District Public School and College Depalpur

Subject: Science

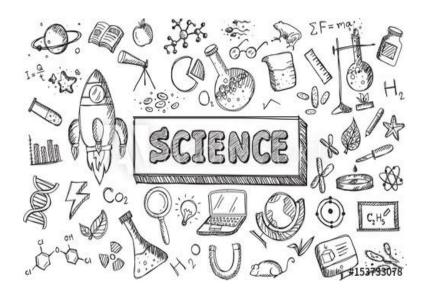
E-Learning Project

Summer Task with Tutorial Links, Home Assignments, Work sheets and Activities

(Academic Session 2020-21)

Class: Five

Student's name:	 	
Father's Name ·		



Date:06-07-2020 Day: Monday

UNIT 1 "THE HUMAN BODY"

Topic: "The Digestive System" Book page 15

Objective:

Students should be able to name the organs of the digestive system and describe the digestive process .

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

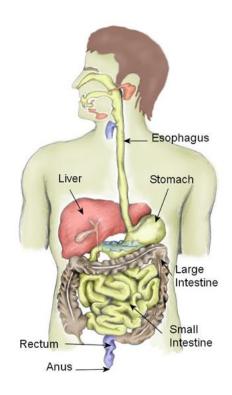
Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/sqZ9m4TivBE

Understanding:

- The digestive system involves taking in food ,extracting the goodness from that ,and getting rid of the waste.
- The digestive system is like a long tube known as digestive tract. In an adult it is 8 metres long.
- Let's see how the process works.
 - 1. It all starts in mouth, in mouth the saliva breaks down the food and makes it easier to bite and swallow.
 - 2. When food is swallowed it travels down to esophagus to the stomach. The adult esophagus is about 25cm long.
 - 3. In stomach food mixed with gastric juices that are very acidic.
 - 4. The food then passes through the small intestine. It is 5 metres long. The nourishing parts of food are removed in the small intestine.
 - 5. The undigested food passes into the large intestine. Here, any last bits of goodness are removed.
 - 6. The rest is waste and travels to anus where it removes from the body.

Parent's sign :	
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The digestive system

Date:07-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Assignment/Homework

Topic: "The Digestive System"

Objective :

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link:

https://youtu.be/juGriCnZb50

Question #1

Encircle the best option

	The adult esop	ohagus is abo	out	cm long.	
	(A) 10	(B) 15	(C) 20	(D) 25	
•	The food trav	els down the	<u></u>	when swallowed.	
	(A) stomach	(B) esophagus	(C) small intestine	(D) large intestine
				Paro	nt's sign :

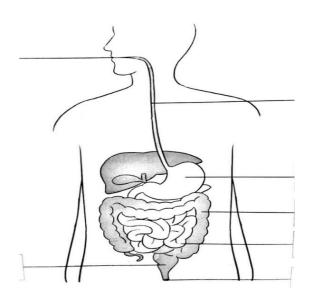
Question #2

Answer:____

Fill in the blanks

•	The digestive tract is about	metres long.
•	Digestion stars in	
•	The undigested food passes int	to the intestine.
Ques	tion #3	Write short answers of the questions on the line
belov	v	
•	What is the function of the sal	iva?
		and makes it easier to bite and swallow.
Allswe	r:	
• H	low long is small intestine?	
An	swer: The small intestine is al	bout 5 metres long.

Activity: Label the diagram of the digestive system.



Date: 08-07-2020	Day :Wednesday
Topic: "Digestive System"	
Questions/answers	
Objective :	
To enable the students to answer the given questions.	
Tutor web link:	
https://youtu.be/mRf5KHwjXMM	
What is the function of the digestive system?	
Answer: The function of the digestive system is:	
a) Take in foodb) Extract the nutrients from itc) And get rid of the waste.	
Answer:	
What is meant by the digestive tract? How long is it?	
Answer: The digestive system is like a long tube known as the digestion of an adult.	estive tract . It is about 8 meters
Answer:	
• How long does your food stay in your small intestine?	
Answer: 3 hours.	
Answer:	

• What are gastric juices and what do they do?

Answer: Gastric juices are found in the stomach. These are very acidic and break down the food into a paste

Answer:	 	 	

Date:09-07-2020 Day: Thursday

Topic: "Urinary System" Book page 16

Objective:

Students should be able to explain how the urinary system works.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

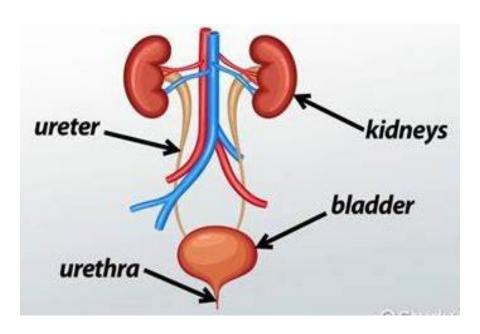
Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/807 XVClPYs

Understanding:

- The urinary system makes sure that you have the right amount of water in your body ,and removes waste materials in liquid form.
- Kidney ,ureter, bladder and urethra are the parts of the urinary system.
- Your body has two kidneys and they act as filters.
- As the blood travels around your body it picks up toxins that are bad for your body.
- The job of the kidneys is to remove the toxins as the blood passes through them. The toxins and other waste are turned into urine.
- Your body has two ureters. The ureters are tubes that transport the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
- Your bladder stores urine until you need to go to toilet.

