



# Animals and their Feeding Habits

## Let's Begin

Do you have a pet? What does it eat?

All animals need food to live. It helps them to:

- grow;
- get energy to do work; and
- stay healthy and strong.

## Food Animals Eat

Animals are classified into three groups according to the food they eat.

### Herbivores

Some animals eat plants or plant products only. These animals are called **herbivores**. Parrot, grasshopper, cow, goat, deer, zebra and horse are examples of herbivores.



Parrot



Grasshopper



Goat



Zebra

### Carnivores

Some animals eat only flesh of other animals. These animals are called **carnivores**. Lion, tiger, snake, shark, wolf and cheetah are examples of carnivores.



Lion



Cheetah



## Omnivores

Some animals eat both plants and flesh of other animals. These are called **omnivores**. Bear, crow, baboon and humans are examples of omnivores.



Bear



Crow



Baboon

### Fact!

Some animals like the hyenas and vultures eat the remains of the leftover food hunted by other animals. They also eat dead animals. They are called **scavengers**.



## How Animals Eat

Different animals eat different types of food. They have special mouth parts to eat a particular type of food.

### Gnawing

Some animals like squirrels, rats and rabbits have very sharp front teeth. They cut and bite fruits, seeds and nuts with these teeth.



Rat

Rabbit

### Chewing the cud

Some animals, such as cow, sheep and buffalo cut and eat plants using their front teeth. They first swallow the food without chewing it. After sometime, they bring it back into the mouth. Then they chew it for hours. This is called chewing the cud.



Animals chewing the cud



Which other animals chew cud?



## Tearing

Lion, fox, tiger and dog have very sharp, pointed and curved front teeth to tear the flesh of other animals. They have strong teeth at the back of mouth to chew bones and flesh.

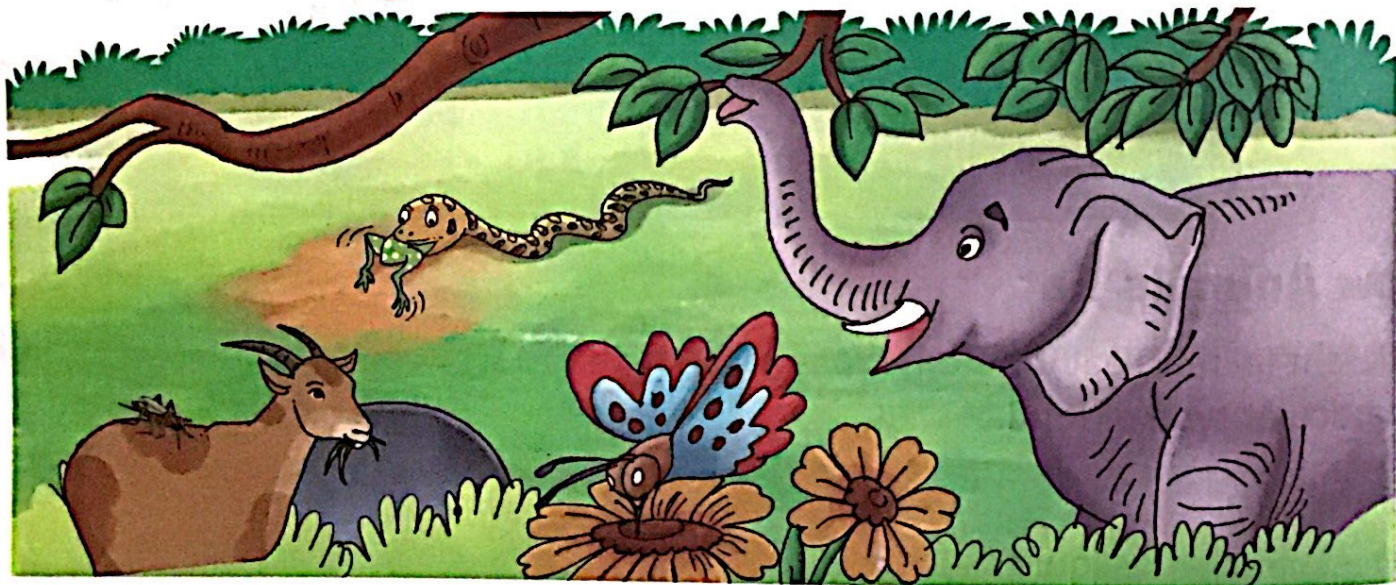


Lion tearing flesh



*Have you seen dogs and cats drinking milk with their tongue? This method is called lapping.*

## Special parts for eating food



Snakes do not have teeth for chewing their food. They swallow their food.

Lizards and frogs have long and sticky tongues to catch insects.

Mosquitoes, butterflies and bees have a long and thin tube attached to their mouth.

Mosquitoes use it to suck blood. Butterflies and bees use it to suck nectar from flowers.

Elephants have a long and thick trunk to break off leaves and branches and put them into their mouth. They also drink water using this trunk.

## Food Chain

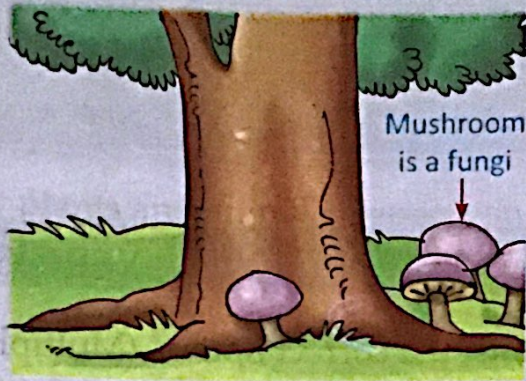
Living things depend on each other for food. This is shown through a **food chain**.

In any food chain, a plant is at the first level. They are called the **producers** as they produce their own food.

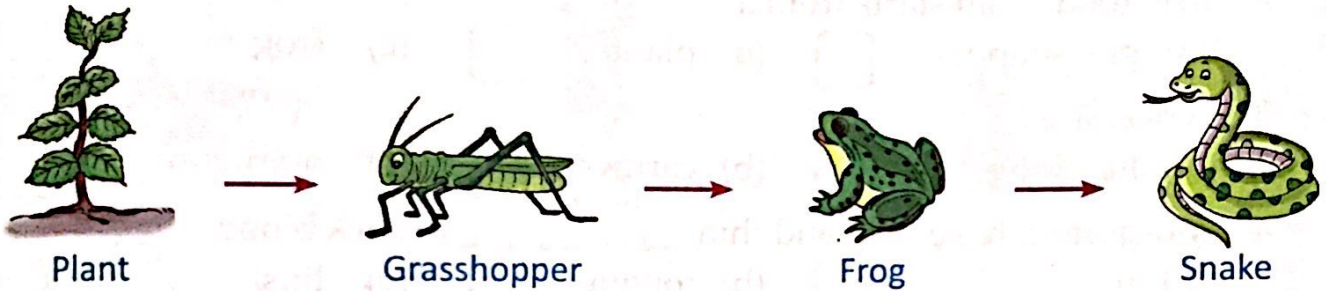


## Fact!

Some organisms like fungi and bacteria help to decay or decompose the remains of dead plants and animals. They are called **decomposers**.



In the given food chain, a grasshopper is eating a plant then it is eaten by a frog and then the frog is eaten by a snake.

