There are **15 questions** in this worksheet. All questions are compulsory.
- Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). Exactly **one** option is correct.
- Questions 1–12 carry **1 mark** each. Questions 13–15 (Achievers Section) carry **3 marks** each.
- There is no negative marking. Study every diagram and table carefully.

Section A — Scientific Reasoning

Q1–Q8 · 1 mark each

- The place where an animal naturally lives is called its _____.
 (A) Habitat (B) Burrow
 (C) Shelter (D) Region
- Animals that eat only plants are called _____.
 (A) Carnivores (B) Scavengers
 (C) Omnivores (D) Herbivores
- Animals such as vultures and hyenas that feed on dead animals are called _____.
 (A) Scavengers (B) Herbivores
 (C) Producers (D) Parasites
- Fish breathe through _____.
 (A) Lungs (B) Gills
 (C) Skin only (D) Nostrils
- The long winter sleep of animals such as bears and frogs is called _____.
 (A) Migration (B) Camouflage
 (C) Hibernation (D) Aestivation
- When a stick insect blends in with the twigs around it, this is called _____.
 (A) Grazing (B) Migration
 (C) Hibernation (D) Camouflage
- Which of these animals lays eggs?
 (A) Snake (B) Cow
 (C) Dog (D) Cat
- Birds that fly long distances every year to escape the cold are said to _____.
 (A) Hibernate (B) Migrate
 (C) Hide (D) Sleep

9. Study the food chain and answer the question that follows. Which organism is the **producer**?



The arrows show the direction in which food energy flows.

Fig. 9.1 — A garden food chain

- (A) Bird
(B) Caterpillar
(C) Leaves
(D) Cat
10. In the table below, which row is **incorrectly** matched?

Row	Animal	Habitat
(A)	Camel	Desert
(B)	Polar bear	Polar region
(C)	Monkey	Ocean
(D)	Frog	Pond

Table 10.1 — Animals and their habitats

- (A) Row (A)
(B) Row (B)
(C) Row (C)
(D) Row (D)
11. A duck has webbed feet. How does this help it?
- (A) To grip branches
(B) To run fast on land
(C) To dig burrows
(D) To push water backwards and swim
12. A polar bear has a thick layer of fat and a double coat of fur. This mainly helps it to _____.
(A) Stay warm in the freezing cold
(B) Swim faster
(C) Catch more fish
(D) See in the dark

Achievers Section

Q13–Q15 · 3 marks each

13. Consider the following statements.
(i) All animals that live in water breathe through gills.
(ii) A tadpole lives in water but an adult frog can live on land.
(iii) Carnivores have sharp, pointed teeth for tearing flesh.
Which of the statements is/are correct?
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i) and (iii) only
(D) All three
14. In the food chain **grass** → **grasshopper** → **frog** → **snake**, what is most likely to happen if all the frogs are removed?
- (A) The number of grasshoppers will fall
(B) The number of grasshoppers will rise
(C) The grass will disappear at once
(D) The snakes will start eating grass
15. A scientist finds a skull with long pointed canine teeth and sharp cutting molars. What did this animal most probably eat?
- (A) Grass only
(B) Leaves and fruits
(C) Flesh
(D) Nectar

Answer Key

1	A	2	D	3	A	4	B	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	B	15	C

Solutions

1. Answer: (A) Habitat

A **habitat** is the natural home of a plant or animal, where it finds food, water and shelter — a pond, a forest or a desert, for example.

2. Answer: (D) Herbivores

Herbivores eat only plants. Cows, deer, goats and elephants are herbivores, and they have broad flat teeth for grinding.

3. Answer: (A) Scavengers

Scavengers feed on the remains of dead animals. They keep the surroundings clean by clearing away what would otherwise rot.

4. Answer: (B) Gills

Fish have **gills**, which take in the oxygen dissolved in the water. This is why a fish cannot survive out of water.

5. Answer: (C) Hibernation

Hibernation is a deep winter sleep. The animal's body slows right down, so it uses very little energy while food is scarce.

6. Answer: (D) Camouflage

Camouflage means blending in with the surroundings. It helps an animal hide from its enemies and creep up on its prey.

7. Answer: (A) Snake

A **snake** is a reptile, and most reptiles lay eggs. Cows, dogs and cats are mammals and give birth to live young.

8. Answer: (B) Migrate

To **migrate** is to make a long seasonal journey to find better weather and food. The Siberian crane, for example, flies to India every winter.

9. Answer: (C) Leaves

A producer makes its own food. Every food chain begins with a green plant, so the producer here is the **leaves**. The caterpillar, bird and cat are all consumers, because they must eat something else.

10. Answer: (C) Row (C)

A monkey lives in **forests and trees**, not in the ocean. Its long arms and gripping tail are suited to climbing. The other three rows are correct.

11. Answer: (D) To push water backwards and swim

The skin stretched between the toes acts like a paddle, so the duck can **push water backwards and swim** forward with each stroke.

12. Answer: (A) Stay warm in the freezing cold

Fat and fur are poor conductors of heat, so they trap the body's warmth inside. This lets the polar bear **stay warm in the freezing cold** of the Arctic.

13. Answer: (B) (ii) and (iii) only

Statement (i) is false — whales, dolphins and turtles live in water but breathe air with lungs. Statement (ii) is true; the tadpole loses its gills and tail as it becomes a frog. Statement (iii) is true. Hence **(ii) and (iii)**.

14. Answer: (B) The number of grasshoppers will rise

Frogs eat grasshoppers. With no frogs left, nothing checks the grasshopper population, so **their number will rise**. They would then eat far more grass, but the grass would be reduced gradually, not at once. Snakes are carnivores and can never eat grass.

15. Answer: (C) Flesh

Long pointed canines grip and tear, and sharp molars slice. These are the teeth of a carnivore, so the animal ate **flesh**.
A grass eater would have broad, flat teeth for grinding instead.