

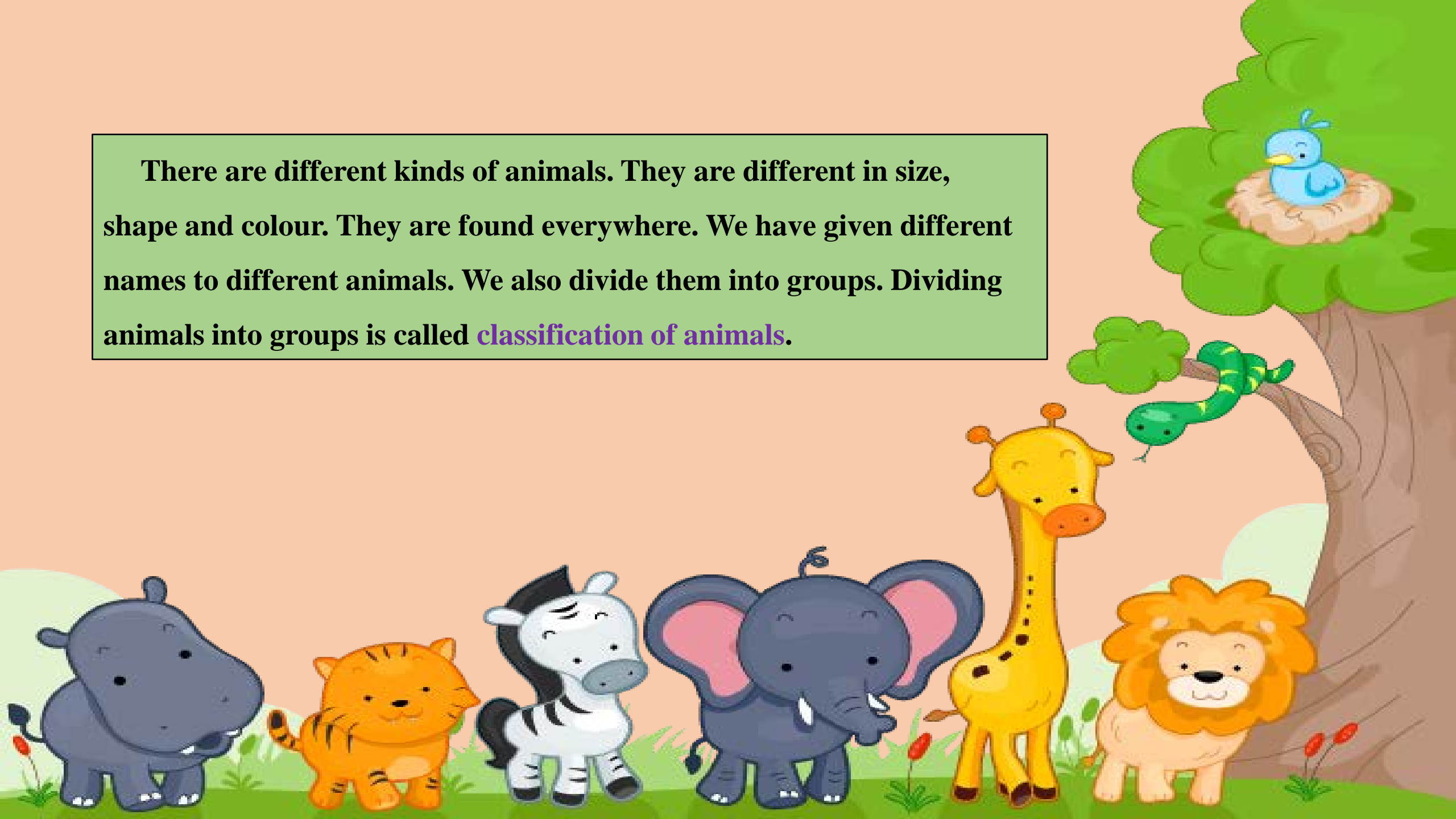
Chapter – 8 Animals

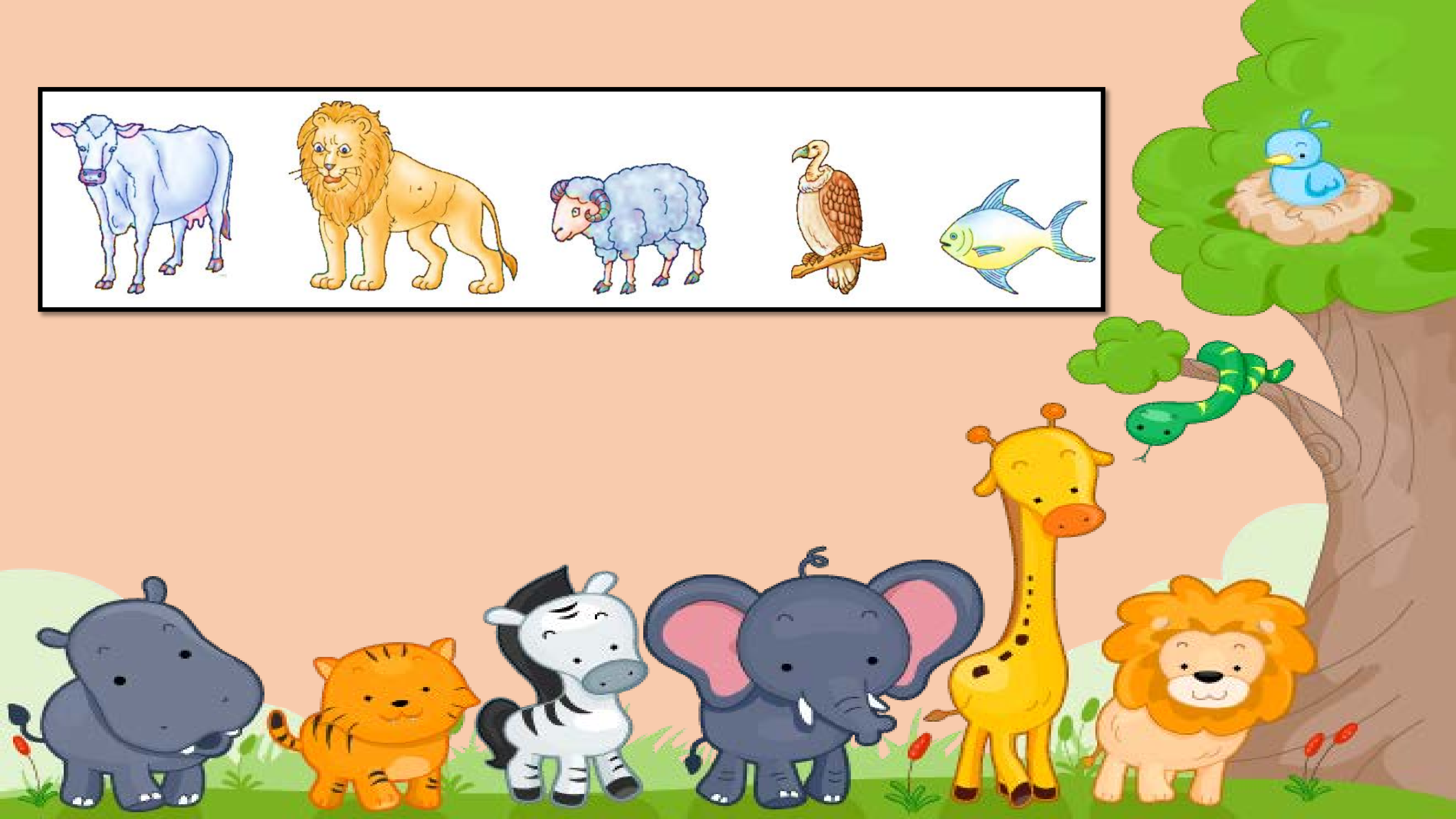
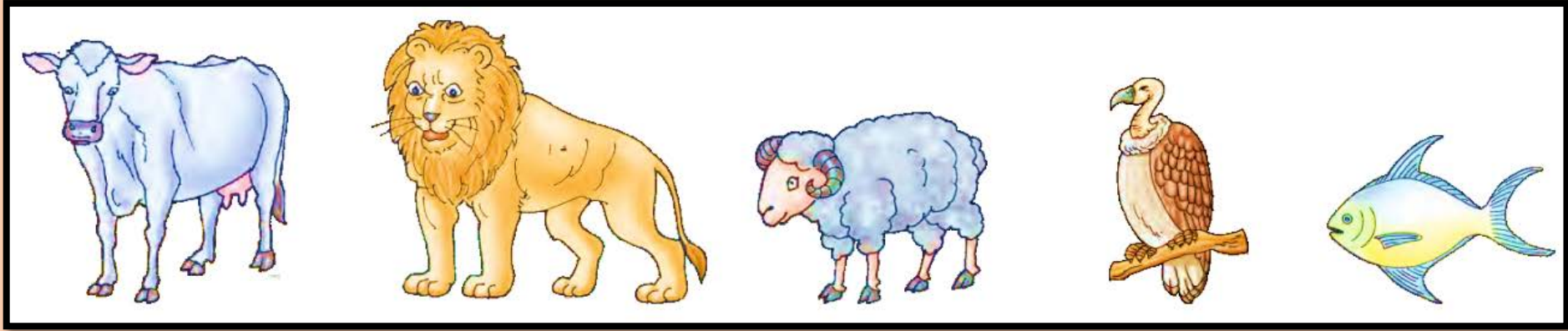
Class – 5

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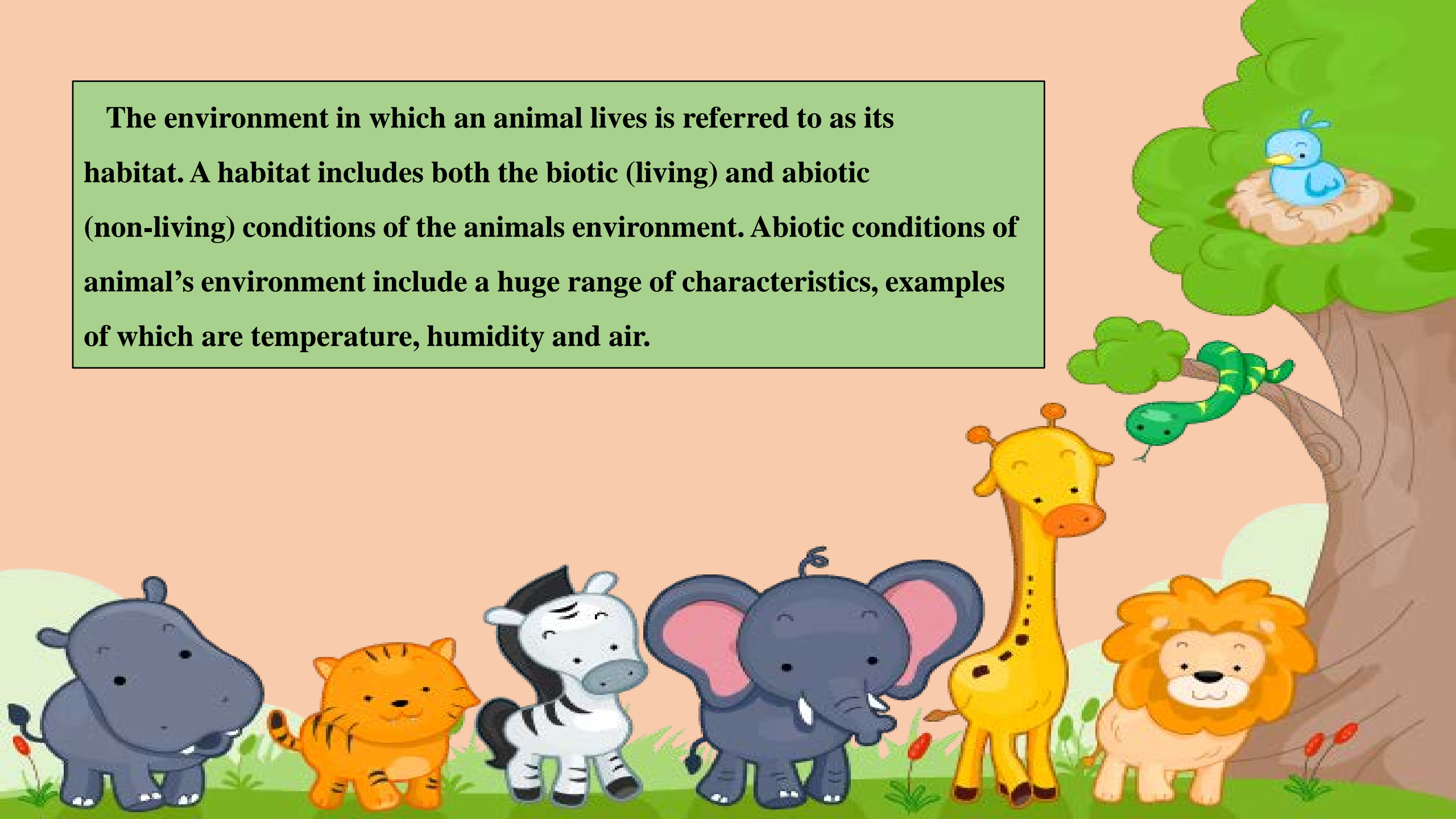


There are different kinds of animals. They are different in size, shape and colour. They are found everywhere. We have given different names to different animals. We also divide them into groups. Dividing animals into groups is called **classification of animals**.