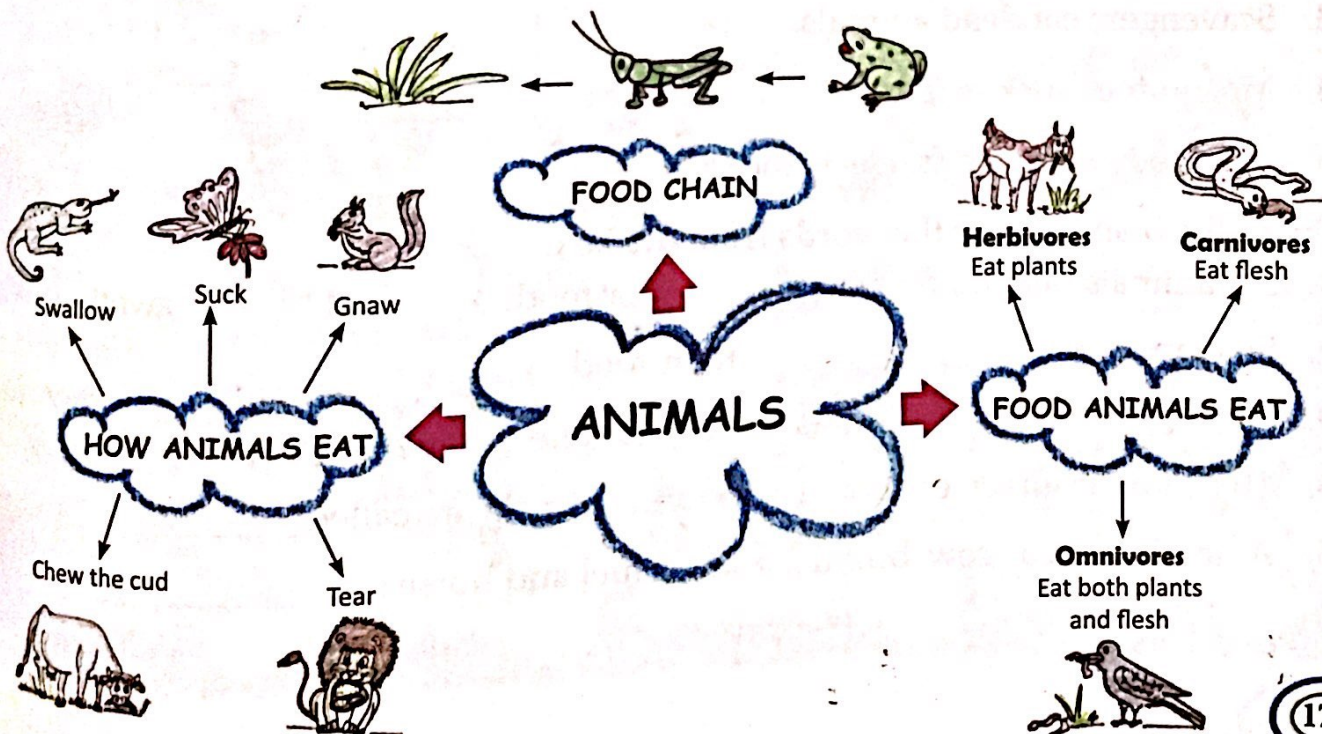


Do we have food chains for aquatic animals too?



## Now We Know

(Mind Map)





# KEYWORDS

scatter  
bite

grow  
chew

energy  
gnaw

flesh  
swallow

decay  
suck

decompose  
tear

cut  
sticky

## EXERCISES

I. Tick (✓) against the correct option. (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which animal does not have chewing teeth?

(a) snake

☐

(b) cow

☐

(c) sheep

☐

2. Any food chain starts from a:

(a) grasshopper

☐

(b) plant

☐

(c) frog

☐

3. A bear is a:

(a) herbivore

☐

(b) carnivore

☐

(c) omnivore

☐

4. Mosquitoes have long and thin \_\_\_\_\_ to suck blood.

(a) tube

☐

(b) tongue

☐

(c) lips

☐

5. Which of the following is a domestic animal?

(a) Crocodile

☐

(b) Lion

☐

(c) Horse

☐

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. Fungi is a decomposer.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Parrot is a carnivore.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Scavengers eat dead animals.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mosquitoes suck blood.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In a food chain, the frog eats the grass.

\_\_\_\_\_

III. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

1. All animals depend on \_\_\_\_\_ for food.

2. Snakes \_\_\_\_\_ their food.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ has a sticky tongue to catch its prey.

4. The animals which eat both plants and animals are called \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Animals such as cow, buffalo, goat, camel and horse are \_\_\_\_\_.

swallow, plant,  
omnivores,  
herbivores,  
Frog



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do animals need food?
2. What are scavengers?
3. Why are human beings called omnivores?
4. What is a food chain? Explain how plants and animals depend on each other.
5. Describe the types of teeth in carnivores.

V. Think and Answer.

Look at the animals in each group. Make a food chain by arranging them in the correct order by using numbers.



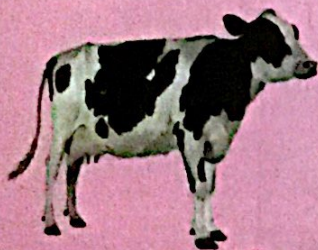
Shark



Human being



Fruits and vegetables



Cow



Grass



Lion



Frog



Butterfly



Flower



Snake



Eagle



Small fish



Shark



Seaweed



Large fish





## Project

With the help of an elder make a list of four street animals and the food they eat from their surroundings.

Animal	Food
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____



## Puzzle

Find out the names of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores from the word grid.

L	S	V	Y	L	R	S
O	M	A	B	I	W	H
P	A	R	R	O	T	A
M	N	A	C	N	C	R
D	E	E	R	D	V	K
B	L	T	I	G	E	R

Herbivores

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Carnivores

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Omnivores

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## LIFE SKILLS

Street animals like cows generally eat garbage lying on roadside. We must not throw garbage in polythene bags as these animals eat these bags too along with its contents. This is harmful for them.



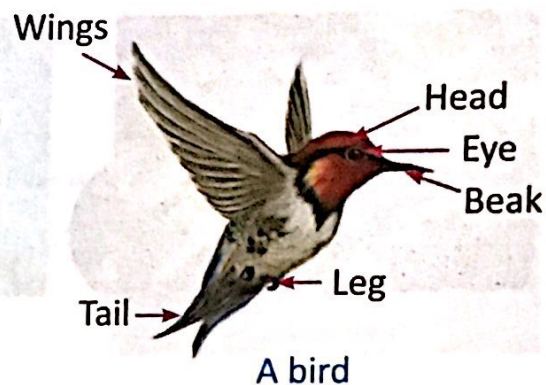
## Let's Begin

Birds are beautiful living creatures. We see many birds around us. Most birds can fly. Let's know more about birds.

Different birds have different eating and nesting habits.

## Body of a Bird

The body of a bird is shaped like a boat. It has two eyes and a pointed head with a beak. This is called a streamlined body. This helps it to fly. It has a tail and a pair of wings and legs. It has no external ears like us, it instead has tiny spots.



### Fact!

The body of a bird is light in weight due to hollow bones. This helps it to fly.

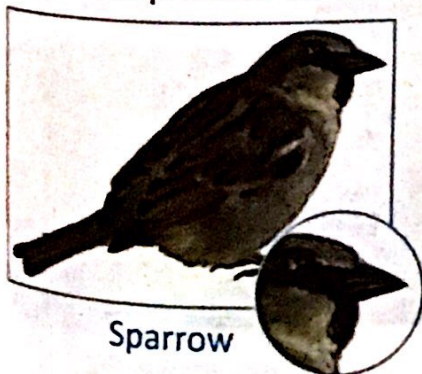
Every body part has a special function for birds.

## Beaks

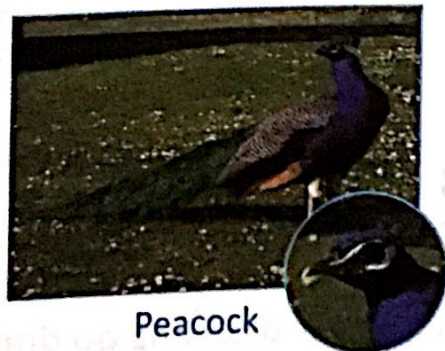
Birds do not have teeth to chew food. Different birds have different types of beaks. The type of beak depends on the feeding habit of the bird.

### Short and hard beak

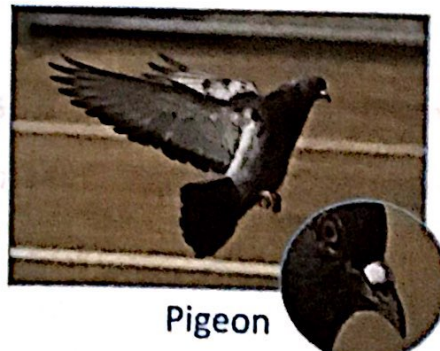
Some birds like sparrows, peacocks, pigeons have short, hard and pointed beaks. These help them to eat seeds and grains.



Sparrow



Peacock



Pigeon



**Fact!**

The smallest bird in the world is the hummingbird which weighs only 1.6 grams. It has a long and pointed beak.

**Strong, sharp and hooked beaks**

Some birds like owls, eagles and vultures have strong, sharp and hooked beaks. It helps them to tear the flesh of animals like rat, frog, snake and squirrel.



Owl



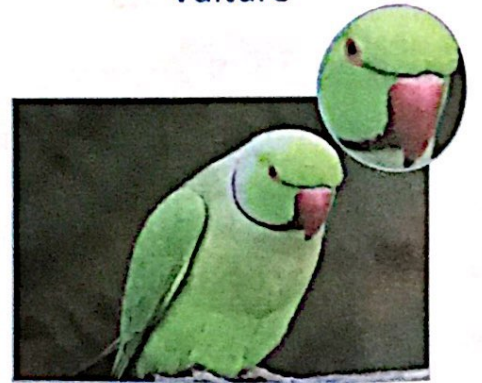
Eagle



Vulture

**Curved beak**

Birds like parrot have a strong and curved beak. It helps it to crack hard fruits and nuts.



