

Subject- EVS

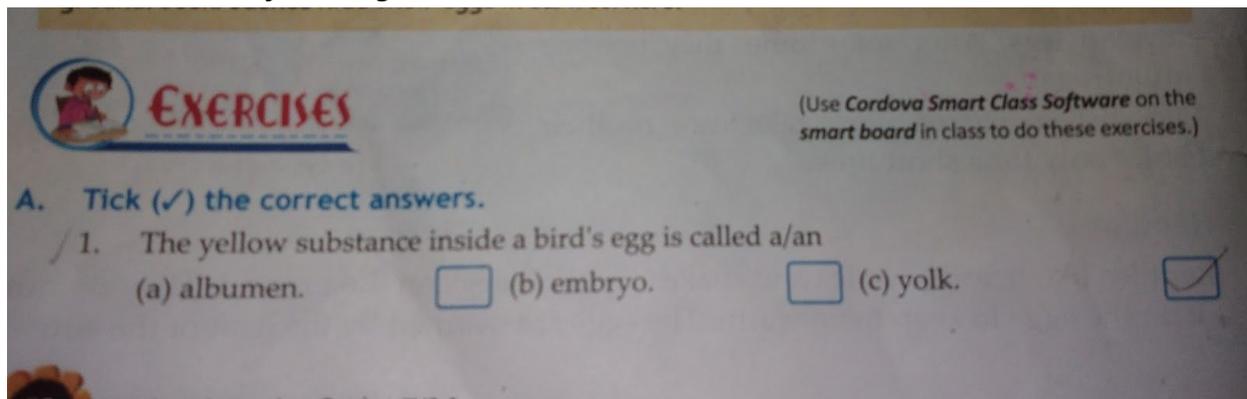
Class- IV

Topic- Reproduction in Animals

Learn and write the following hard words-

1. Whale
2. Reproduction
3. Mammals
4. Adult cockroach
5. Caterpillar
6. Spawn
7. Pupa
8. Shedding
9. Moulting
10. Shallow
11. Guards
12. Pouch
13. Cluster
14. Tadpoles
15. Protective
16. Yolk
17. Embryo

Learn and write the following book exercises-



 **EXERCISES**

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. The yellow substance inside a bird's egg is called a/an

(a) albumen. (b) embryo. (c) yolk.

2. The baby frog that comes out of an egg is called a
 (a) tadpole. (b) fry. (c) nymph.

3. The larva of a butterfly is called
 (a) cocoon. (b) caterpillar. (c) pupa.

4. Tadpoles breathe through their
 (a) lungs. (b) gills. (c) skin.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Whale looks like a fish but is a mammal.

2. A baby hen is called a chick.

3. The process by which animals produce their young ones is called reproduction.

4. Animals which give birth to young ones and produce milk are called mammals.

C. Write the names of the following pictures on the dotted lines.

1.  Adult cockroach

2.  Caterpillar

3.  Chick

Learn and write the following book exercises-

Very short answer questions.

Q1. What are the eggs of a fish called?

A1. Shawn.

Q2. What is a baby fish called?

A2. Fry.

Q3. Name any 3 animals that (a) give birth to young ones (b) lay eggs.

A3. (a) Cow, horse, dog.

(b) Hen, fish, pigeon.

Short answer questions.

Q1. Name the 4 stages in the life cycle of a butterfly.

A1. The four stages in the life cycle of a butterfly are egg, larva or the caterpillar, pupa and butterfly.

Q2. What is moulting?

A2. Shedding of old skin in insects is called moulting.

Long answer questions.

Q1. How do crocodiles take care of their young ones?

A1. Crocodiles dig shallow pits in sandy river banks to lay their eggs. The mother covers the egg with sand and guards them. When the babies hatch out from the eggs, it digs away the sand and sets them free. As the young ones come out, the mother keeps them in a special pouch at the bottom of her mouth for some time.

Q2. Draw a diagram to show the 3 stages in the life cycle of a cockroach.

A2. *Draw a neat and clean diagram from page no. 72 (Life cycle of a cockroach) and colour the diagram.*

Q3. Describe the cycle of a frog.

A3. A frog lays a cluster of eggs in a safe place in water. This cluster of eggs is called spawn. About three weeks later, baby frogs come out of the eggs which are called tadpoles. The tadpoles gradually lose their tails and develop legs. After some time they become adult frogs. *Draw a neat and clean diagram from page no. 71 (Life cycle of a frog) and colour it.*

Q4. Describe the structure of a bird's egg.

A4. Each egg has a hard protective outer shell. Inside the shell, there is a clear sticky liquid called albumen (also called egg white). Inner to this, there is a yellow liquid called yolk that provides food to the baby growing inside. This baby is called the embryo. The embryo develops into a chick only when the egg is kept warm.

Draw a neat and clean diagram from page no. 70 (Internal structure of an egg) and colour it.