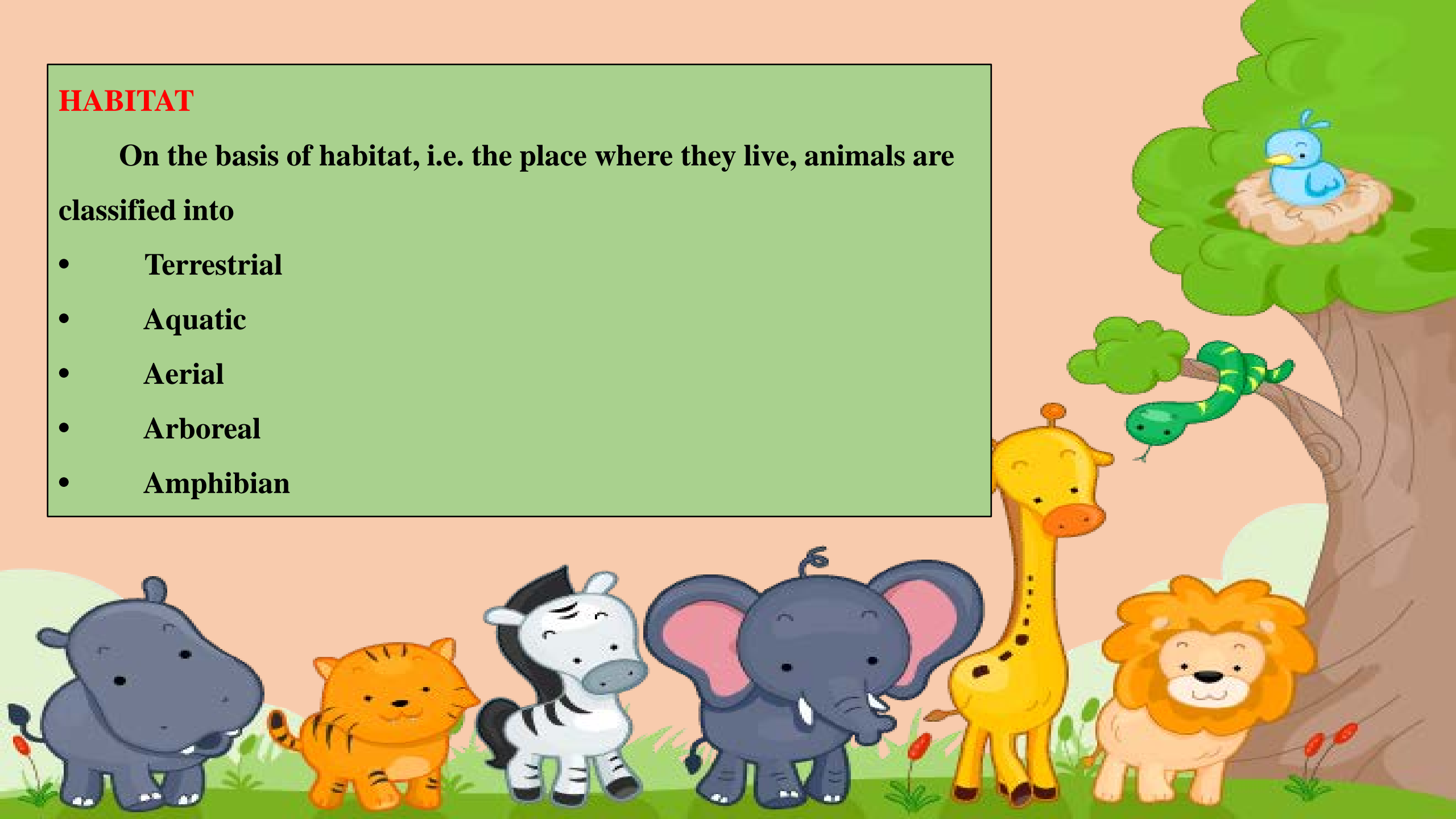
The environment in which an animal lives is referred to as its habitat. A habitat includes both the biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) conditions of the animals environment. Abiotic conditions of animal's environment include a huge range of characteristics, examples of which are temperature, humidity and air.



HABITAT

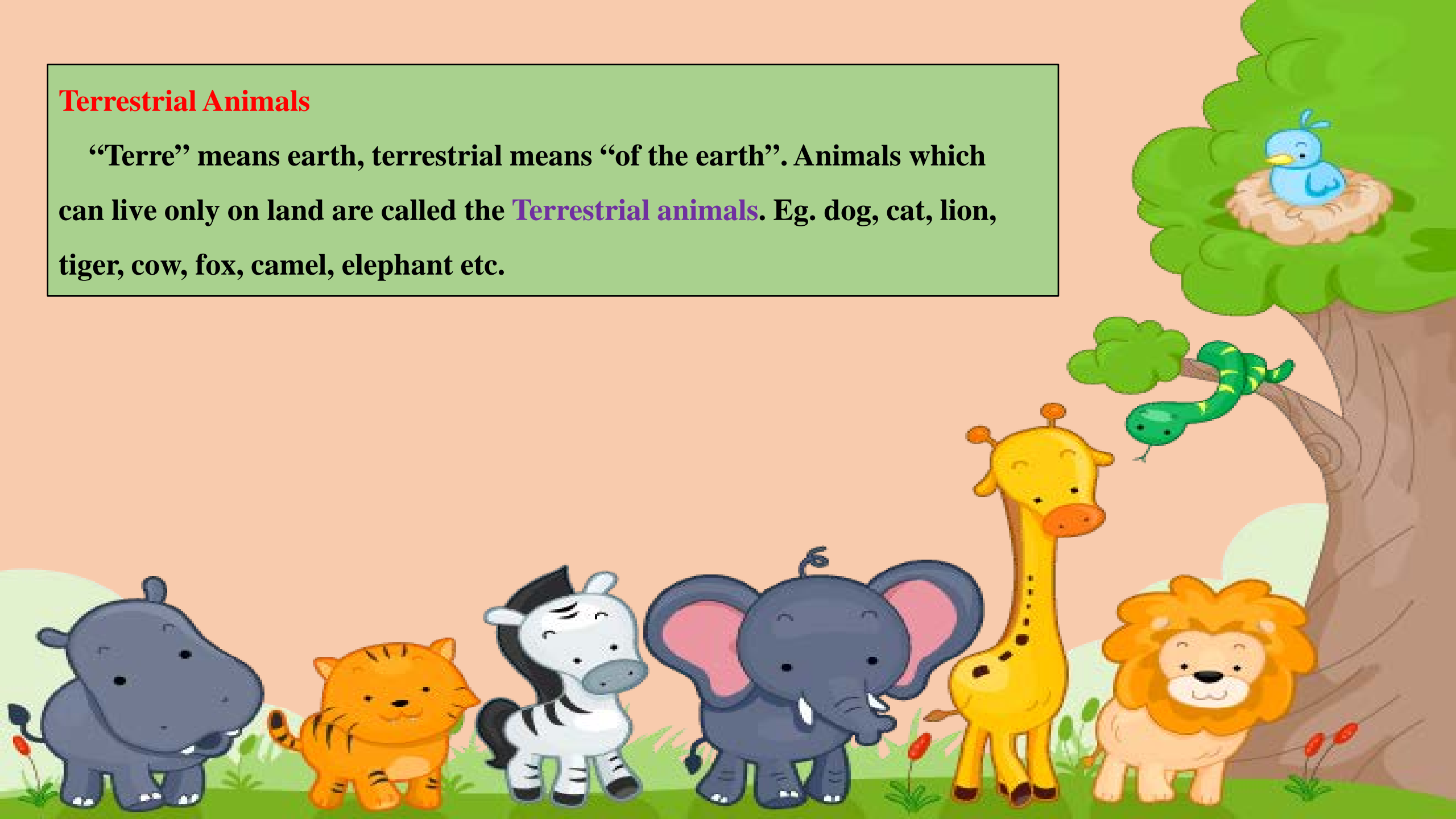
On the basis of habitat, i.e. the place where they live, animals are classified into

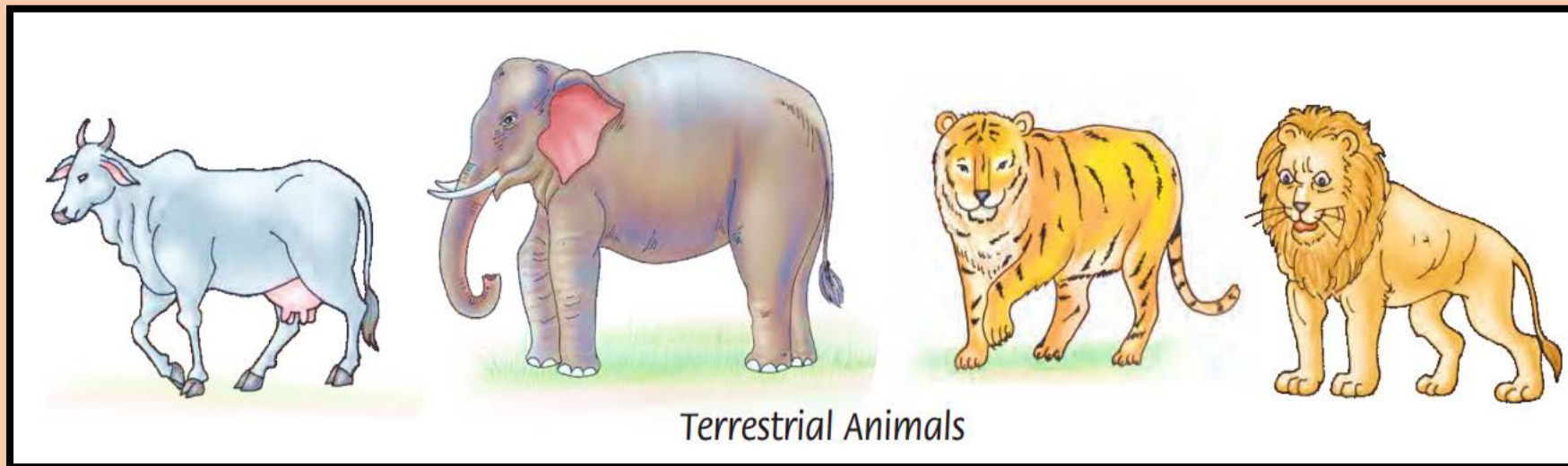
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic
- Aerial
- Arboreal
- Amphibian



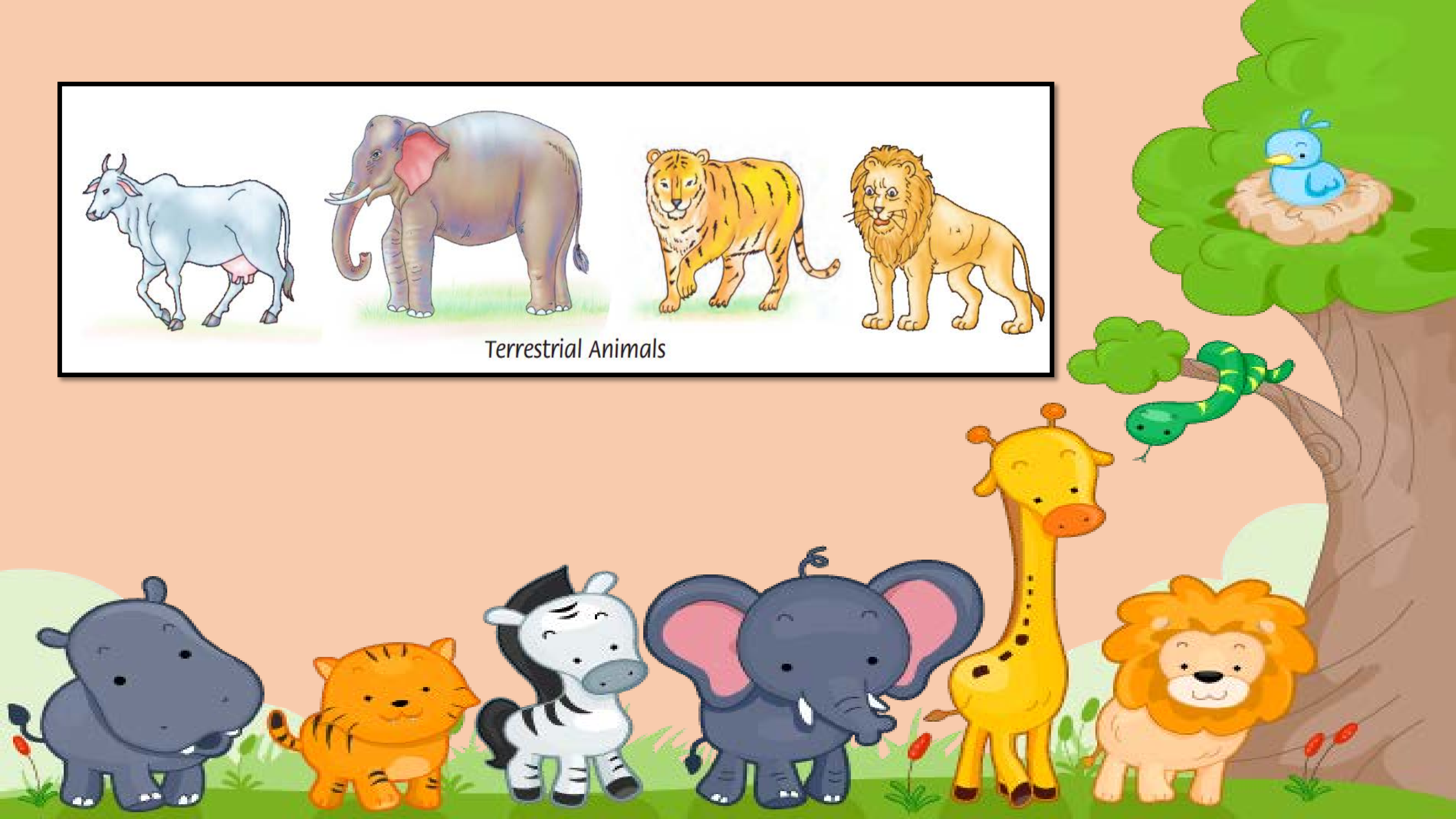
Terrestrial Animals

“Terre” means earth, terrestrial means “of the earth”. Animals which can live only on land are called the **Terrestrial animals**. Eg. dog, cat, lion, tiger, cow, fox, camel, elephant etc.