Parrot



Hoopoe

**Long and slender beak**

A hoopoe bird has a long and slender beak. It can pull out insects from holes in the ground.

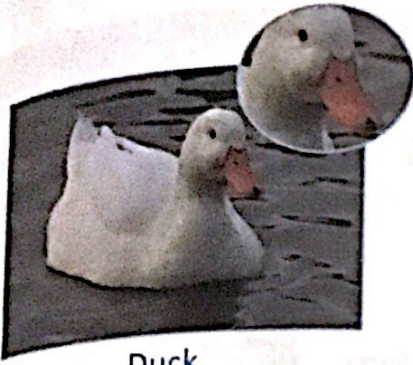


Woodpecker

**Strong, chisel-shaped beak**

A woodpecker has a strong chisel-shaped beak. It helps it to drill holes in trees to take out insects.





Duck

### Feet and claws

Along with beak, feet and claws help a bird to catch and eat food. These also help a bird to move around and keep safe from other animals. There are different types of claws in different birds.

### Flesh eating birds

Eagle, hawk and owl have sharp and curved claws. These are called **talons**. They grab their prey like rats and snakes with these talons.



Hawk



Duck

### Swimming birds

Duck and geese have **webbed feet**. The three front toes have a skin like web between them. There is one toe at the back. The webbed feet helps water birds to swim.

### Perching birds

Crow, sparrow, myna and pigeon use their feet to hold onto tree branch and wires. This is called perching. They use their three front toes as we use our fingers and the back toe as we use our thumb.



Myna

### Climbing birds

Parrot and woodpecker have two toes pointing upwards and two toes pointing downwards. These help them to climb up and hold onto trees.



Woodpecker



## Wading birds

Cranes and herons have long and thin legs. Their spread out toes help them to walk in a muddy pond without sinking. This movement is called wading.



Crane

## Scratching birds

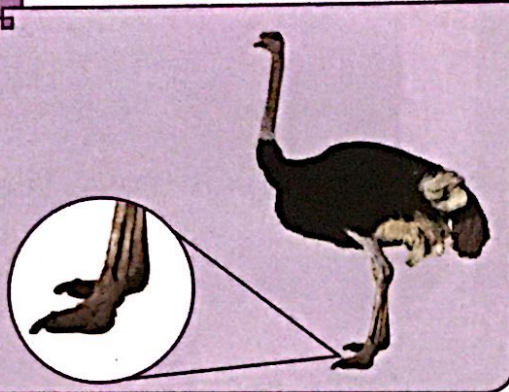
Hens, roosters and peacocks dig out insects and worms from the ground. They have strong legs, and sharp and hard claws for scratching the ground.



Hen

### Quick Quiz

What kind of feet does an ostrich have?



## Wings and feathers

Feathers cover the body of bird. They help to keep its body warm.

There are three types of feathers on a bird's body. These are:

### Down feathers

These are fluffy and keep the bird's body warm. These are close to the skin.



Body feathers

### Body feathers

These cover the complete body of the bird and give it a curved shape.



Down feather

### Flight feathers

These are large in size and found in wings and tail. They help the bird to fly and change direction while flying.

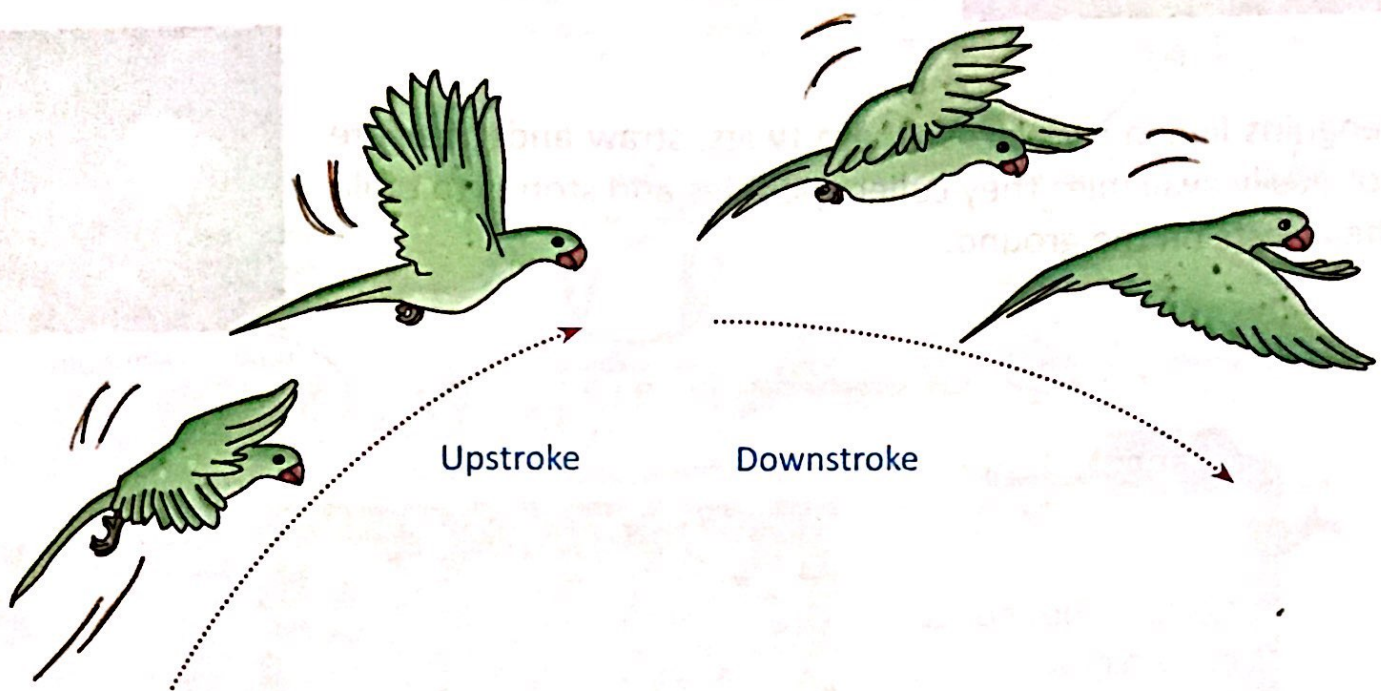


Flight feathers



A bird makes two kinds of movements while flying.

- **Upstroke:** In this movement, the wings are moved upwards and backwards by the bird.
- **Downstroke:** In this movement, the bird moves its wings downwards and forward.



*Look at these newborn birds.  
Their bodies are covered with lots  
of down feathers.*



## Nests of Birds

Birds make nests when they have to lay eggs. Nests keep them and their young ones safe from enemies and bad weather. Birds use small twigs, leaves, thread, wool, feathers, hair and cotton to make nests.

A tailor bird uses its beak to sew leaves with materials like thread, straw and dry wings. The nest is stuffed with materials like cotton, wool, hair or dry grass to keep it cosy.



Tailor bird





Eagle

Eagles and vultures use twigs to make their nests. They arrange these twigs in the shape of a shallow cup. Eagles make nests on high rocks. These are called eyries.

Penguins live in icy places where twigs, straw and grass are not easily available. They collect pebbles and stones to build their nests on the ground.



Penguin

**Fact!**

Cuckoo does not build its own nest.

It lays eggs in the nests of other birds like crow.



