

Animals — Habitat, Adaptation and Life Cycles

Science · Class 5 · Topic-wise Practice Worksheet

TIME 40 minutes	QUESTIONS 18	TOTAL MARKS 24	MAX. SCORE ___ / 24
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Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **18 questions** in this worksheet. All questions are compulsory.
- Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). Exactly **one** option is correct.
- Questions 1–15 carry **1 mark** each. Questions 16–18 (Achievers Section) carry **3 marks** each.
- There is no negative marking. Do not use a calculator.
- Study every diagram and table carefully before answering.

Section A — Know Your Animals

Q1–Q7 · 1 mark each

- Which one of the following animals is an amphibian?

(A) Penguin	(B) Whale
(C) Crocodile	(D) Frog
- Animals such as cows, deer and rabbits that feed only on plants are called _____.

(A) Herbivores	(B) Omnivores
(C) Scavengers	(D) Carnivores
- Which of these animals breathes through gills for its **whole** life?

(A) Tadpole	(B) Rohu fish
(C) Dolphin	(D) Turtle
- The hump of a camel is mainly a store of _____.

(A) Water	(B) Air
(C) Blood	(D) Fat
- Which body covering protects the body of a fish?

(A) Scales	(B) Shell
(C) Fur	(D) Feathers
- Which of the following is an egg-laying mammal?

(A) Bat	(B) Platypus
(C) Kangaroo	(D) Dolphin
- The seasonal movement of birds from one place to another to escape harsh weather and find food is called _____.

(A) Hibernation	(B) Camouflage
(C) Migration	(D) Aestivation

8. Study the food chain given below. What is most likely to happen if **all the frogs** are removed from this chain?



Arrows show the direction in which food energy flows.

Fig. 8.1 — A grassland food chain

- (A) The grass will disappear at once
(B) The number of grasshoppers will decrease
(C) The snakes will begin to eat grass
(D) The number of grasshoppers will increase
9. The diagram shows the life cycle of a butterfly. Which labelled stage is the **pupa**, during which the insect stays inside a hard case and does not feed?

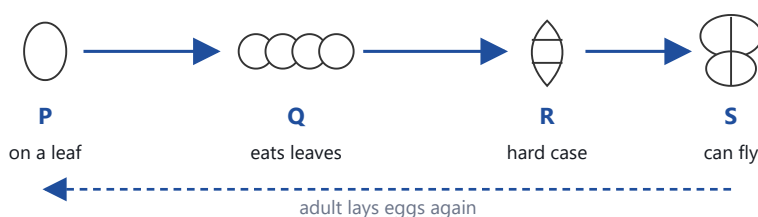


Fig. 9.1 — Stages in the life cycle of a butterfly

- (A) P
(B) Q
(C) R
(D) S
10. **Assertion (A):** A polar bear can survive in the freezing Arctic.
Reason (R): It has a thick layer of fat under its skin and a double coat of fur.
Choose the correct option.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
11. Which adaptation helps a duck to swim easily on the surface of water?
- (A) Webbed feet
(B) Hollow bones
(C) Sharp claws
(D) A long beak
12. The table below shows four animals and their homes. In which row is the home **incorrectly** matched?

Row	Animal	Home
(A)	Bee	Hive
(B)	Horse	Stable
(C)	Rabbit	Web
(D)	Bird	Nest

Table 12.1 — Animals and their homes

- (A) Row (A)
(B) Row (B)
(C) Row (C)
(D) Row (D)
13. An animal has large eyes, very sharp hearing and hunts at night. It is most likely to be a/an _____ animal.
- (A) Diurnal
(B) Nocturnal
(C) Aquatic
(D) Domestic

14. A scientist finds a skull with long, pointed canine teeth and sharp cutting molars. The animal was most probably a _____.
 (A) Grass-eating deer (B) Plant-eating elephant
 (C) Flesh-eating tiger (D) Nectar-feeding butterfly
15. A chameleon changes its body colour to match the leaves around it. This adaptation is called camouflage. Its main advantage is that the chameleon can _____.
 (A) Move much faster (B) Breathe more easily
 (C) Keep its body warm (D) Hide from enemies and surprise its prey

Achievers Section

Q16–Q18 · 3 marks each

16. Read the following statements about animals.
 (i) All animals that live in water breathe through gills.
 (ii) A tadpole has a tail, but an adult frog does not.
 (iii) Birds have hollow bones, which make their bodies light for flight.
 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
17. Match each animal in Column I with the correct adaptation in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(P) Fish	(1) Hollow bones
(Q) Eagle	(2) Streamlined body
(R) Desert rat	(3) Long sticky tongue
(S) Frog	(4) Comes out only at night

Table 17.1

- (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3 (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
 (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3 (D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
18. In a pond, the food chain is: **algae** → **small fish** → **big fish** → **kingfisher**. Heavy rain washes fertiliser into the pond, and the algae grow enormously. Which of these is the most likely **immediate** effect?
 (A) The kingfishers will start eating algae (B) The number of small fish will rise, as they have more food
 (C) The number of small fish will fall at once (D) The big fish will begin to make their own food

Answer Key

1	D	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	C	10	A
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	D
16	B	17	A	18	B				

Solutions

1. Answer: (D) Frog

Amphibians can live both in water and on land. A frog begins life in water as a tadpole (breathing through gills) and later lives on land as an adult (breathing through lungs and moist skin). Whales are mammals, crocodiles are reptiles and penguins are birds.