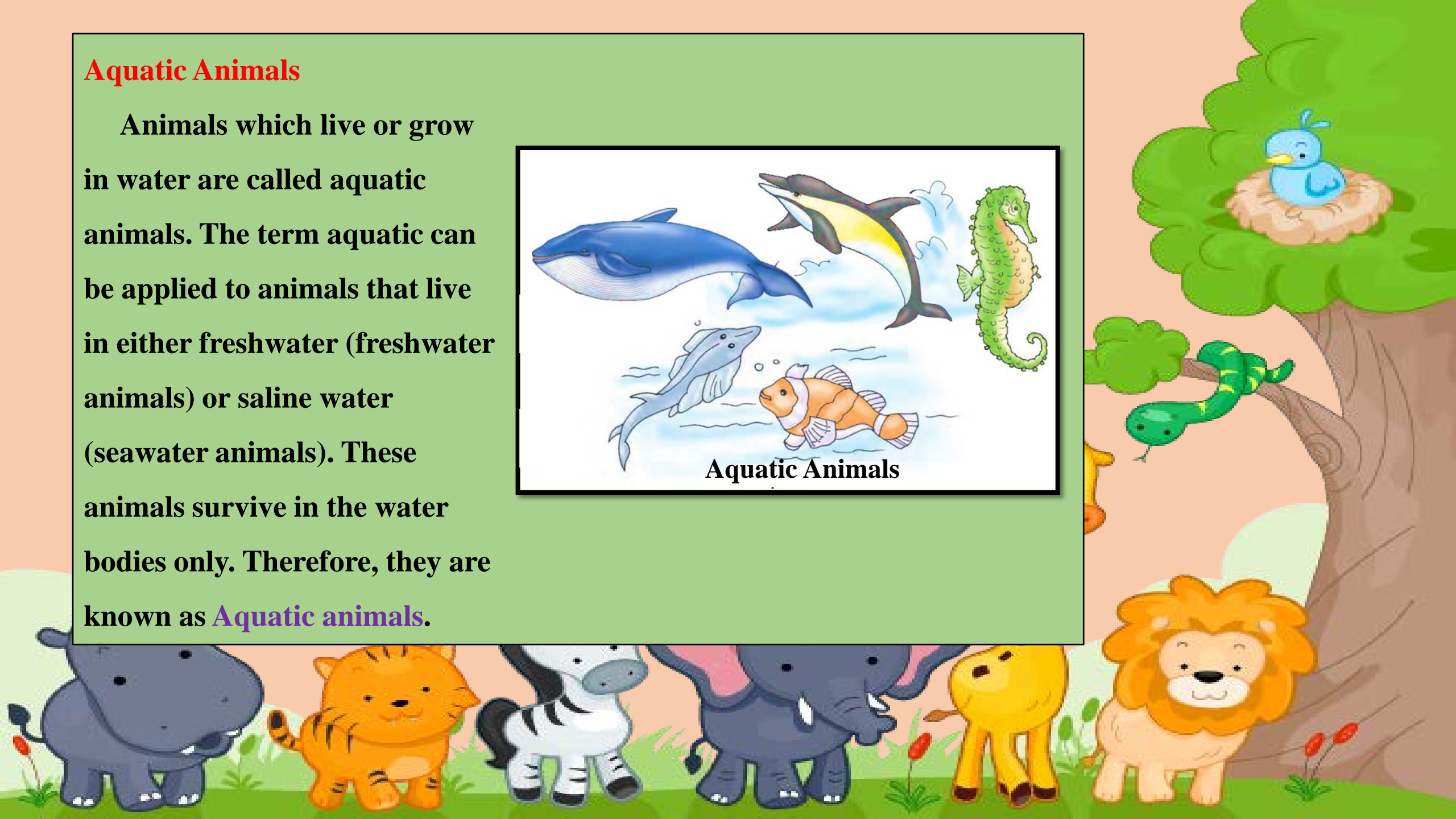


Terrestrial Animals



Aquatic Animals

Animals which live or grow in water are called aquatic animals. The term aquatic can be applied to animals that live in either freshwater (freshwater animals) or saline water (seawater animals). These animals survive in the water bodies only. Therefore, they are known as **Aquatic animals**.

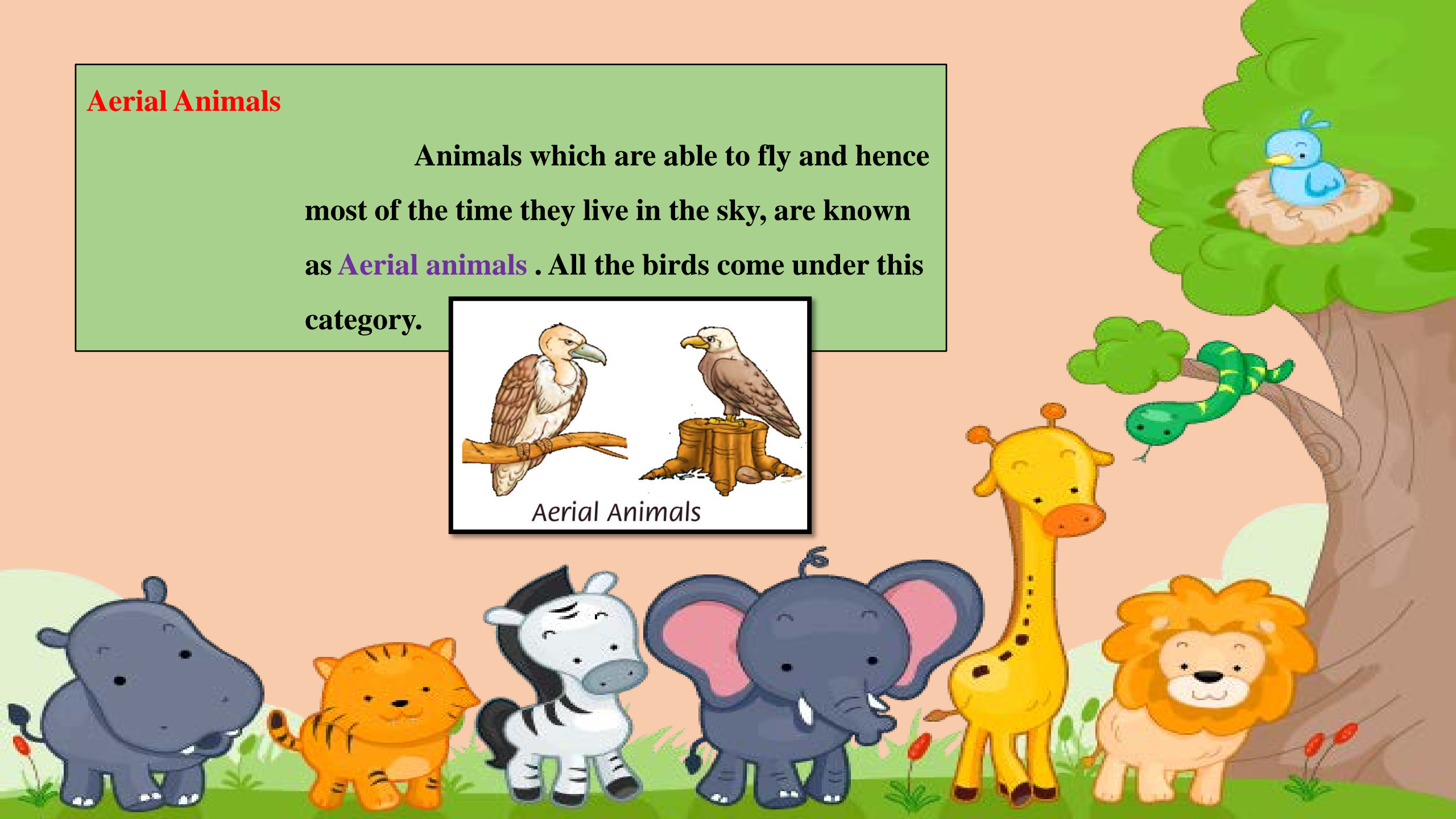
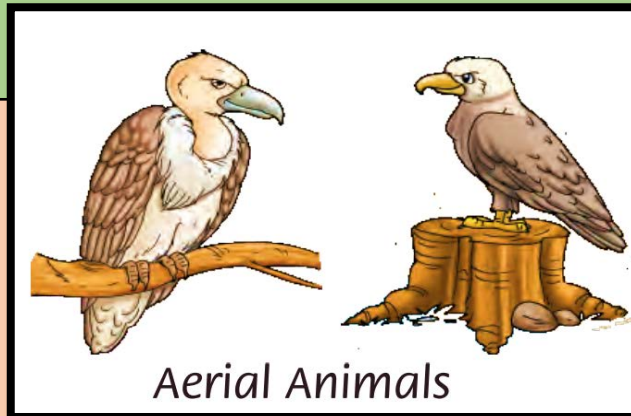


Examples fish, whales, dolphins,
sting ray, sea horse etc.