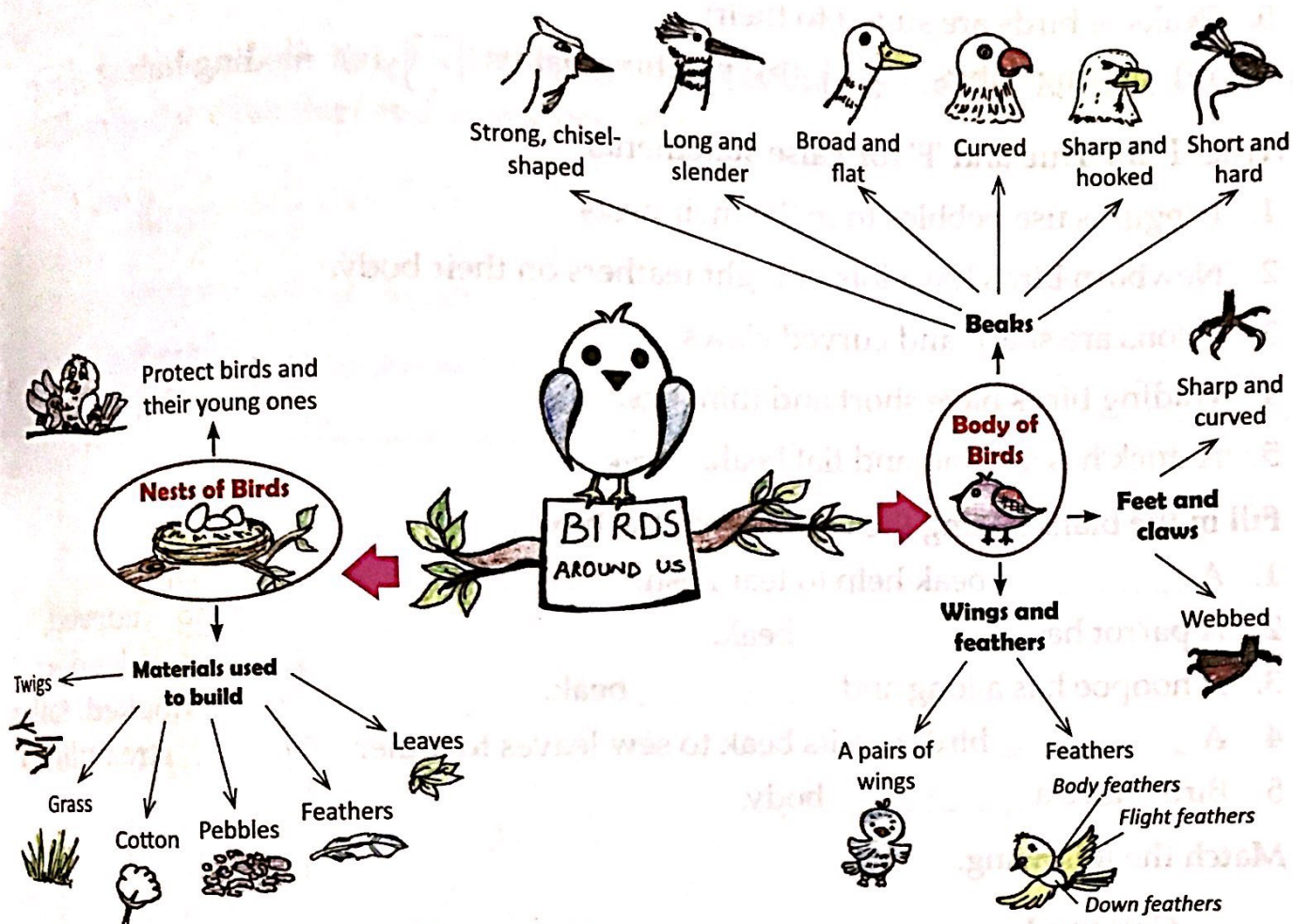
Owl and woodpecker build their nests inside trees. The woodpecker pecks a tree trunk using its beak to make a hole in it. It then lines the inside of the nest with chips of wood to make it comfortable.



Woodpecker



## (Mind Map)



## KEYWORDS

pointed slender streamlined chisel nesting talons feather webbed sharp wading hooked shallow curved scratch

## EXERCISES

I. Tick (✓) against the correct option. (Multiple Choice Questions)

- Birds do not have \_\_\_\_\_ to chew food.  
 (a) teeth ☐ (b) claws ☐ (c) beaks ☒
- \_\_\_\_\_ feathers help a bird to change direction while flying.  
 (a) Body ☐ (b) Flight ☐ (c) Down ☐
- Where does a penguin make its nest?  
 (a) Press ☐ (b) Rocks ☐ (c) Open ground ☐



4. A \_\_\_\_\_ has a strong and chisel-shaped beak.  
 (a) parrot ☐ (b) woodpecker ☐ (c) sparrow ☐
5. Beaks of birds are suited to their:  
 (a) nesting habits ☐ (b) perching habits ☐ (c) feeding habits ☐

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. Penguins use pebbles to make their nests. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Newborn birds have lots of flight feathers on their body. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Talons are sharp and curved claws. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wading birds have short and thin legs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A duck has a broad and flat beak. \_\_\_\_\_

III. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ beak help to tear flesh.
2. A parrot has a \_\_\_\_\_ beak.
3. A hoopoe has a long and \_\_\_\_\_ beak.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ bird uses its beak to sew leaves together.
5. Birds have a \_\_\_\_\_ body.

curved,  
slender,  
hooked, tailor,  
streamlined

IV. Match the following.

Column I

1. Duck
2. Crane
3. Parrot
4. Vulture

Column II

- a. long and thin legs
- b. climbing bird
- c. shallow cup-shaped nest
- d. broad and flat beak

V. Answer the following questions.

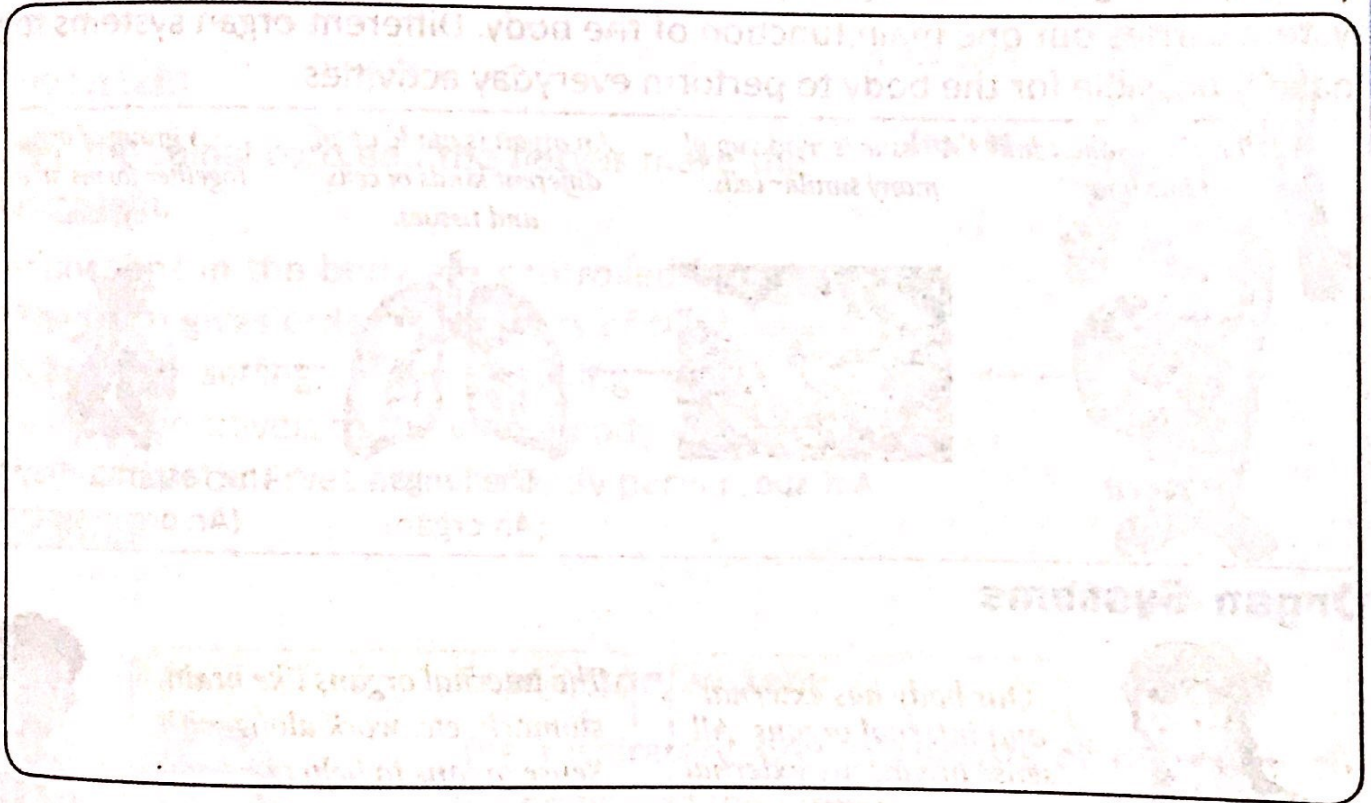
1. Why do birds make nests?
2. How many types of movements a bird makes to fly? Name them.
3. What kinds of beaks do most grain-eating birds have?
4. What is wading? Give two examples of wading birds.
5. How is duck's beak different from that of a sparrow?
6. Describe the different types of feathers that birds have.



## Explore

Imagine yourself to be a bird. Draw or paste the picture of the bird you would be. Describe the beak, feet and claws, nest, etc.

I am a \_\_\_\_\_




## LIFE SKILLS

Birds suffer from many accidents due to human carelessness. In the summer, many birds die of thirst as the spread of human settlements have reduced the chances of finding ponds and puddles. Help them by keeping water pots in balcony, courtyard and terrace of your house.



