

WELCOME TO THE ONLINE CLASS

SESSION NO: 4

CLASS: 4

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 9

CHAPTER NAME: ANIMALS: LIVING AND SURVIVING

SUB TOPIC: ADAPTATIONS TO ENVIRONMENT:

AERIAL AND ARBOREAL ANIMALS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To enable the learner to:

- understand the importance of adaptations among animals.
- classify animals according to their habitats and feeding habits.

RECAPITULATION

1. What are aquatic animals?
2. How do aquatic animals breathe in water?
3. Name the animal shown in below picture.



4. How do amphibians survive on land?

AERIAL ANIMALS

- Animals that fly are called aerial animals.
- These animals have wings to fly.
- Most birds and insects can fly.



FEATURES OF AERIAL ANIMALS

- The bones are hollow and spongy.
- Forelimbs are modified into wings.
- Presence of developed flight muscles.
- The shape of body is such that it can easily cut through the air.



ARBOREAL ANIMALS

- Animals who spend most of their time on trees.
- For Ex: Monkeys, tree lizards, flying squirrels and opossums are some arboreal animals.



FEATURES OF ARBOREAL ANIMALS

- They have claws and broad hip girdles to support their body while climbing.
- Elongated limbs that allow them to swing efficiently from branch to branch.



SUMMARY

- **Animals that fly are called aerial animals.**
- **Aerial Animals have light body because of light bones and feathers.**
- **Animals who spend most of their time on trees are called arboreal animals.**
- **For Ex: Monkeys, tree lizards and flying squirrels.**
- **A monkey's long and curly tail helps it to swing from branch to branch.**

READY FOR A
QUIZ?

Q1. Monkeys have long _____ which helps them to swing .

Ans: tail

Q2. Animals that fly.

Ans: aerial animals

Q3. Animals spend most of their time on trees.

Ans: arboreal animals

Complete the table with suitable statements

MOVEMENT	TERRESTRIAL	AQUATIC	AMPHIBIAN	AERIAL	ARBOREAL
	Legs to move on land	Fins and limbs suited for swimming	Limbs helps them to swim	They have wings to fly	They have claws and broad hip girdles
BREATHING ORGANS	Breathe through their lungs	Breathe through their gills	Moist skin (to breathe in water) lungs (to breathe in land)	Breathe through tubes attached to lungs	Breathe through their lungs
EXAMPLES	Camels, Bears, foxes, snakes etc	Fishes, turtles, crabs, snails etc	Frogs, toads, salamanders, newts etc	Bat, goose, kite, swallow etc	Monkey, tree lizard, squirrels etc

HOMEWORK

- Do oral Q/A of page no: 77 in your notebook.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to:

- understand the importance of adaptations among animals.**
- classify animals according to their habitats and feeding habits.**

**THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**