Aerial Animals

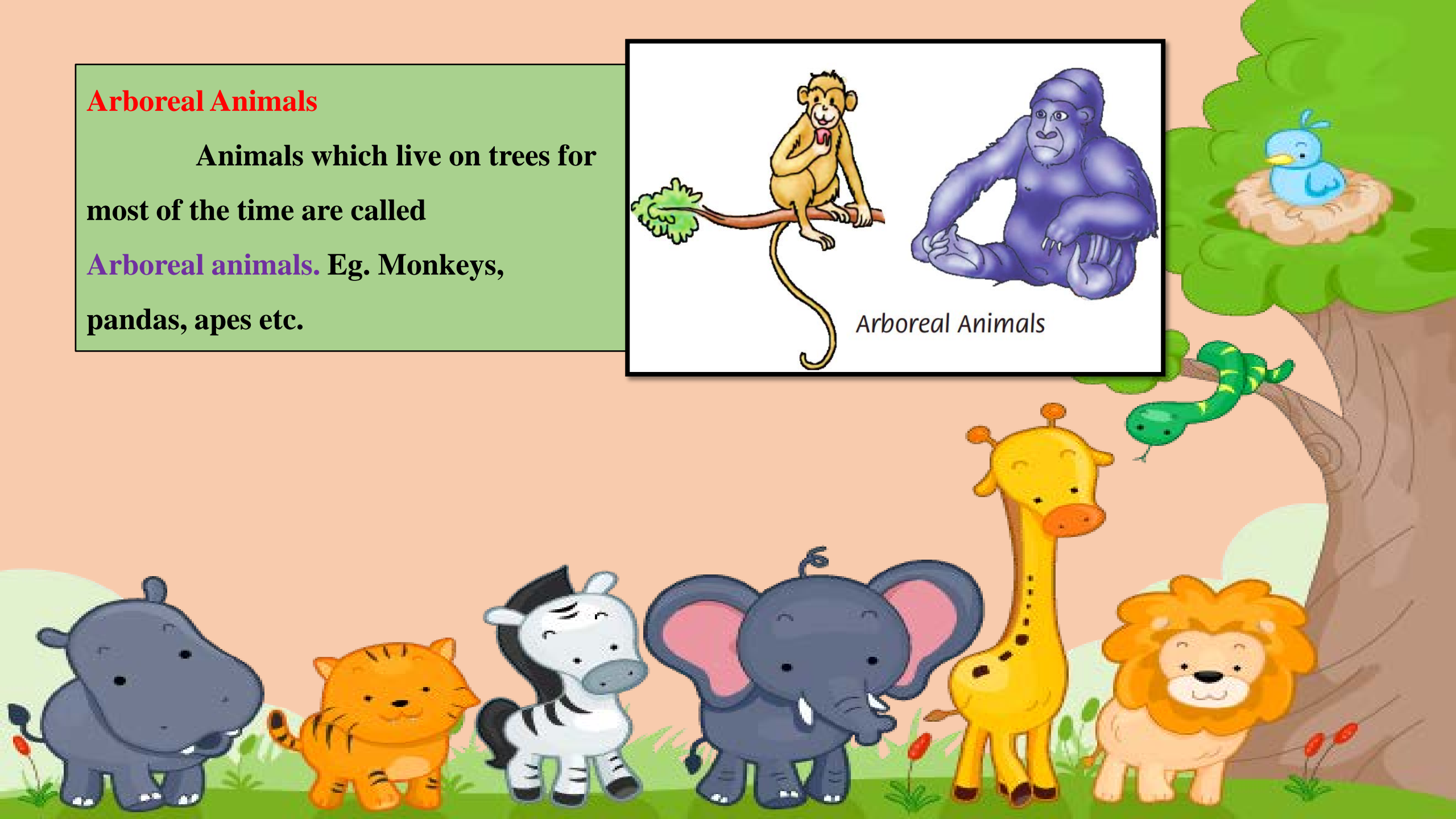
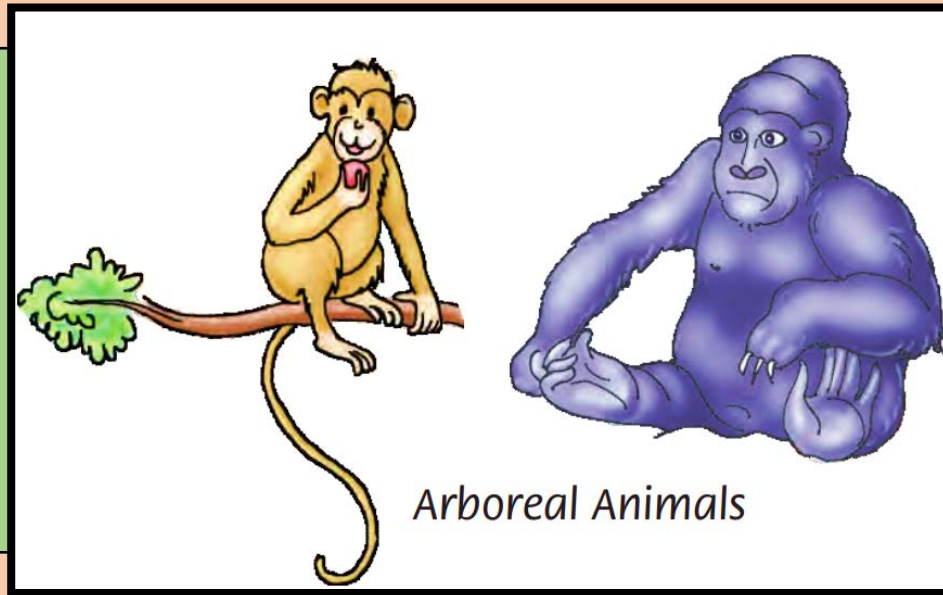
Animals which are able to fly and hence most of the time they live in the sky, are known as **Aerial animals** . All the birds come under this category.



Arboreal Animals

Animals which live on trees for most of the time are called

Arboreal animals. Eg. Monkeys, pandas, apes etc.

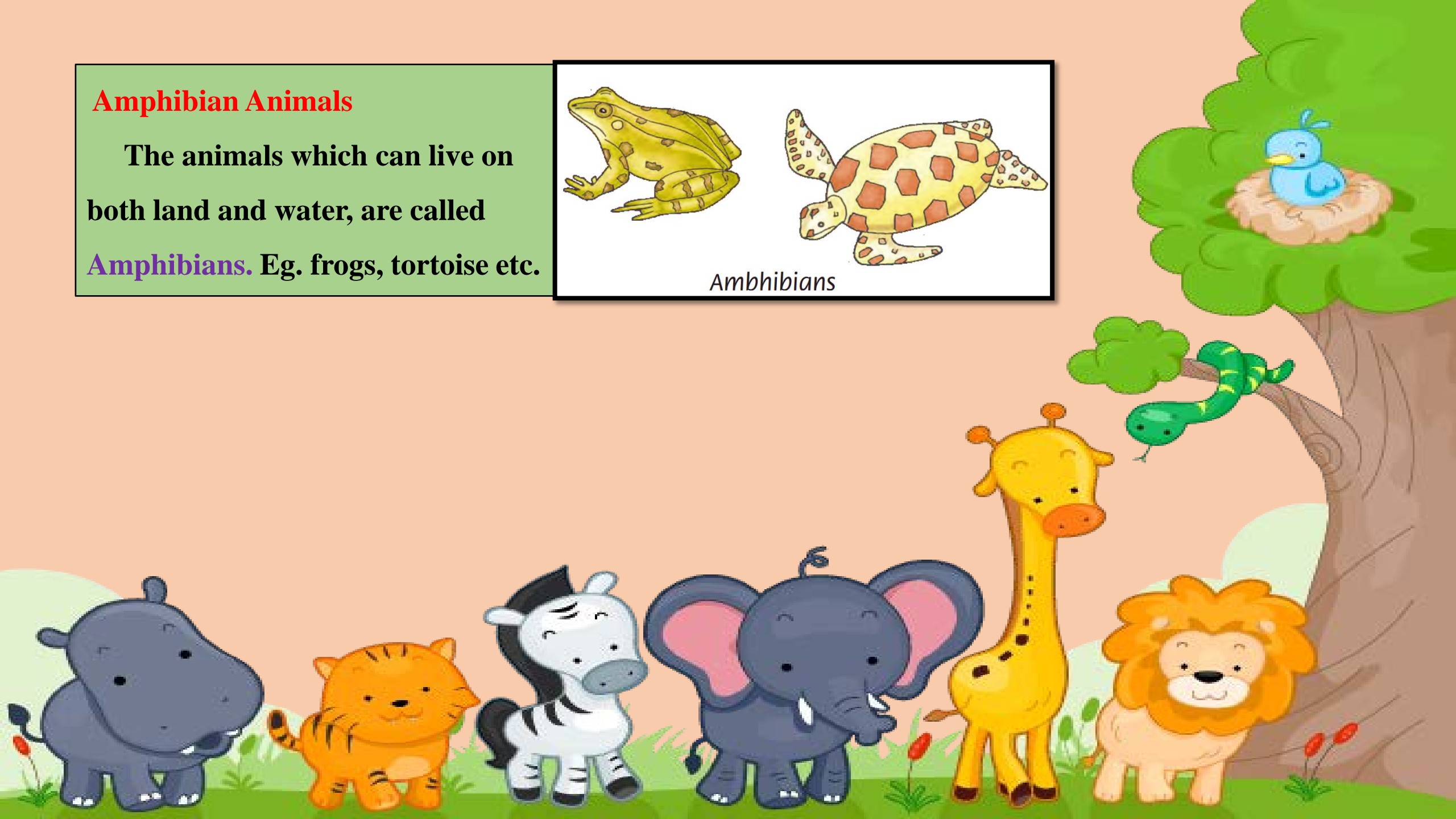


Amphibian Animals

The animals which can live on both land and water, are called **Amphibians**. Eg. frogs, tortoise etc.