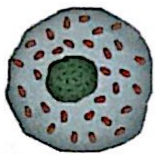
## Our Body

### Let's Begin

Our body has many parts. Each part has an important role. Name the sense organs of our body.

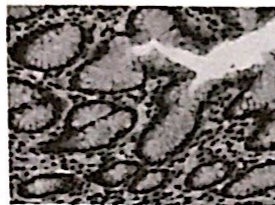
Our body is made up of **cells**. Cells join together to make a **tissue**. Tissues join together to make an **organ**. A few organs join together to form an **organ system**. Each organ system carries out one main function of the body. Different organ systems together make it possible for the body to perform everyday activities.

A cell is the smallest unit of our body.



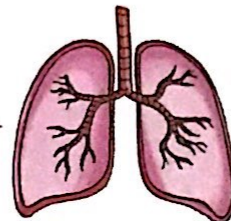
A cell

A tissue is made up of many similar cells.



A tissue

An organ is made up of different kinds of cells and tissues.



The lungs  
(An organ)

A group of organs together forms an organ system.



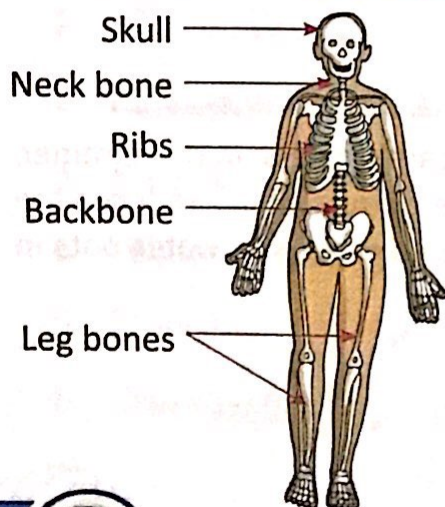
The respiratory system  
(An organ system)

### Organ Systems



Our body has external and internal organs. All sense organs are external organs.

The internal organs like brain, stomach, etc. work along with sense organs to help our body function properly.

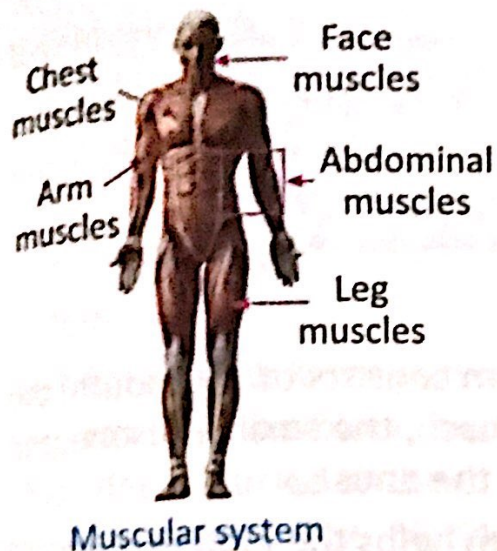


There are different organ systems in our body. Each organ system has specific function.

#### Skeletal system

Our body has 206 bones. They together form the skeletal system. The bones give support and shape to our body. They also protect the internal organs. For example, the skull protects the brain, and the rib cage protects the heart and lungs.



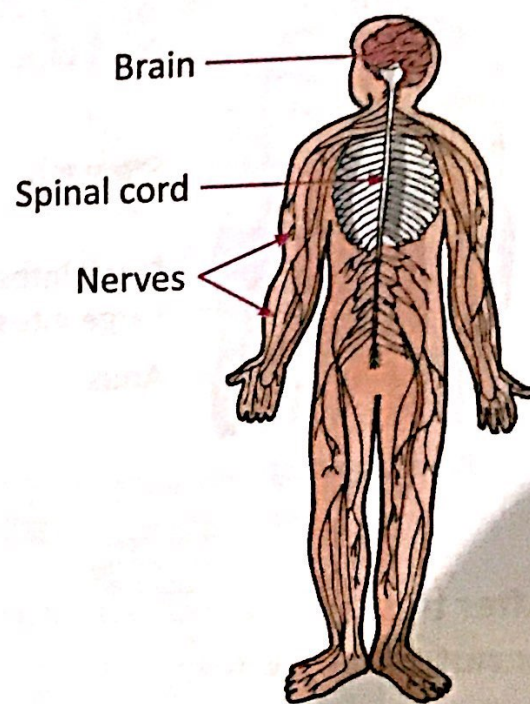


Muscular system

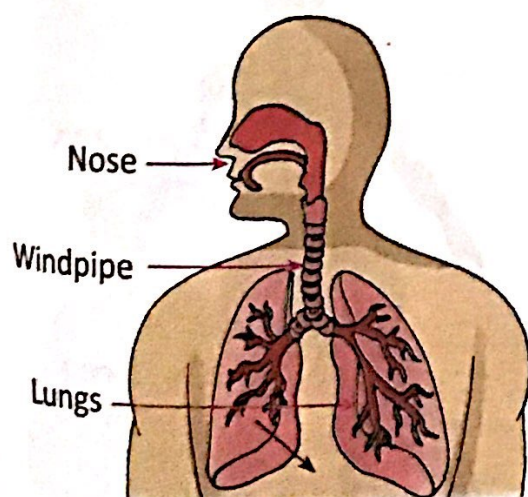
## Nervous system

The brain, the spinal cord and the nerves make the nervous system.

All the functions in the body are controlled by the brain. The brain gives order to all parts of the body to do actions like seeing, hearing, walking, learning, etc. The message travels to the whole body through the spinal cord and nerves and the body parts react accordingly.



Nervous system



Respiratory system

## Muscular system

Each muscle of our body is part of the muscular system. The bones and different parts of our body can move with the help of muscles. For example, the muscles of our face help us to smile, talk and frown.

## Respiratory system

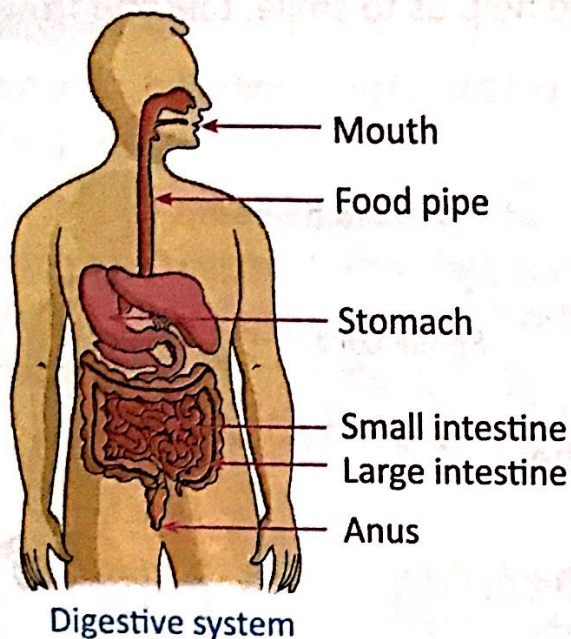
The respiratory system consists of the nose, the windpipe and the lungs.

Our body needs air to **breathe**. The air has oxygen which keeps us alive. We breathe through our nose. The air that we breathe in is called **inhaled air**. It is rich in oxygen. From the nose, the air goes to our lungs through the windpipe. The lungs expand when air enters them. They absorb oxygen from the air. When we breathe out or exhale air, the lungs get back to their normal size. The **exhaled air** is rich in carbon dioxide.



### Fact!

We must always breathe through the nose and not through the mouth. The hair in our nose prevent dust and germs from entering our body.



## Digestive system

The digestive system consists of the mouth, the food pipe, the stomach, the small intestine, the large intestine and the anus.

The digestive system helps the food that we eat to change into a simple form. The body absorbs the food in this form. This process is called **digestion**.

We eat food through the mouth. It is chewed and broken down into smaller pieces by our teeth. The food is mixed with saliva to make it soft. Then it passes through the food pipe to our stomach, where it mixes with the digestive juices.

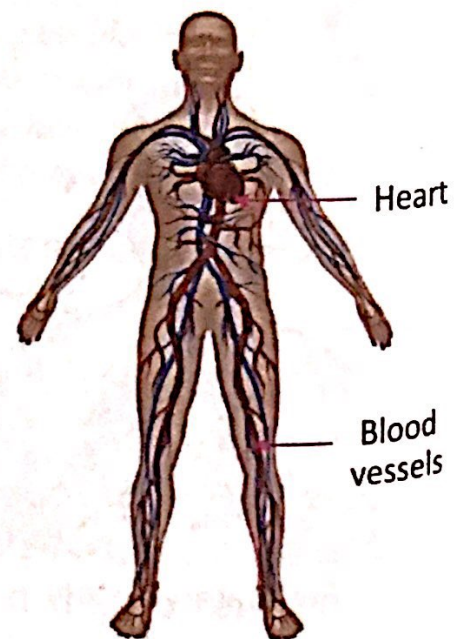
After this, the food is sent into the small intestine. From here, the useful part of food or nutrients are taken up by blood and sent to the whole body.

