

Chapter- 8

Animals: How Life Goes On

STUDY NOTES

- ❖ Living things do not live forever.
- ❖ The period of time for which living things survive is known as lifespan.
- ❖ The process, by which living beings produce more of their own kinds, is called reproduction.

Animals reproduce in two different ways:



- ❖ By laying eggs
- ❖ By giving birth to young ones

Animals who reproduce by laying eggs are frogs, hens and snakes.

Animals who reproduce by giving birth are cows, dogs and humans too.

SOME ANIMALS GIVE BIRTH TO YOUNG ONES:

MAMMALS

- ❖ Animals which give birth to young ones and feed them on their milk are called mammals.
- ❖ They are most developed among all animals.
- ❖ Their bodies are covered with hair.
- ❖ Some examples of mammals are cats, dogs, horses, elephants, goats, rabbits and rats.
- ❖ Humans too are mammals.
- ❖ Dolphins and whales, even though they look like fish and have hairless bodies are mammals too.

CARE OF YOUNG ONES

- ❖ Mammals take care of their babies for long period of time.
- ❖ Mothers feed their babies.

- ❖ Clean them and keep them warm.
- ❖ She protects them from enemies.
- ❖ As they grow mothers teaches them to find food and live on their own.
- ❖ In certain mammals the father also helps, he hunts for food and guards the young ones.

SOME ANIMALS LAY EGGS

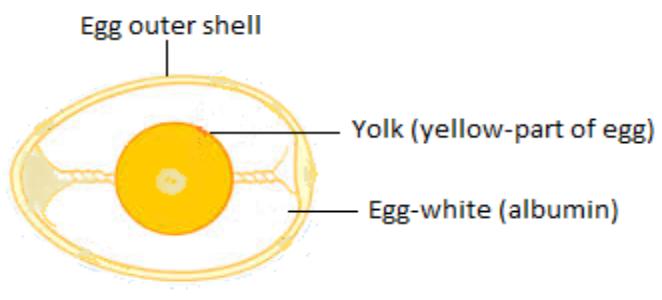
BIRDS:

- ❖ Birds reproduce by laying eggs.
- ❖ Most birds build nests to lay eggs.
- ❖ They sit on the egg to keep them warm.
- ❖ After sometime the eggs hatch and baby birds come out.



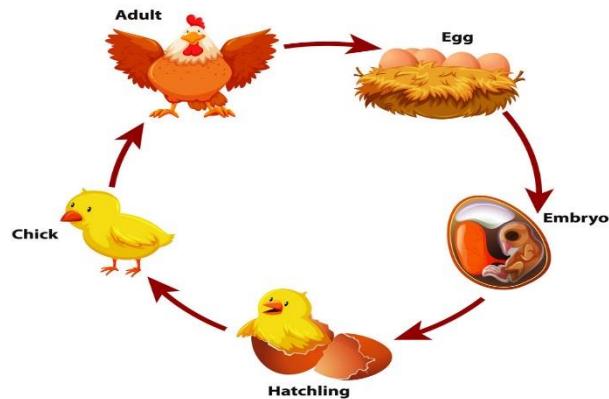
INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF AN EGG

- ❖ The eggs of all birds have similar internal structure.
- ❖ Each egg has a hard protective shell.



Structure of an egg

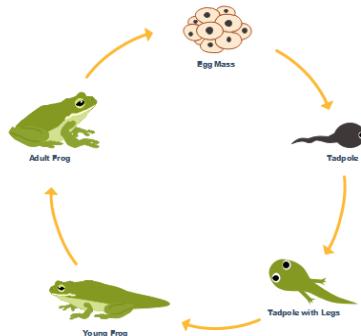
- ❖ Within the shell is the egg white called the albumen.
- ❖ Within the albumen is the round, yellow yolk.

DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHICK**Life Cycle of a Chicken**

- ❖ The chick is formed and grows inside the yolk.
- ❖ A growing baby is called an embryo.
- ❖ The chick embryo uses the yolk as its food.
- ❖ The embryo develops only if the egg is kept warm.
- ❖ The chicks come out after 21 days.

OTHER EGG -LAYING ANIMALS:

- ❖ Animals like frogs and fishes also lay eggs in water.
- ❖ They care for their babies only for short period of time.
- ❖ A frog's egg develops into a tadpole.
- ❖ It keeps growing and slowly (1-2) years it changes into an adult frog.
- ❖ A fish lays thousands of eggs at a time in a water.

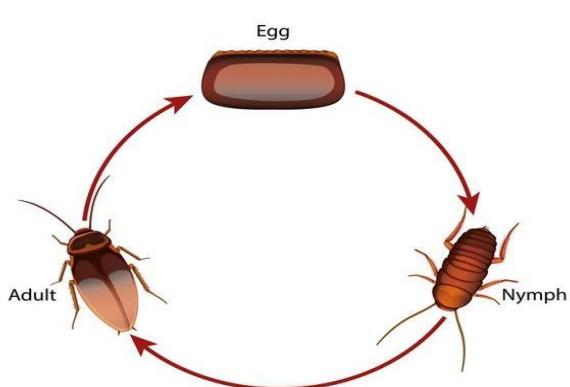
Life Cycle of a Frog

REPTILES:

- ❖ Reptiles like lizards, turtles and snakes lay their eggs in holes in the ground.
- ❖ After laying eggs mothers go away and never come back.
- ❖ Many eggs are eaten up by big fishes and few hatch up by heat of the sun.