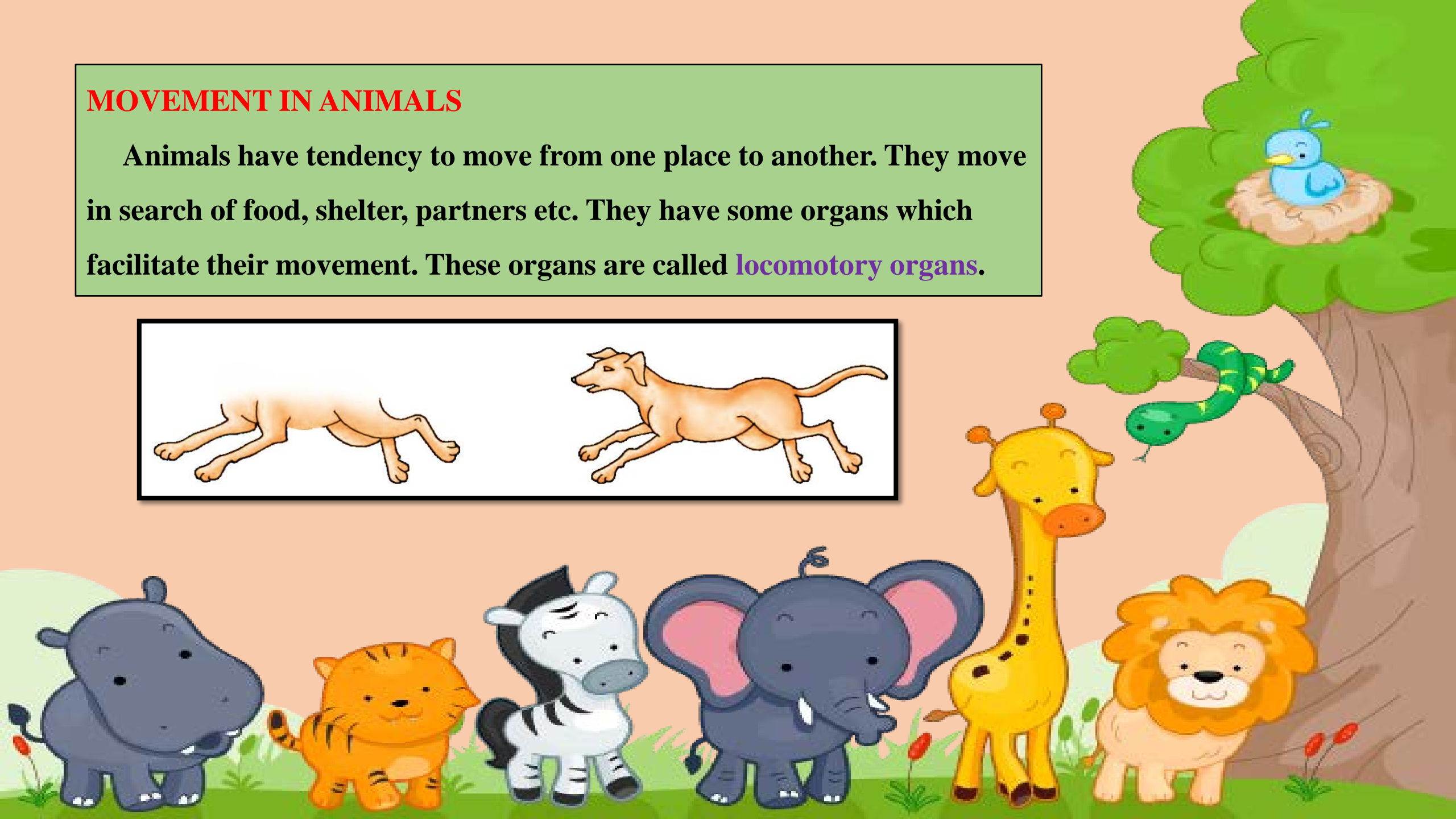


Ambhilians

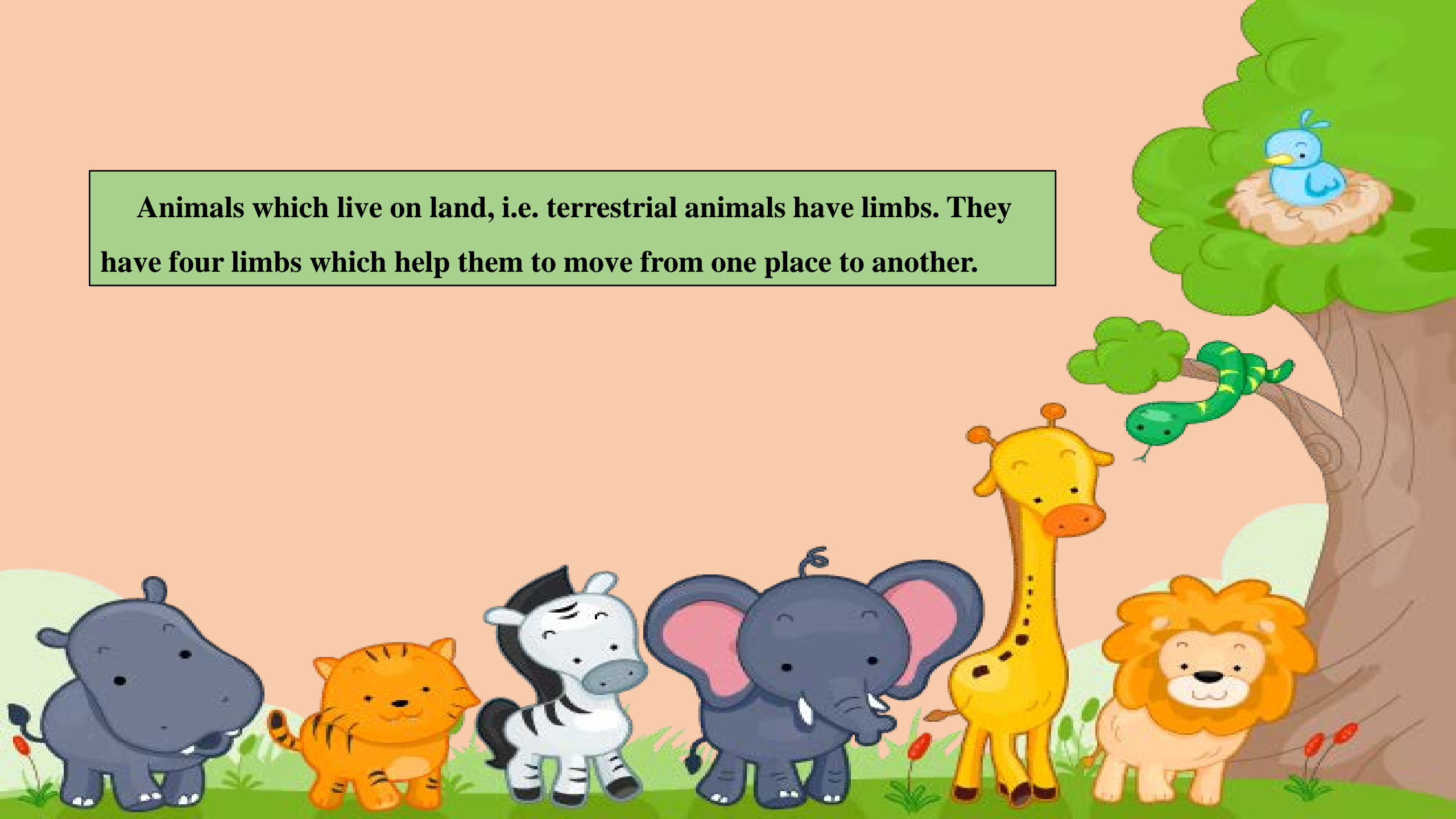


MOVEMENT IN ANIMALS

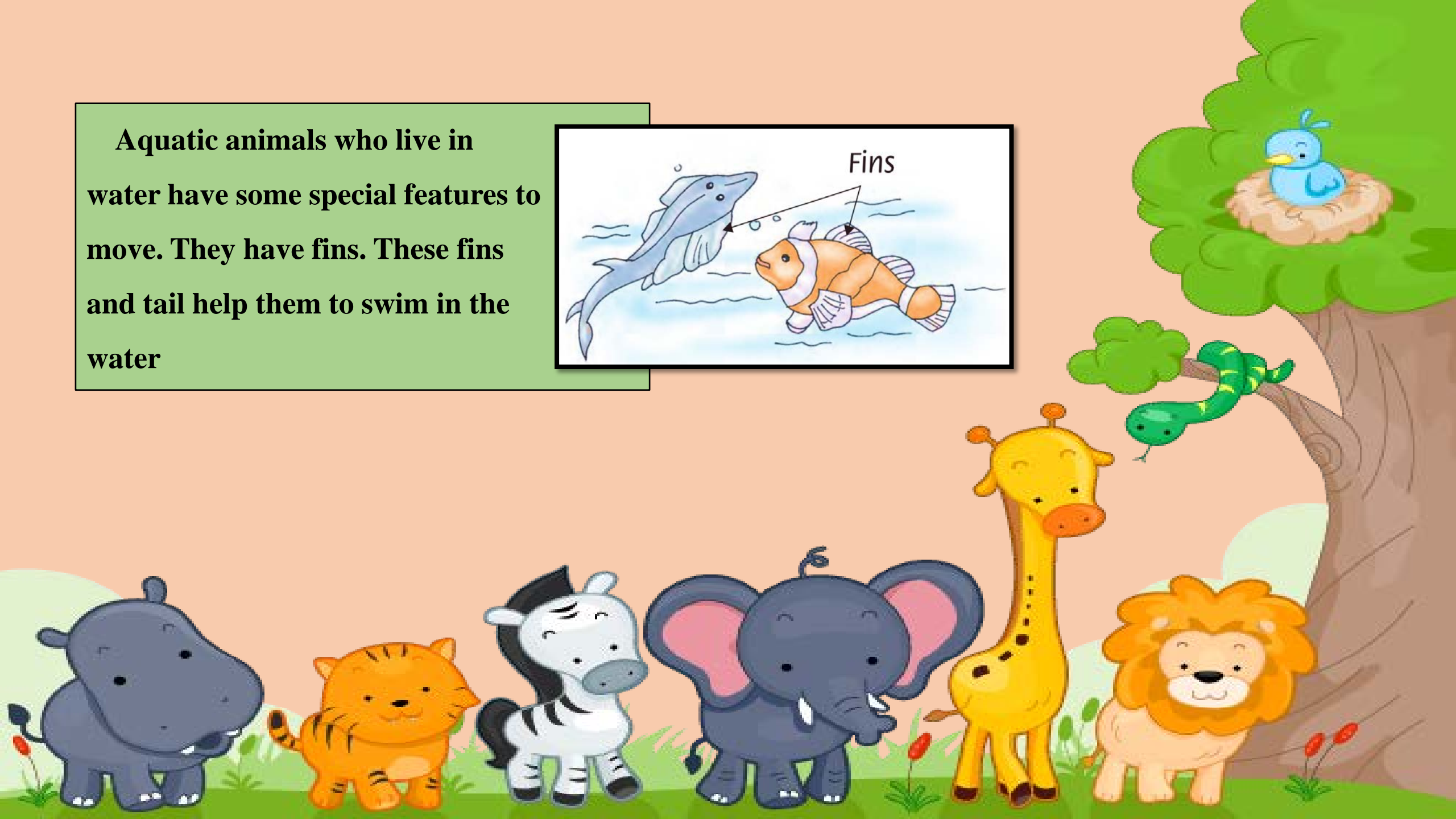
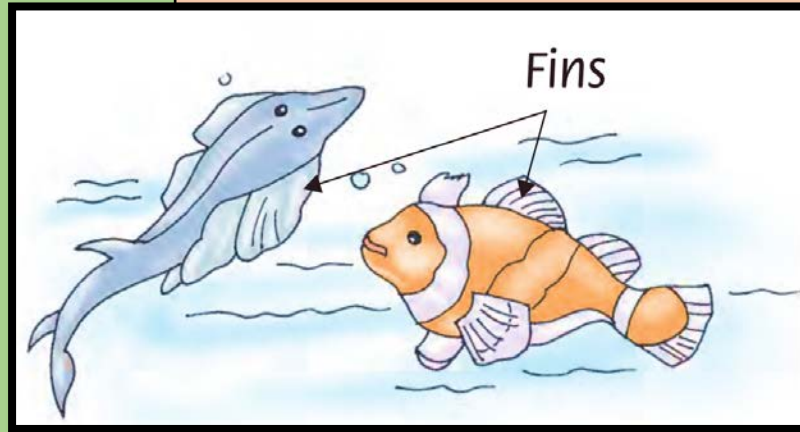
Animals have tendency to move from one place to another. They move in search of food, shelter, partners etc. They have some organs which facilitate their movement. These organs are called **locomotory organs**.



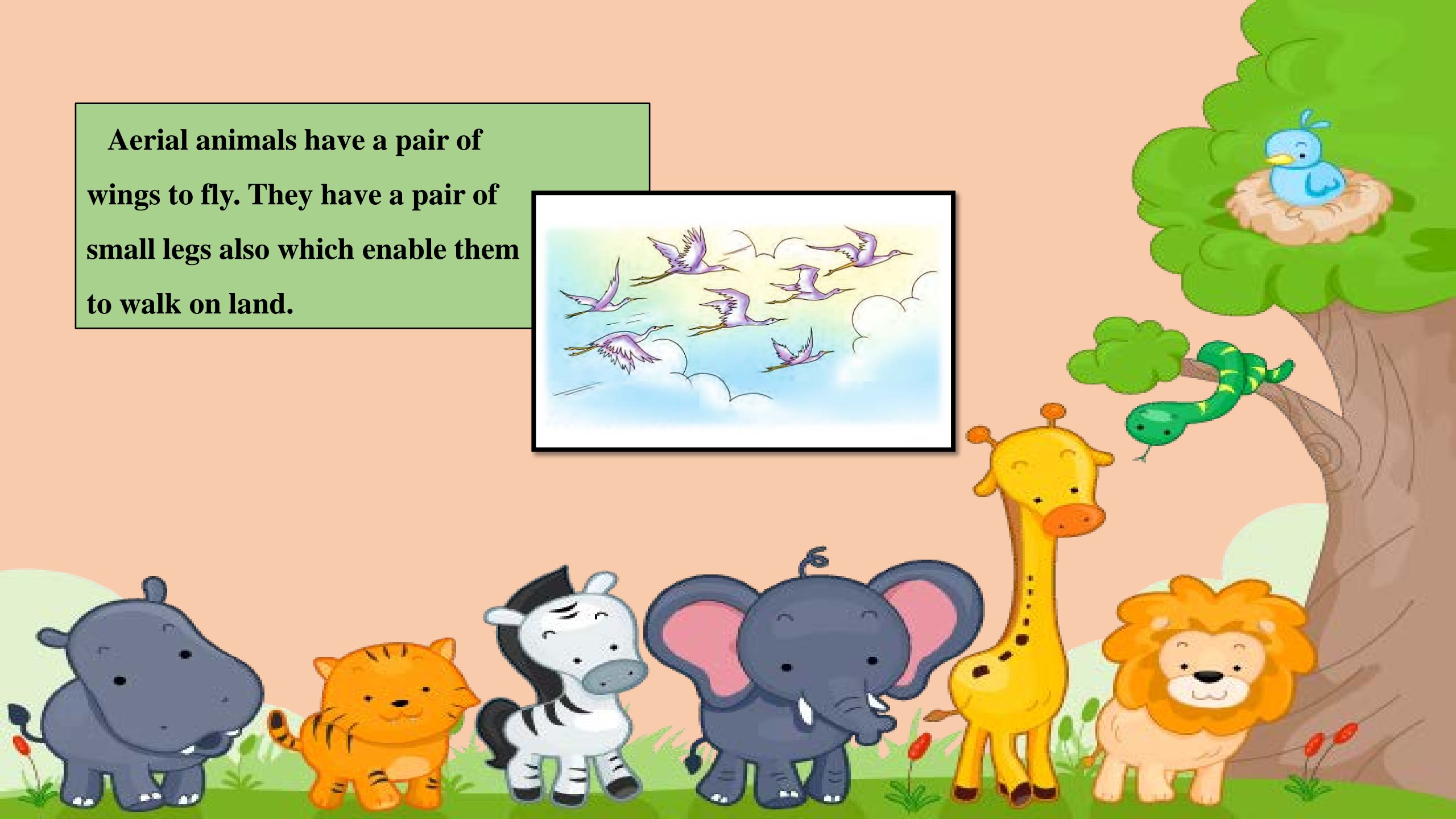
Animals which live on land, i.e. terrestrial animals have limbs. They have four limbs which help them to move from one place to another.



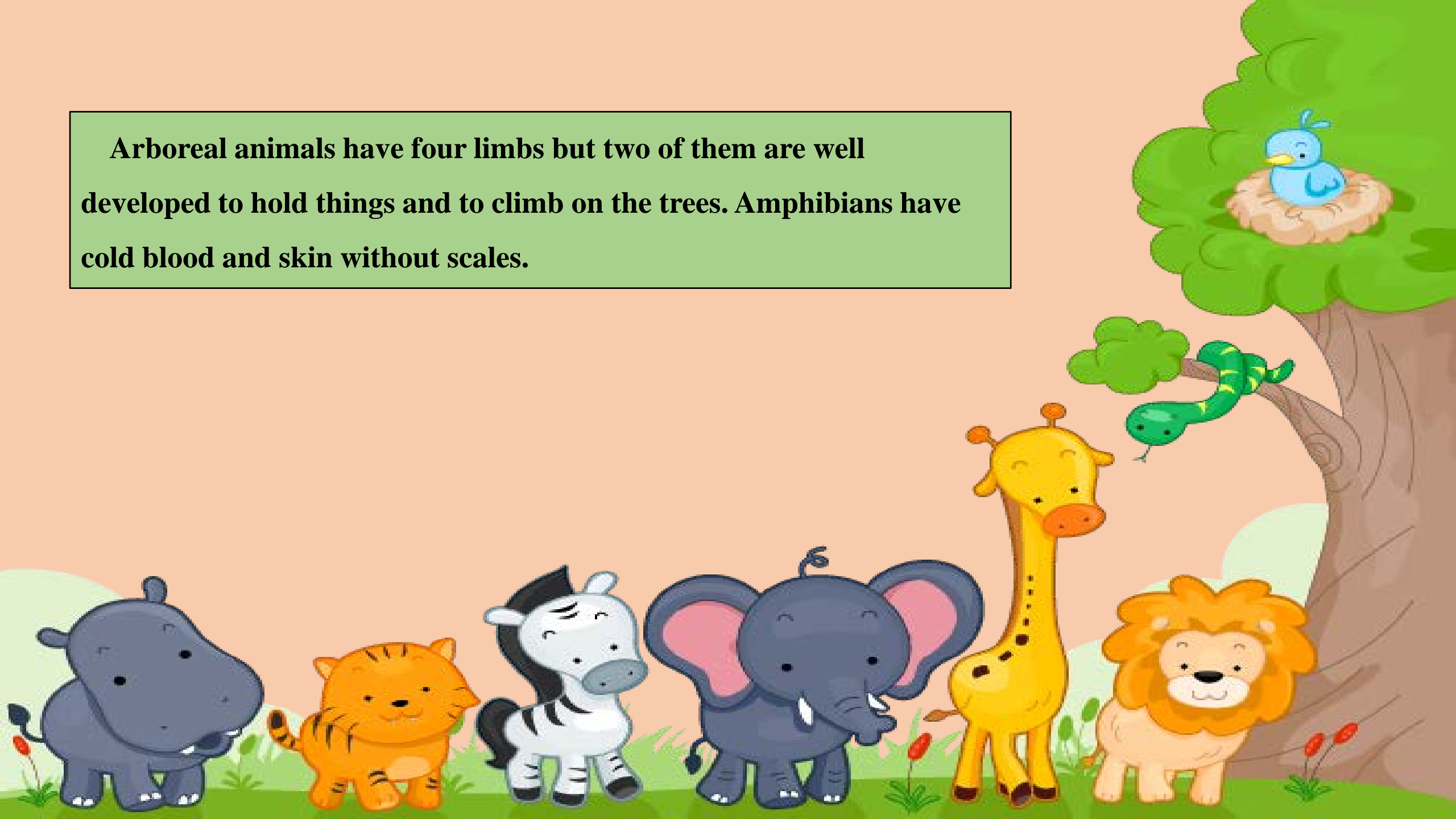
Aquatic animals who live in water have some special features to move. They have fins. These fins and tail help them to swim in the water



Aerial animals have a pair of wings to fly. They have a pair of small legs also which enable them to walk on land.