The unused or waste food goes to the large intestine and is thrown out of the body through the anus.

## Circulatory system

The heart, the blood and the blood vessels together form the circulatory system.

The heart pumps blood to different parts of the body through the blood vessels. Oxygen and nutrients absorbed are carried to the body through the blood. The blood also collects wastes from all parts of the body.



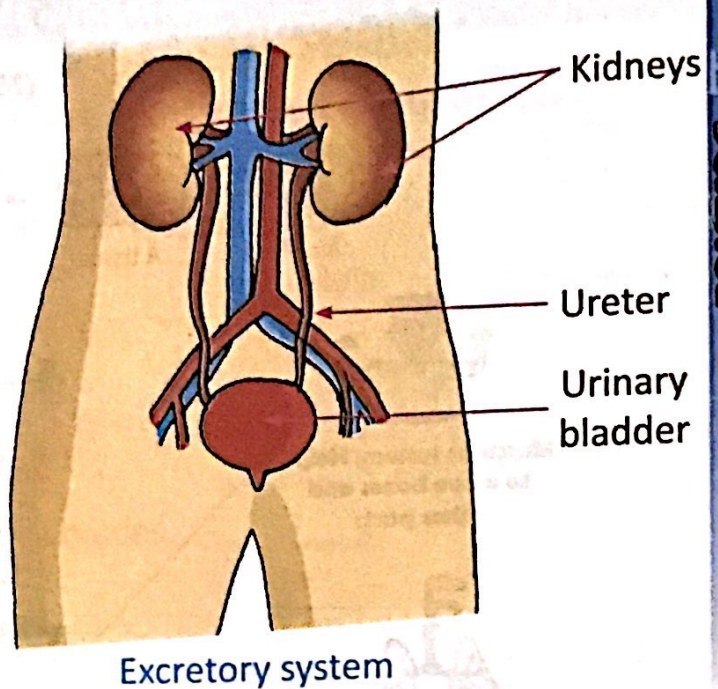


## Excretory system

A lot of waste material is produced in our body. The excretory system helps to remove them. The kidneys, the lungs and the skin together form the excretory system.

We have a pair of kidneys in our body. They help to clean the blood and make urine. This urine is carried to the urinary bladder through ureters. The bladder stores the urine till it is passed out.

When we breathe out, the lungs help to remove carbon dioxide from our body.



### Fact!

Skin is the largest organ of our body.



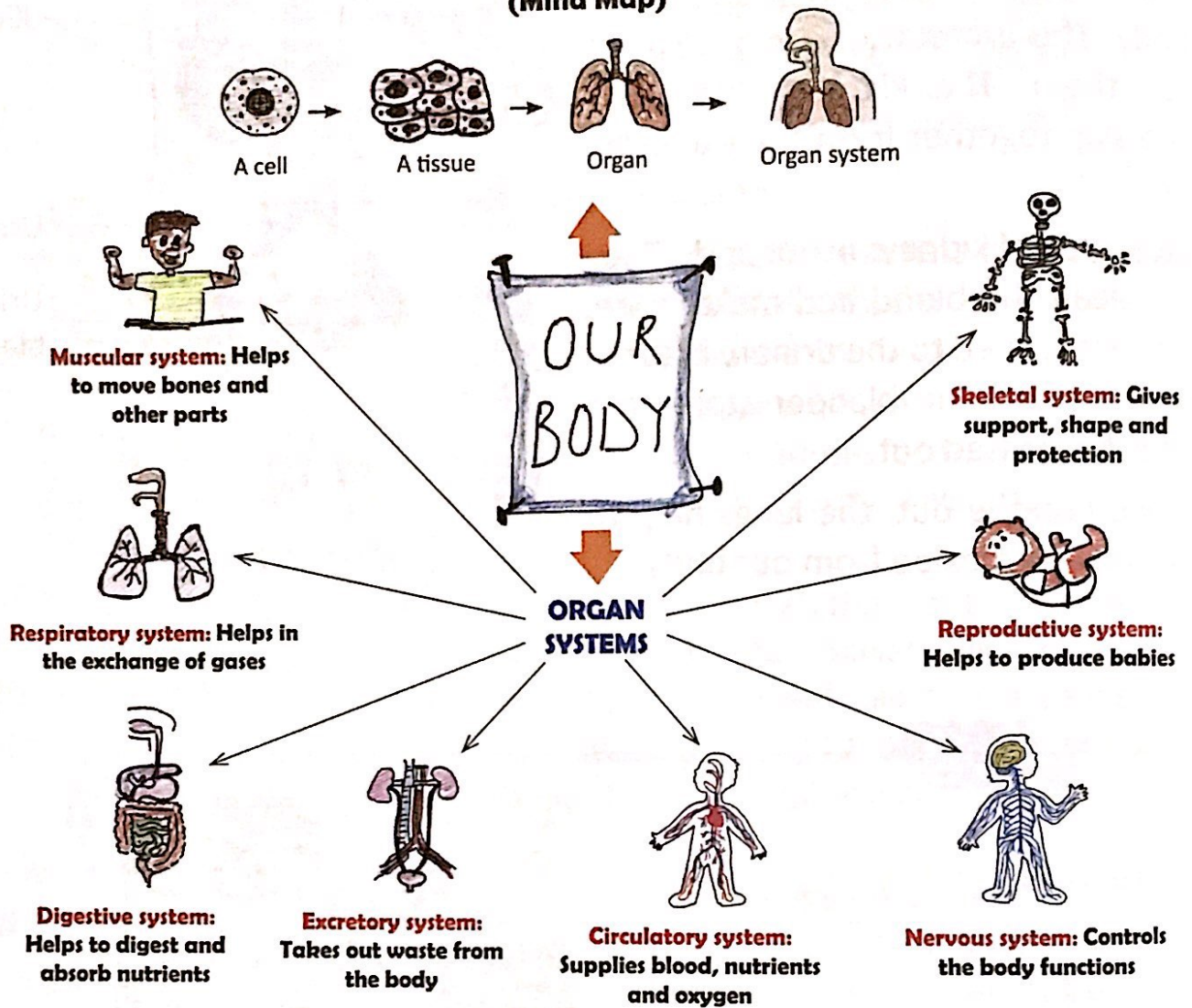
Parents with their baby

## Reproductive system

The organs of this system help all living beings to produce young ones of their own kind. Because of this system, life continues on the earth.



## (Mind Map)



## KEYWORDS

cell    organ    tissue    saliva    nutrient    oxygen    carbon dioxide  
germs    inhale    exhale

## EXERCISES

I. Tick (✓) against the correct option. (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ help in breathing.

(a) lungs

☐

(b) eyes

☐

(c) kidneys

☐

2. Our body is made up of:

(a) skin

☐

(b) bones

☐

(c) cells

☐



3. \_\_\_\_\_ covers all parts of our body.  
 (a) Skin ☐ (b) Bones ☐ (c) Muscles ☐
4. Urine is stored in the \_\_\_\_\_ before being passed out of the body.  
 (a) ureters ☐ (b) urinary bladder ☐ (c) kidneys ☐
5. Which of the following pumps blood to all parts of the body?  
 (a) Food pipe ☐ (b) Heart ☐ (c) Nose ☐

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

- Food travels from the mouth to the lungs. \_\_\_\_\_
- The lungs are part of the excretory system. \_\_\_\_\_
- The reproductive system helps to produce babies. \_\_\_\_\_
- Organs together make a tissue. \_\_\_\_\_
- The spinal cord is not a part of the nervous system. \_\_\_\_\_

III. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ bones in our skeletal system.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ system controls the whole body.
- Tissues are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The blood carries nutrients and \_\_\_\_\_ to the different body parts.
- The undigested food is thrown out of the body through the \_\_\_\_\_.

nervous,  
oxygen, cells,  
206, anus

IV. Answer the following questions.

- What are cells? Explain how do cells form an organism?
- What is the function of the rib cage?
- How do our muscles help us?
- What is the function of the nervous system?
- What is the function of the respiratory system in our body?