2. Answer: (A) Herbivores

'Herbi-' refers to plants, so herbivores are plant eaters. Carnivores eat only flesh, omnivores eat both plants and flesh, and scavengers feed on the remains of dead animals.

3. Answer: (B) Rohu fish

A fish such as rohu has gills from birth until death. A tadpole has gills only in its young stage and loses them on becoming a frog. Dolphins and turtles breathe air through lungs and must surface regularly.

4. Answer: (D) Fat

The hump stores fat, not water. When food and water are scarce in the desert, this stored fat is broken down to release energy and also some water, allowing the camel to survive for many days.

5. Answer: (A) Scales

Fish have overlapping scales that protect the body and help it slip smoothly through water. Feathers cover birds, fur covers many mammals, and a shell protects animals such as snails and tortoises.

6. Answer: (B) Platypus

Almost all mammals give birth to young ones, but the platypus (and the spiny anteater) are rare mammals that lay eggs. They are still mammals because they have hair and feed their young on milk.

7. Answer: (C) Migration

Migration is a long seasonal journey, for example the Siberian crane flying to India in winter. Hibernation is a long winter sleep, aestivation is a summer sleep, and camouflage is blending with the surroundings.

8. Answer: (D) The number of grasshoppers will increase

Frogs eat grasshoppers. If all the frogs are removed, nothing is left to check the grasshopper population, so their number rises sharply. They would then eat far more grass, but the grass would be reduced gradually — it would not disappear at once. Snakes cannot switch to eating grass, as they are carnivores.

9. Answer: (C) R

The order is egg (P) → larva or caterpillar (Q) → pupa or chrysalis (R) → adult butterfly (S). Stage R is drawn as a hard, closed case in which the insect rests without eating while its body is rebuilt. This complete change of form is called metamorphosis.

10. Answer: (A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

Both statements are true. The thick fat (blubber) and the two layers of fur trap body heat and stop it escaping into the icy air, which is exactly why the polar bear can survive there. So R is the correct explanation of A.

11. Answer: (A) Webbed feet

The skin stretched between a duck's toes forms a webbed foot that acts like a paddle, pushing a large amount of water backwards with each stroke. Sharp claws help birds of prey grip, not swim.

12. Answer: (C) Row (C)

A web is spun by a spider, not built by a rabbit. A rabbit lives in an underground home called a burrow. The other three pairs — bee/hive, horse/stable and bird/nest — are correctly matched.

13. Answer: (B) Nocturnal

Animals that are active at night are called nocturnal. Large eyes gather the little light available and sharp hearing helps locate prey in the dark — as in owls, bats and cats. Diurnal animals are active during the day.

14. Answer: (C) Flesh-eating tiger

Long pointed canines are used to grip and tear flesh, and sharp molars slice meat. These are the teeth of a carnivore such as a tiger. Herbivores like deer and elephants have flat, broad teeth for grinding plants, and a butterfly has no teeth at all.

15. Answer: (D) Hide from enemies and surprise its prey

Camouflage means blending in with the surroundings. It works both ways — the chameleon becomes hard for predators to spot, and insects do not notice it until it is close enough to catch them. Colour change does not affect its speed, temperature or breathing.

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

Statement (i) is false — whales and dolphins live in water but breathe air through lungs, and turtles do the same.

Statement (ii) is true; the tadpole's tail is absorbed during metamorphosis. Statement (iii) is true; air-filled hollow bones reduce a bird's weight without weakening it. So only (ii) and (iii) are correct.

17. Answer: (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

A fish has a streamlined body (2) that cuts through water with least resistance. An eagle has hollow bones (1) that reduce its weight for flying. A desert rat avoids the fierce daytime heat by coming out only at night (4). A frog shoots out a long sticky tongue (3) to catch insects. Hence P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.

18. Answer: (B) The number of small fish will rise, as they have more food

Small fish feed directly on algae, so more algae means more food and their number rises first. Only later, as the extra algae die and rot, does the pond lose oxygen and the fish suffer. A kingfisher cannot digest algae, and big fish are animals — they can never make their own food, as only green plants and algae can do that.