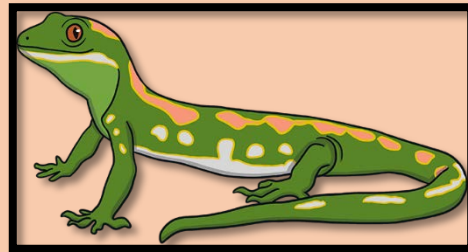
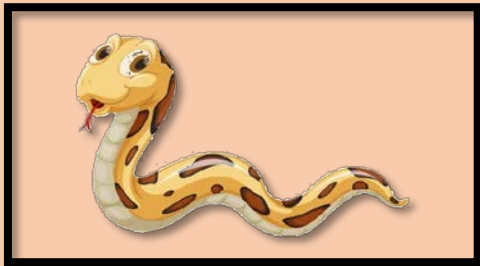


Arboreal animals have four limbs but two of them are well developed to hold things and to climb on the trees. Amphibians have cold blood and skin without scales.



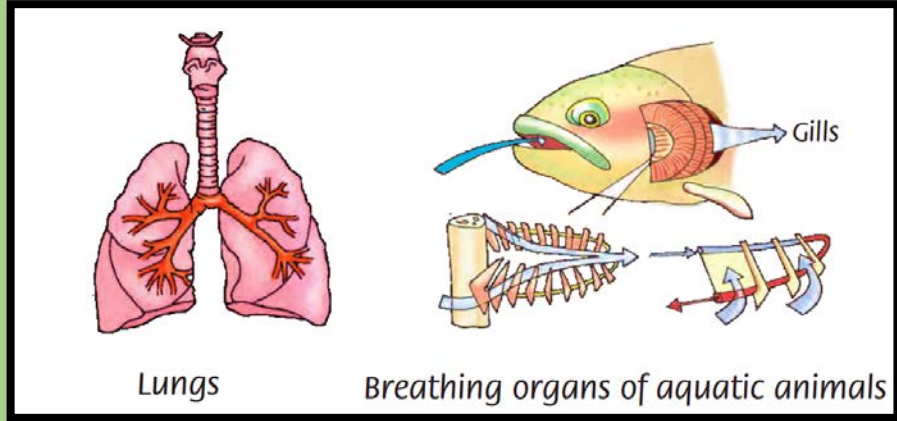
Insects have six or eight legs to move and a pair of wings to fly.

Reptiles like snakes, lizards crawl with the help of scales present on their body surface.

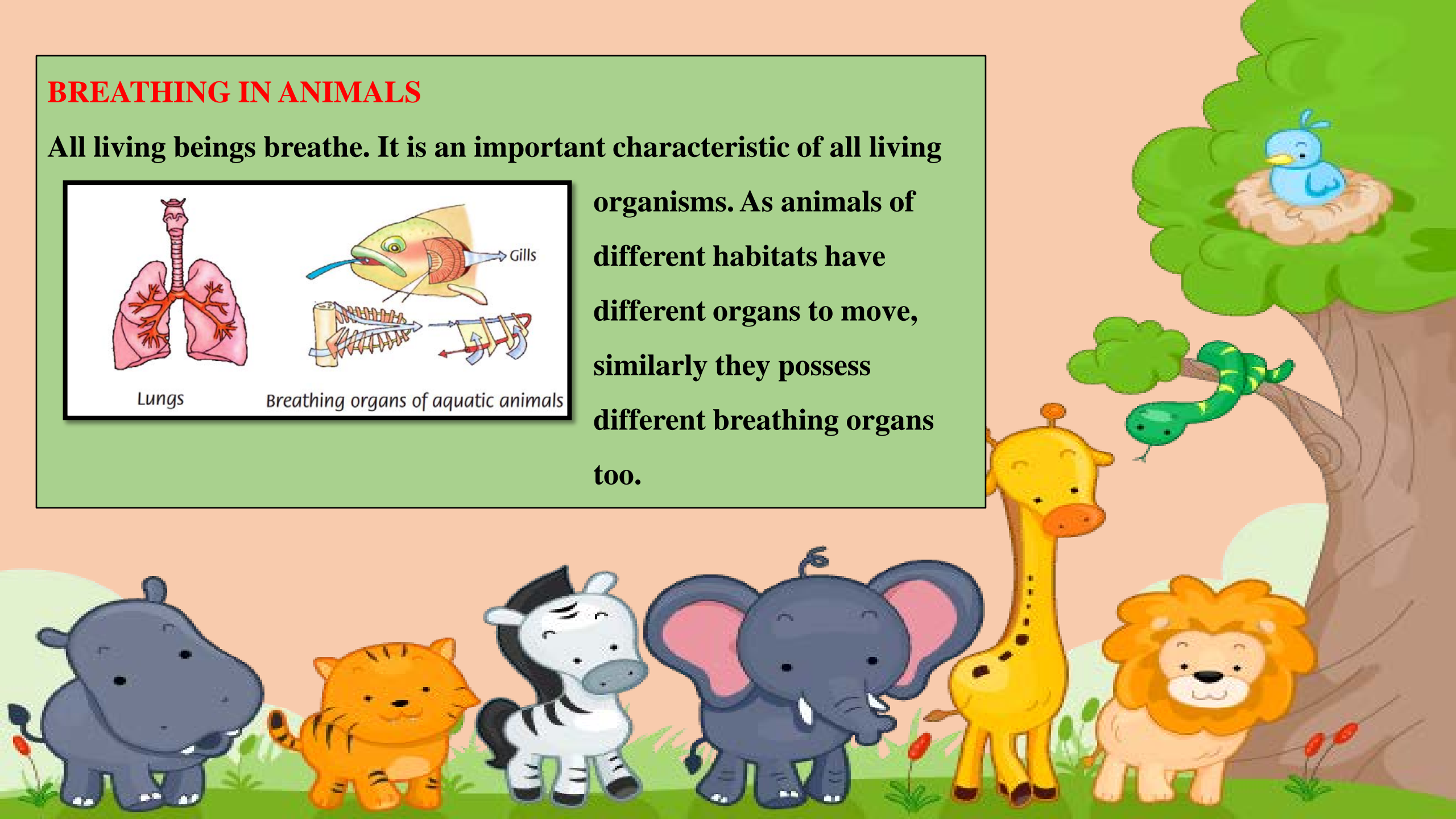


BREATHING IN ANIMALS

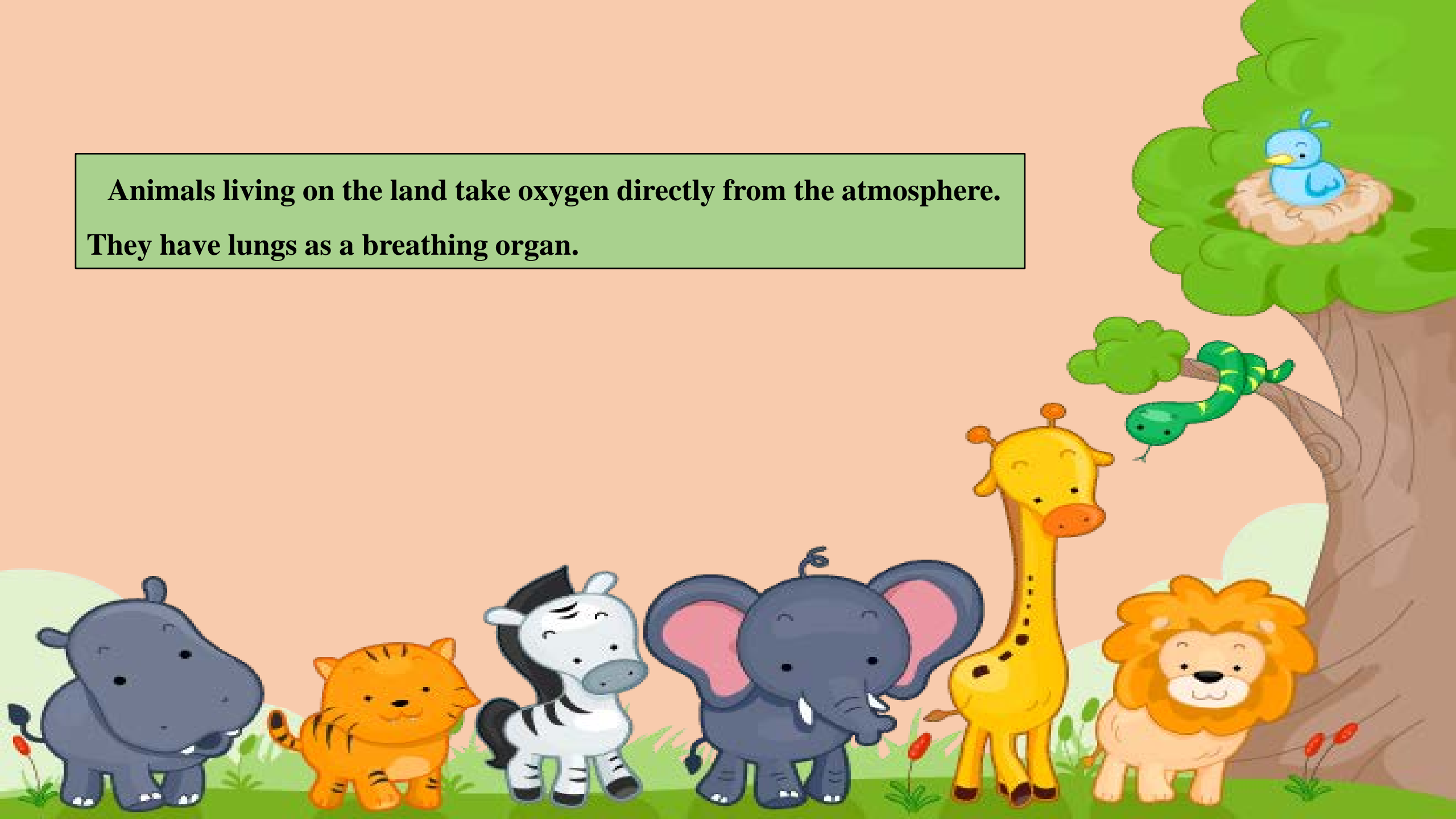
All living beings breathe. It is an important characteristic of all living



organisms. As animals of different habitats have different organs to move, similarly they possess different breathing organs too.