V. Think and Answer.

When you eat an apple, it passes through different organs of your digestive system. Using numbers, write the correct sequence of the organs through which it will pass when eaten.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ Small intestine | _____ Mouth           |
| _____ Food pipe       | _____ Stomach         |
| _____ Anus            | _____ Large intestine |





# LET'S DO MORE

## Activity




The given box contains names of different organs of our body. Classify them according to the organ system they belong to.

nose      brain      lungs      food pipe      mouth      muscles      ureter  
intestine      bones      windpipe      heart      stomach      kidneys      nerves

Circulatory System	Muscular System	Skeletal System	Respiratory System	Excretory System	Nervous System	Digestive System

## Explore

Different doctors operate different organs of our body. Name the doctor who treats these organs. Also, with the help of your parents, search information about these doctors in your city and complete the given table.

	Doctors	Name	Phone number
 Heart			
 Teeth			
 Bones			



## LIFE SKILLS

Yoga and regular exercises keep our body healthy. These activities help our body systems to function properly. Include yoga and different exercises in your daily routine.



## Let's Begin

What kind of house do you live in? Do you keep your house clean?

## Types of Houses

Houses are of different types. According to their size, they can be **small** like a flat and **big** like a bungalow.



Flats



Bungalow

Different houses are made using different materials.

**Pucca houses** like a flat and a bungalow are made using bricks, cement, iron and steel.



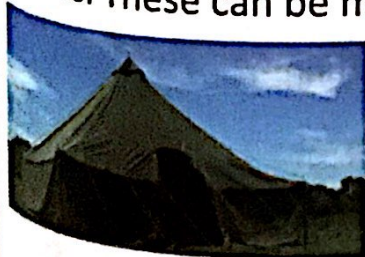
Hut

**Kutch houses** like a hut are made using mud, straws, wood, stones and bamboo.

## Fact!

Pucca and kutch houses are fixed to the ground. They cannot be moved. So they are called **permanent houses**.

Some people do not live at one place for a long time. So, they live in **temporary houses**. These can be moved from one place to another.



Tent

A **tent** is a temporary house. It is made up of canvas.

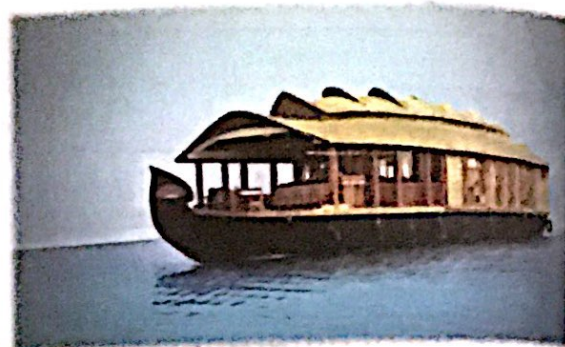




Caravan

A **caravan** is a house on wheels. It looks like a van.

A **houseboat** floats on rivers and lakes. It is made of wood.



Houseboat



Igloo

Some houses are made according to different regions. In cold regions covered with snow, people build **igloos**. These are made using snow.

In regions with heavy rainfall, bamboo poles are used to make houses above from the ground. These are called **stilt houses**.



Stilt houses

## Different Types of Roofs

A **roof** is the topmost part of a house. Different houses have different roofs.

### Fact!

Igloos have a dome-shaped roof !



Flat roof

### Flat roof

In plain and dry areas, houses with flat roof are built. It is made of cement, iron and bricks.



## sloping roof

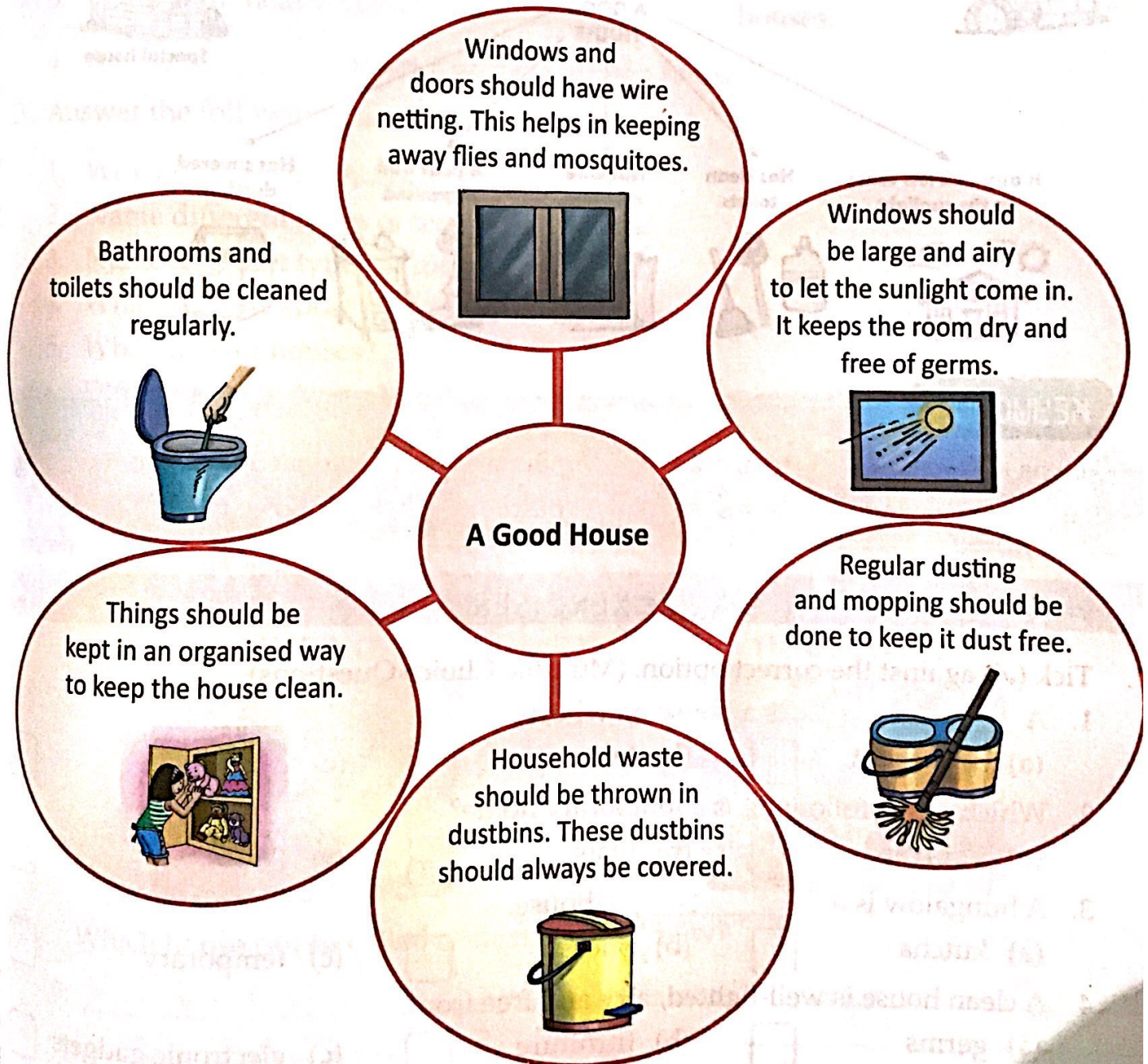
In hilly areas and places having heavy rainfall, people build houses with sloping roof.