LIFE CYCLE OF A COCKROACH

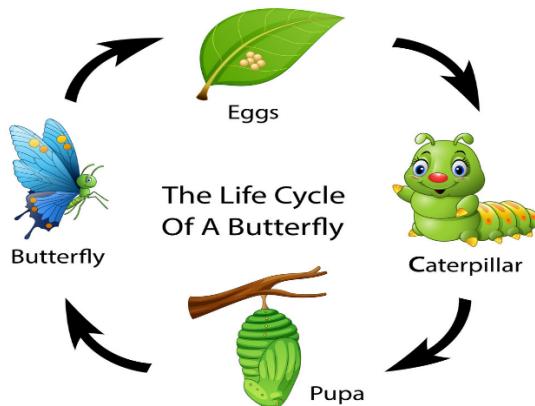
- ❖ All insects hatch from eggs.
- ❖ Some insects like grasshopper and cockroaches have three stages in their life cycle.
- ❖ STAGE 1: Egg
- ❖ STAGE 2: Nymph
- ❖ STAGE 3: Adult frog
- ❖ The baby insect which comes out of the egg is called a nymph.
- ❖ After moulting (shedding off the skin) many times, it changes into an adult.
- ❖ Other insects like houseflies and butterflies have four stages in their lifecycle.
- ❖ The young ones that hatch out from the eggs of these insects is called as a larva.



LIFE CYCLE OF A BUTTERFLY:

- ❖ The larva of a housefly is called a maggot.
- ❖ The larva of a butterfly is called a caterpillar.
- ❖ The larva eats leaves and grows rapidly.
- ❖ After some time, it stops eating and forms a covering called a pupa around itself.

- ❖ Later the pupa burst open and the butterfly comes out.
- ❖ Adult insects do not look after their babies.



A. Tick the correct answer.

1. The process of producing young ones is called

a) reproduction

b) digestion

c) photosynthesis

2. The yellow portion inside an egg is the

a) yolk

b) albumen

c) lemon

3) The young one of a frog is called

a) tadpole

b) larva

c) maggot

4) Shedding of old skin by animals is called

a) moulting

b) changing

c) reproduction

5) Which of the following is the larva of a housefly

a) maggot

b) nymph

c) pupa

B. Unscramble the letters to get the names of four egg- laying animals.

ZILDRA

NSKAE

IFHS

URTLET

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets.

1. _____ (Mammals/ Reptiles) take care of their babies for a long period of time.
2. Most birds build _____ (nests/ holes) to lay eggs.
3. The larva of a butterfly is called _____ (maggot/ caterpillar).
4. Reptiles like lizards and _____ (snakes/fishes) lay their eggs in holes in the ground.

D. Write short answers.

- Q1. How do birds reproduce?
- Q2. What are nymphs?
- Q3. What are the four stages in the lifecycle of a butterfly?
- Q4. Name two insects which have three stages in their lifecycle.

E. Answer these questions.

- Q1. What are the different ways by which animals reproduce?
- Q2. How do mammals take care of their young ones?
- Q3. Why does a fish lay a large number of eggs at a time?

IMPROVE YOUR GK

- ❖ The champion egg layer is the Giant clam, which lives on the ocean bed.
- ❖ It produces about 100 crore eggs at a time.

TEACHER'S NOTE

- ❖ At home ask them to observe kittens, puppies and chicks.
- ❖ In rainy season they may look for insects and analyses the changes.

ANSWERS**ANS. A1.** reproduction

2. yolk
3. tadpole

4. moulting

5. maggot

Ans B. LIZARD

SNAKE

FISH

TURTLE

Ans C1. Mammals

2. nests

3. caterpillar

4. snakes

Ans D1. Birds reproduces by laying eggs.

Ans2. Nymphs are the baby insects which comes out of the egg.

Ans3. The four stages of butterfly life cycle are:

Stage 1: Eggs

Stage 2: Caterpillar

Stage 3: Pupa

Stage 4: Adult

Ans4. Some insects like grasshoppers and cockroaches have three stages in their life cycle.

Ans E1. Animals can reproduce by two different ways:

a) By laying eggs

b) By giving birth to young ones

Ans2. Mammals take care of their young ones by many ways usually by mothers as

a) They feed their milk to them.

b) Clean them and keep them warm.

c) Protect them from enemies.

d) Teach them to find food for their own survival.

Ans3. Fish lays thousands of eggs at a time, as out of these only few hundred grow into baby fish.

Many eggs and baby fish are eaten up by big fish.