**Animals living on the land take oxygen directly from the atmosphere.
They have lungs as a breathing organ.**

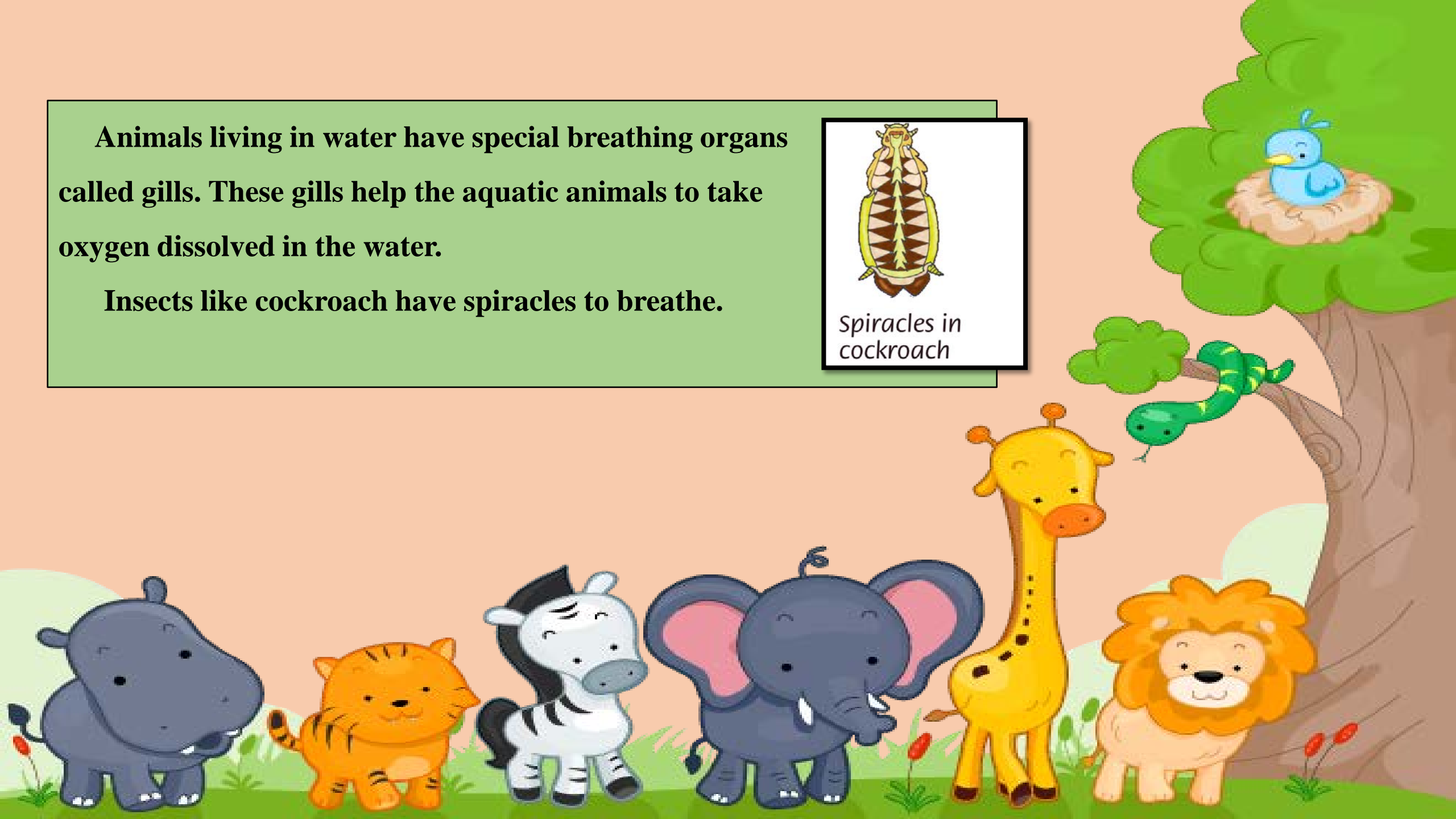


Animals living in water have special breathing organs called gills. These gills help the aquatic animals to take oxygen dissolved in the water.

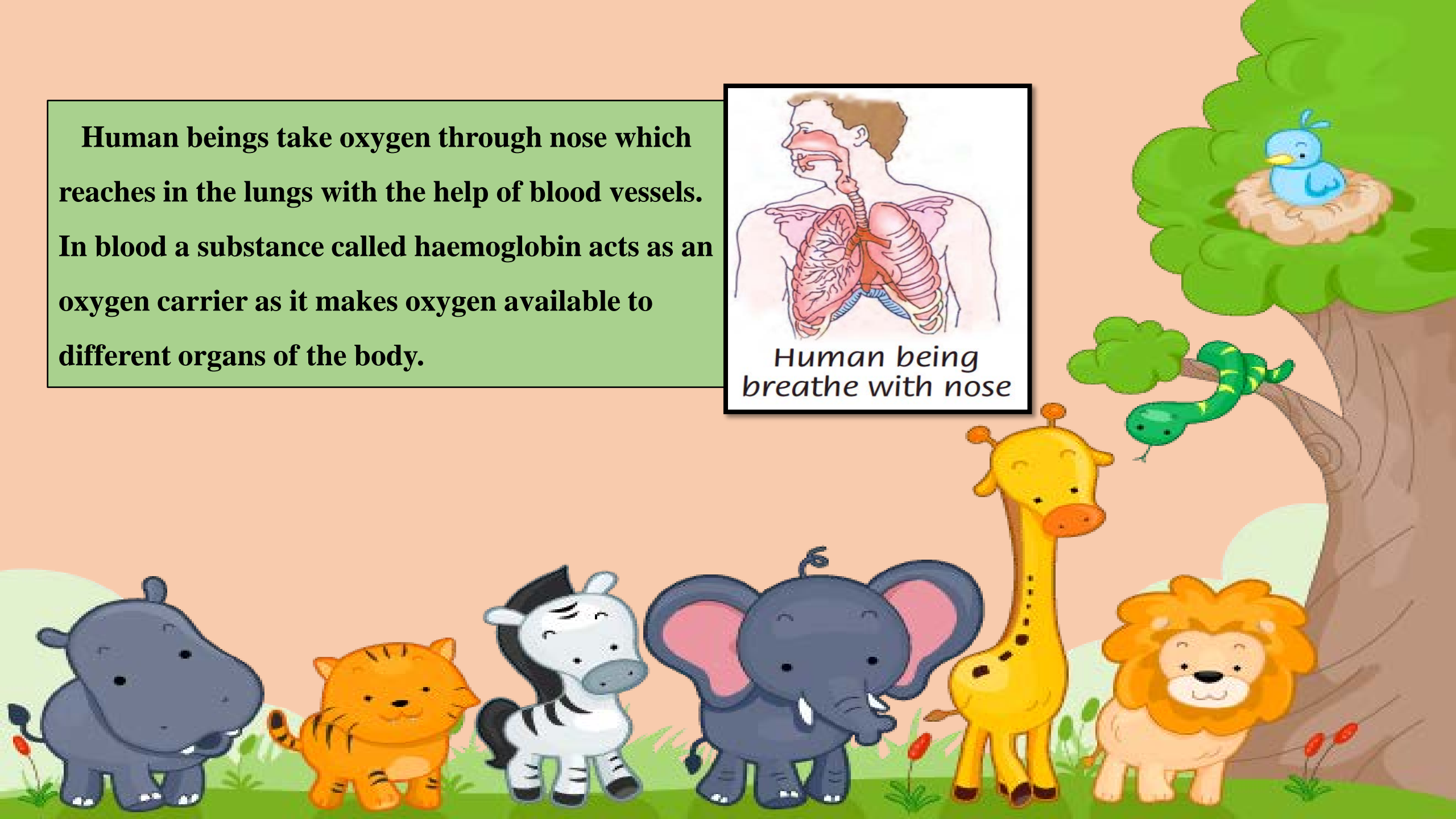
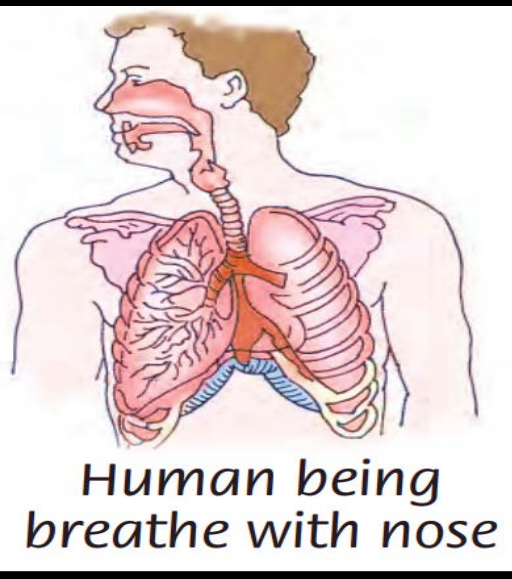
Insects like cockroach have spiracles to breathe.



Spiracles in
cockroach



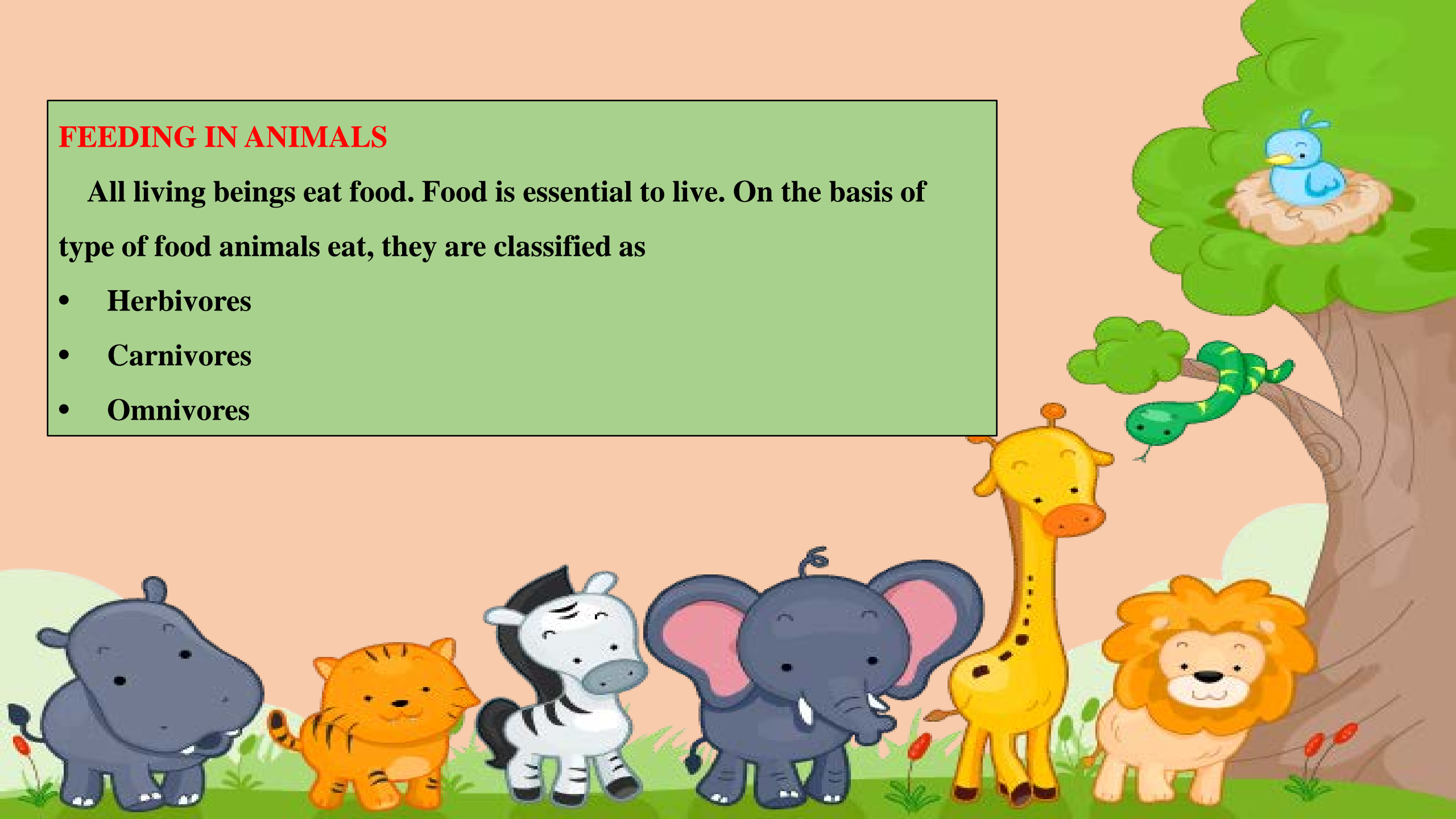
Human beings take oxygen through nose which reaches in the lungs with the help of blood vessels. In blood a substance called haemoglobin acts as an oxygen carrier as it makes oxygen available to different organs of the body.



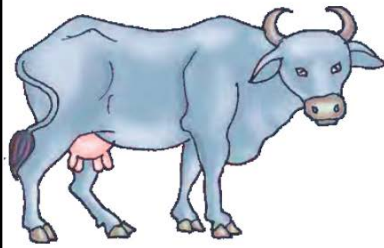
FEEDING IN ANIMALS

All living beings eat food. Food is essential to live. On the basis of type of food animals eat, they are classified as

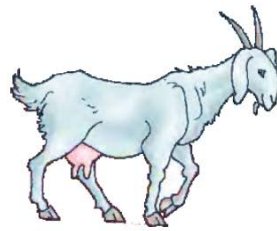
- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Omnivores



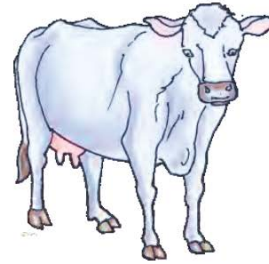
Animals which eat only plants are called herbivores. Animals like goats, cows, buffaloes etc. are dependent on plants such as herbs and shrubs for their food.