Sloping roof

## A Good House

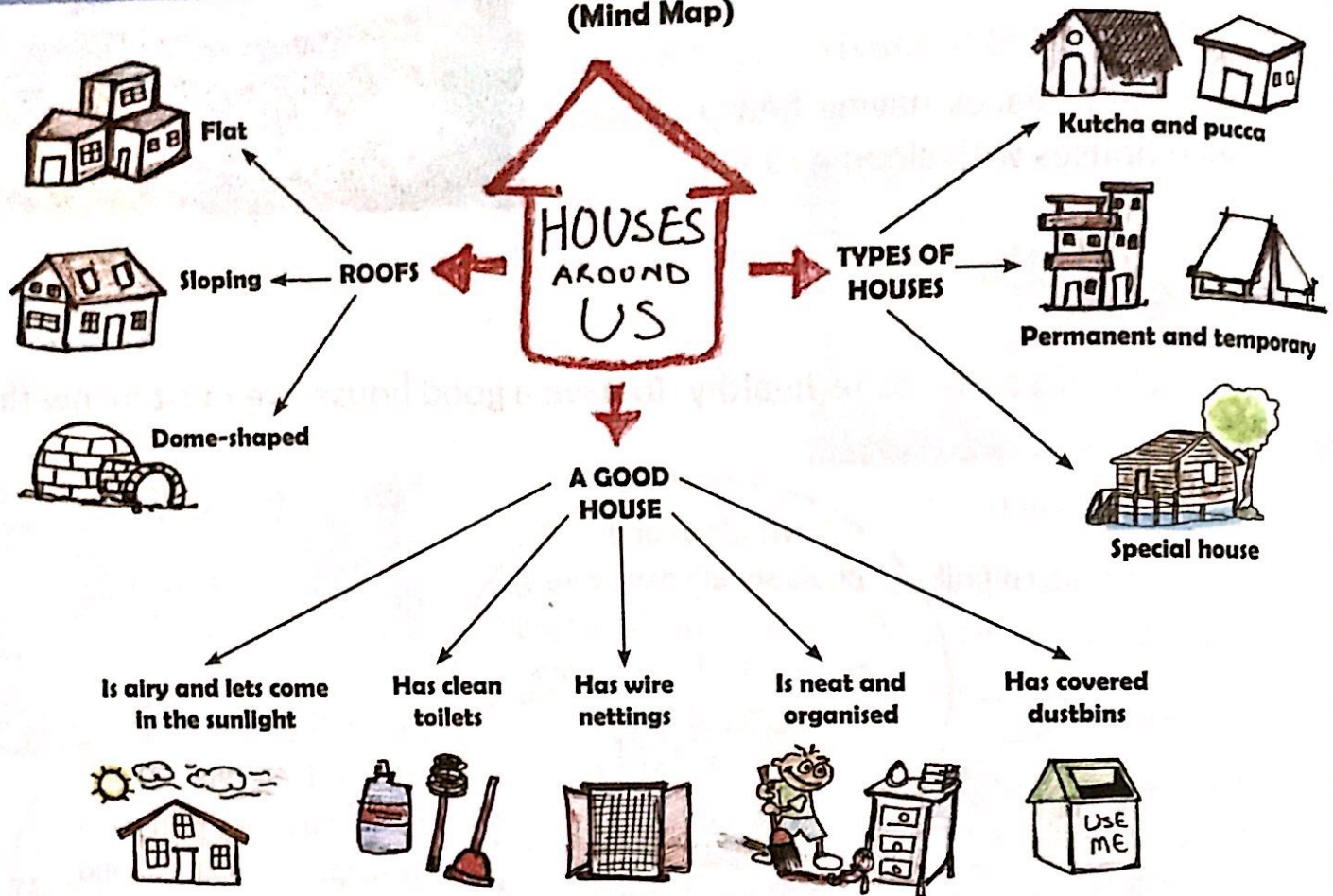
A neat and clean house keeps us healthy. To have a good house, we must follow the given rules.





# Now We Know

(Mind Map)



## KEYWORDS

kutcha	pucca	temporary	permanent	slope	dome
flat	region	germs	dust	mop	

## EXERCISES

I. Tick (✓) against the correct option. (Multiple Choice Questions)

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a house on wheels.  
 (a) houseboat ☐ (b) tent ☐ (c) caravan ☐
- Which of the following is a temporary home?  
 (a) Caravan ☐ (b) Flats ☐ (c) Bungalow ☐
- A bungalow is a \_\_\_\_\_ house.  
 (a) kutcha ☐ (b) pucca ☐ (c) temporary ☐
- A clean house is well-lighted, airy and free from:  
 (a) germs ☐ (b) furniture ☐ (c) electronic gadgets ☐



II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. A good house has uncovered dustbins. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A flat is a small house. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A tent house is not a permanent house. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Igloos have flat roofs. \_\_\_\_\_

III. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ floats on rivers.
2. An igloo is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Places with heavy rainfall have \_\_\_\_\_ houses.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the topmost part of a house.

roof,  
houseboat,  
snow, stilt

IV. Answer the following questions.

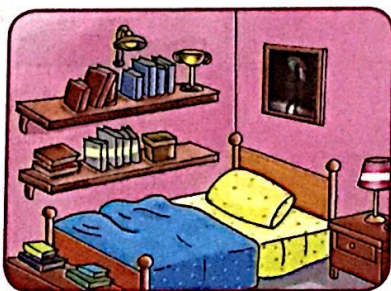
1. Why do we need a house?
2. Name different types of temporary houses.
3. Name different types of roofs.
4. What is a houseboat made up of?
5. What are stilt houses?
6. Differentiate between kutcha house and pucca house.

## LET'S DO MORE

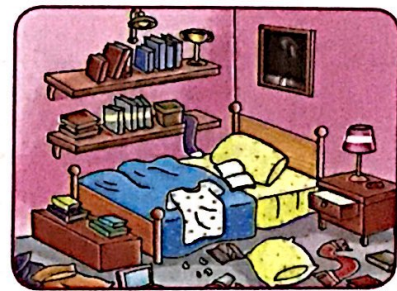
### Activity

Look at the pictures of the given houses and answer the following questions.

HOUSE NO. 1



HOUSE NO. 2

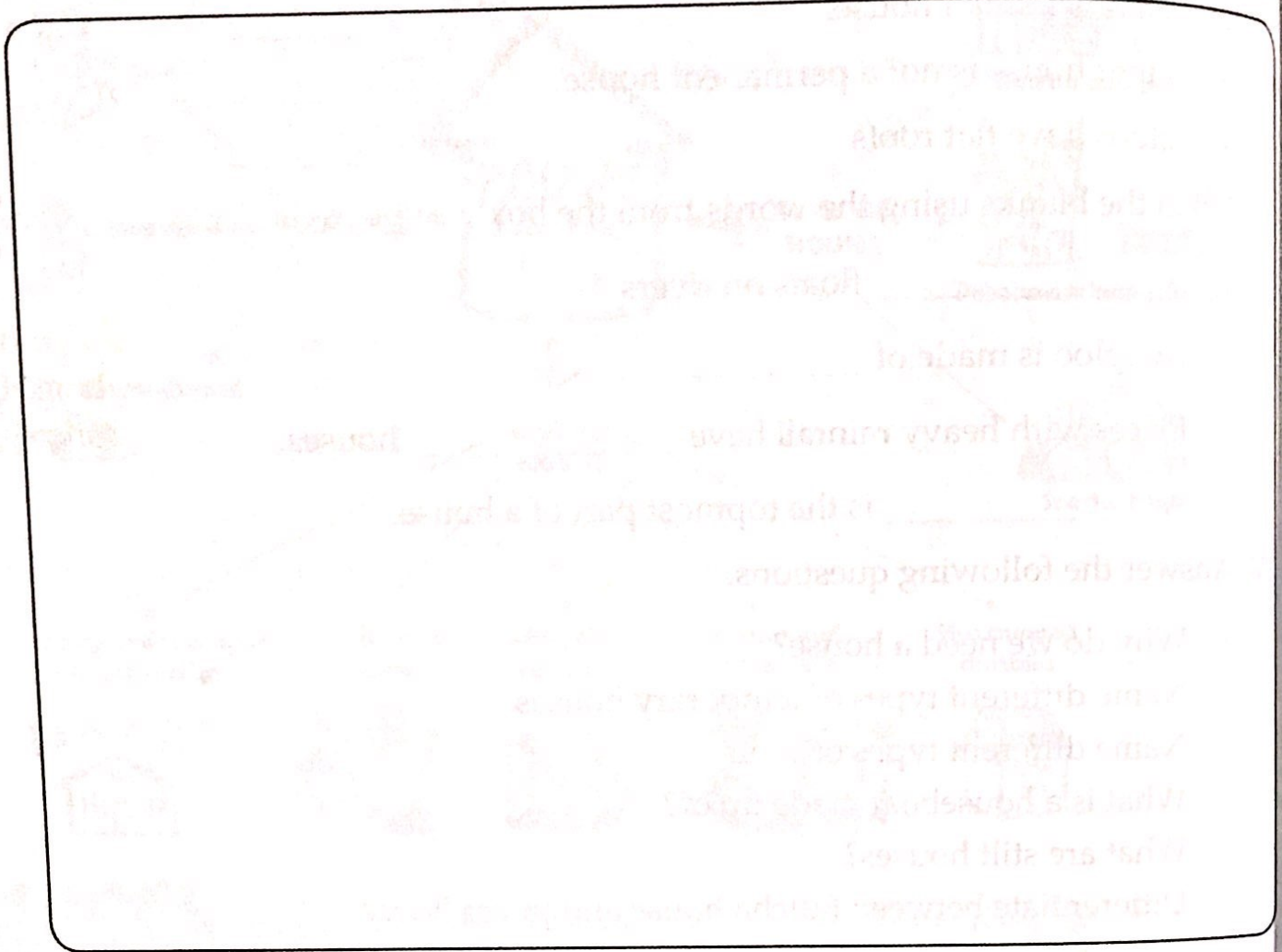


Which house can be called a 'clean house'? Why?



## Project

In the space given below make the map of your house. Label your favourite room.



## Explore

How can we keep our house clean and decorated? Give three ideas.

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## LIFE SKILLS

We must keep our house neat, clean and decorated. We should regularly paint our house after few years to keep it free from dust and insects.