



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

27, Ballygunge Circular Rd, Kolkata- 700019



Term: Second

Date: 19.11.20

Subject: Science

Class: 4

Lesson: Animal Reproduction

Topic: Animals that lay eggs, Animals that give birth to babies.

ANSWER WORKSHEET – 20

Answer the following questions in detail:-

1. What is reproduction?

Ans: Like any other living things, animals give birth to their own kind, grow, get old and die. The process by which animals produce young ones of their own kind is known as reproduction. Reproduction is very essential for the continuation of a species or a group of animals. It ensures the continuation of similar kind of individuals (animals) generation after generation. Animals have mainly two different ways of reproduction. Animals, which give birth to their young ones. The babies develop inside the body of the mother. Second group of animals are those which lay eggs. The babies hatch out from the eggs.

2. Write a short note on 'Animals that give birth to babies.'

Ans: As we all know that some animals give birth to babies. Here, the babies develop in the mother's womb. They stay in the mother's womb for a fixed period of time. The baby born looks like his/ her parents. When the babies are born they are weak and helpless. The mother takes proper care of her babies and protects them from enemies till they can look after themselves well and lead their life independently. The mother feeds her babies with her own milk. Such animals which give birth to their babies and feed them with their own milk are called mammals. They are highly evolved animals, with very well developed brains. They have hair on their body. Most mammals live on land and breathe through their lungs. Whales and dolphins are aquatic mammals. Examples horse, deer, man, cat, dog, elephant etc. give birth to their young ones.

3. What are amphibians?

Ans: The word amphibian means two-lives, one in the water and one on land. The amphibians include frogs, toads, salamanders and newts. Amphibians lay their eggs in the water. Newly hatched young ones live in the water, taking in oxygen through gills, as they develop over time. As they grow, their body changes to suit life on land, though most amphibians are never far from a wetland environment, where they will return to lay eggs. Amphibians are cold blooded and will spend the winter months in colder climates, buried in the mud or leaf litter (straw or other plant matter used as bed for animals). Amphibians have adapted to live in a number of different habitats including streams, forests, meadows, bogs, swamps, ponds, rainforests and lakes. Most of them like to live in or near water and in damp areas. Adult amphibians are carnivores and predators (an animal that kills and eats other animals). They eat a variety of food including spiders, beetles and worms. Some of them, like frogs have long tongues with sticky ends that they flick out to catch their prey. The larvae of many amphibians mostly eat plants.

4. What is metamorphosis?

Ans: It is defined as the process in which an animal's body structure abruptly changes through cell growth and differentiation. Metamorphosis is a biological method by which animals, including insects, amphibians and few aquatic animals undergo extreme and rapid physical changes someday after the birth. The effect of metamorphosis transforms the entire body of an organism. These variations include maturation of enzymes, blood cells, the remodelling of the nervous system and digestive system. Insects such as butterflies and houseflies undergo complete metamorphosis. Each stage of their life cycle is different from others.

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