Buffallo

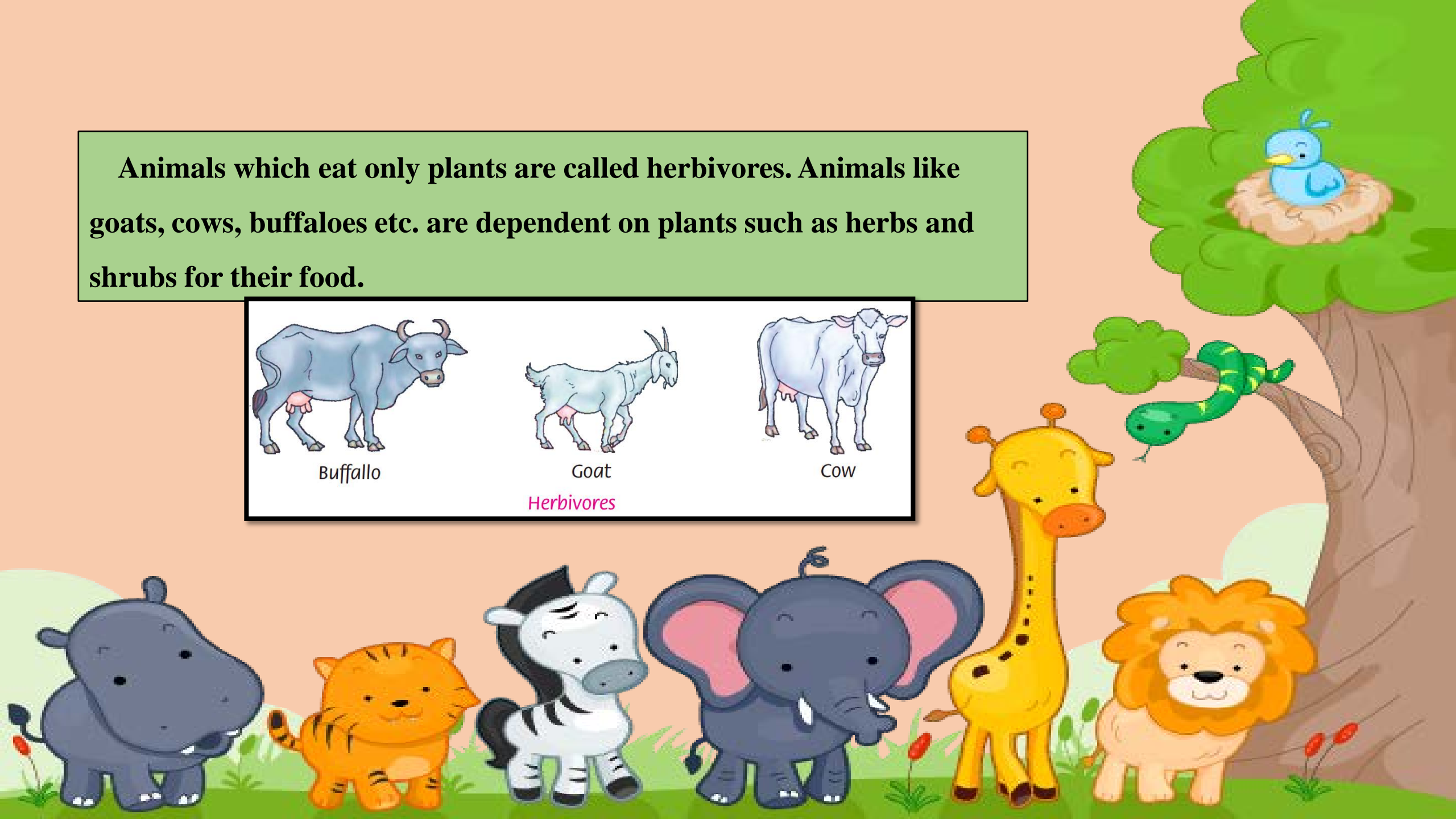


Goat



Cow

Herbivores



Carnivores are the flesh-eating animals. They are dependent on other animals for their food. Animals like lion, tiger, dog, fox etc. are carnivore in nature.



Lion



Tiger



Dog

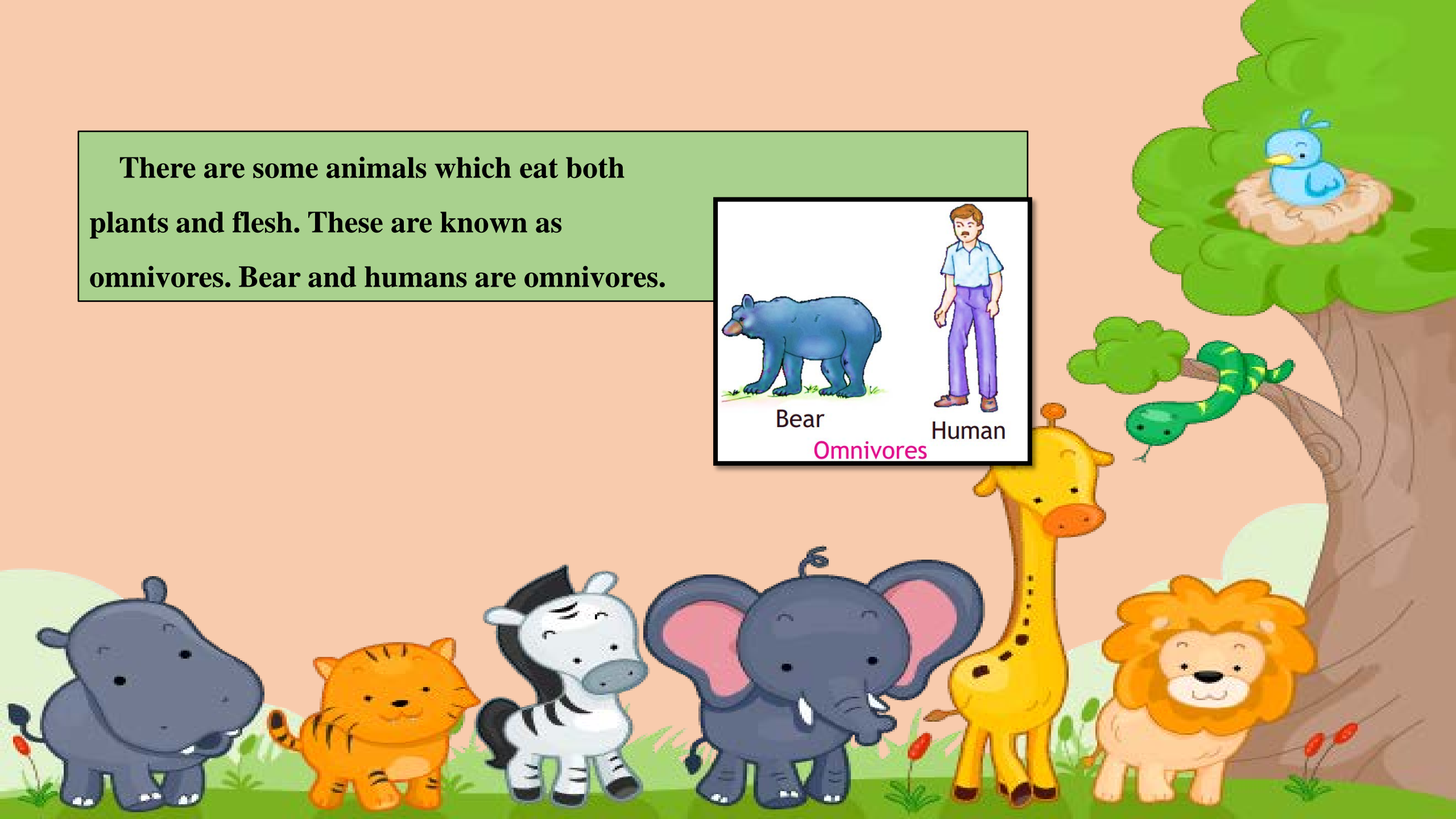
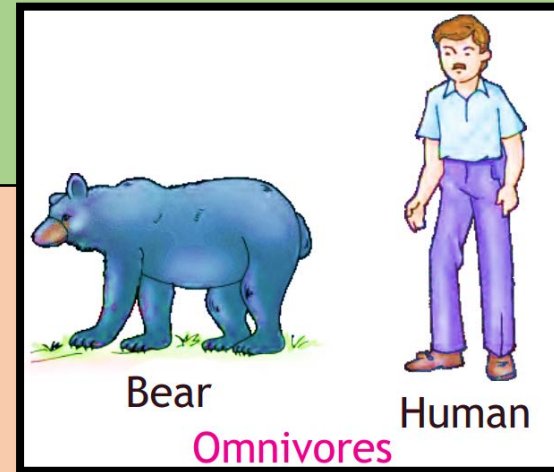


Fox

Carnivores

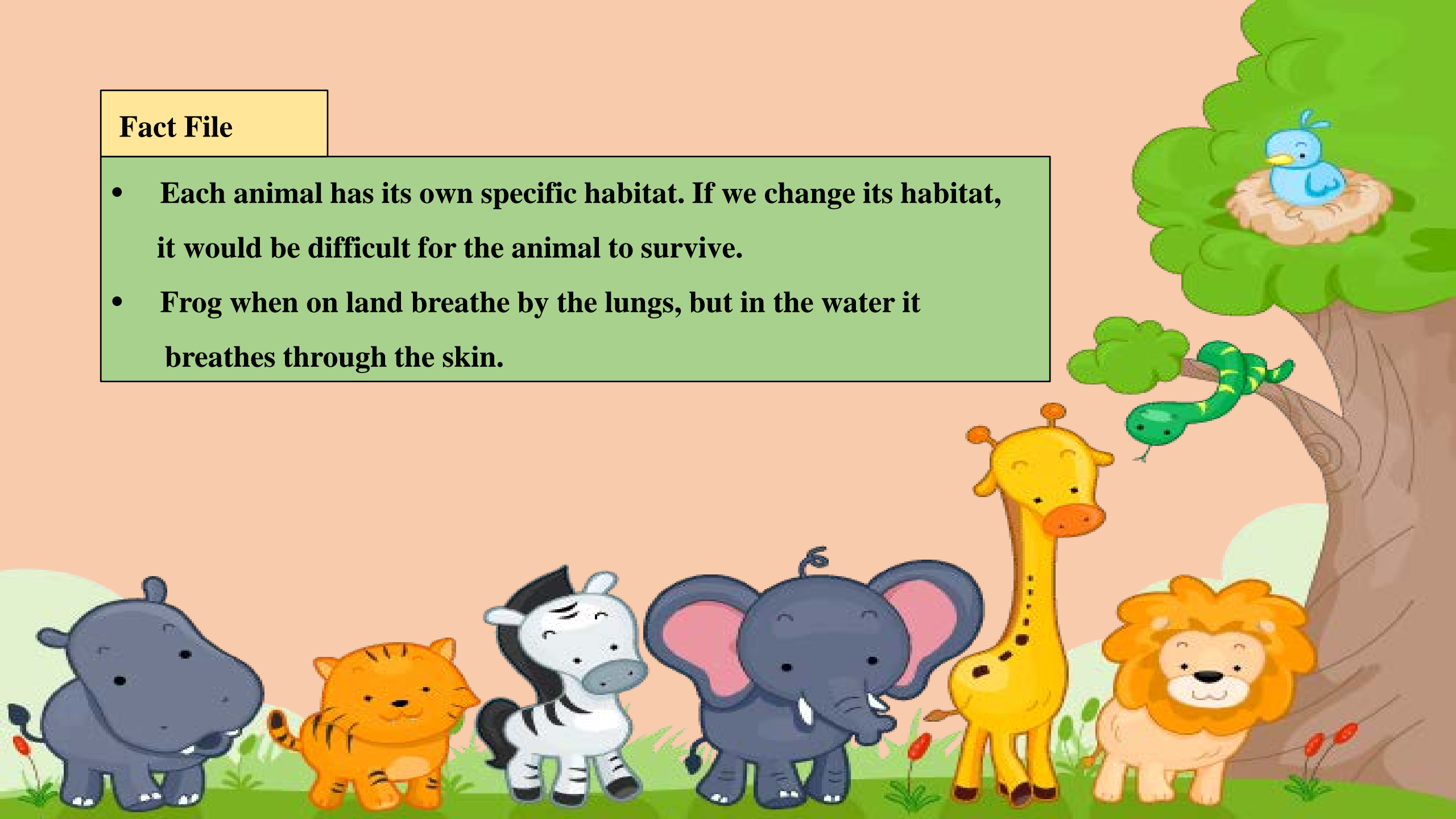


There are some animals which eat both plants and flesh. These are known as omnivores. Bear and humans are omnivores.



Fact File

- Each animal has its own specific habitat. If we change its habitat, it would be difficult for the animal to survive.
- Frog when on land breathe by the lungs, but in the water it breathes through the skin.



Things to Remember

- Birds are the aerial animals.
- Animals that live on trees are known as the arboreal animals.
- Organs that facilitate the animals movement are known as the locomotory organs.
- Aquatic animals breathe through gills.
- Omnivores eat both the plants and animals.