Parent's sign :



Urinary system

Date:10-07-2020 Day : Friday

Assignment/ Homework

Topic: "Urinary System"

Objective :

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link:

https://youtu.be/Mb11ZW2GkHY

Question #1 Encircle the best option stores urine. (A) kidney (B) urethra (C) bladder (D) ureter

• '	Your body has		_ureters.		
	(A) 1	(B) 2	(C) 3	(D) 4	
Questi	ion# 2		Fill	in the blanks	
•	The kidneys ac	t as	in the	urinary system.	
•	Ureters are tub	es that tran	sport urine f	rom the kidneys to the	<u> </u>
Questi below	ion #3		Write s	hort answers of t	the questions on the lines
•	What is the fo	unction of t	the kidney?		
Ans	wer: The kidr	neys act as	filters.		
Answer	:				
•	What is the fo	unction of u	urinary syst	em?	
Answer	: The urinary	system ma	ikes sure tha	at you have the right	amount of water in your body,
and ren	noves waste r	naterials in	liquid form		
Answer	:				
Activi	tv•				
ACUVI	iy.	Which	svetom ie s	which?	
Match	each body sy		system is v definition.	viiiCii i	
Body sy	ystems		Definition	S	Definitions

Circulatory system	Enable the body to move.	
Digestive system	Extract the goodness from food and get rid of waste	
Muscular system	Makes sure there is right amount of water in your body and removes waste materials	
Nervous system	Responds to information and tells the various parts of the body how to react	
Respiratory system	Send oxygen and nutrients around the body	
Skeletal system	Take in oxygen that we need to survive and expel carbon dioxide	
Urinary system	Supports your body and protects your internal organs from damage	

Date: 11-07-2020 Day : Saturday

UNIT 1 "THE HUMAN BODY"

Topic: Assessment Total marks :20

Objective :

To evaluate the performance of students.

Question #1 Encircle the best option /3

• The blood trav	• The blood travels in tubes called:				
(A) septum (l	B) vein (C) blood vessels (D) none of these				
• The main orga	• The main organ in the respiratory system is the				
(A) brain (B	3) lung (C) heart (D) alveoli				
• The smooth m	• The smooth muscles are:				
(A). involuntary (B) voluntary (C) volatile (D) invalid					
Question #2	Fill in the blanks	/3			
 The peripheral nervous system is all the throughout the body. Skeletal muscles are attached to your bones by fibres called The point where two bones meet is called 					
Question # 3	Label the diagram of "The brain".	/4			
Question # 4	Write the short answer.	/4			
Which bone p	rotect the brain?				
Answer:					
What is septure	m?				
Answer:					

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with

CHAPTER 2

THE ANIMAL WORLD

Table of contents and objectives :

No	Contents	Objectives
1	Why classification?	To name the main groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.
2	Animal cell	To describe the composition of an animal cell.
3	Mammals	To list the main features of mammals
4	Reptiles and birds	To list the main features of reptiles and birds
5	Fishes	To list the main features of fishes.
6	Amphibians and arthropods	To list the main features of amphibians and arthropods
7	Other invertebrates	To understand about other invertebrates
8	Assignments	To answer the question To enhance student learning ability
9	Assessment	To evaluate the performance of students

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Date:13-07-2020 Day: Monday

UNIT 2 "THE ANIMAL WORLD"

Topic: "Why classification?" Book page 18-20

Objective:

Students should be able to name the main groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXODsApoC7w

Understanding:

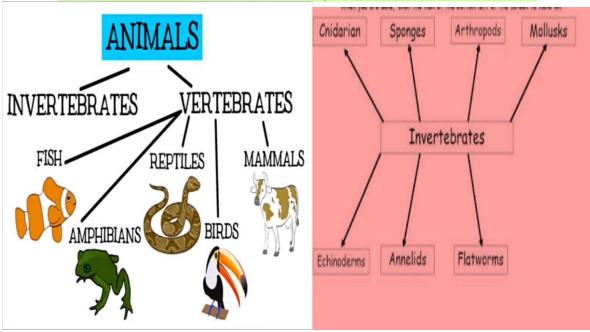
- Categorizing something or someone into a certain group or system based on certain characteristics is called classification.
- **Example**: Shops (Textiles shops & Bookshops)



- If shops are not stored in this way shops would have to stock wide range of items that have little in common that means you would not know which shop to go to.
- Animals are divided into two groups according to their structural features.
 - 1. Vertebrates (have backbone or spinal column)
 - 2. Invertebrates (do not have backbone or spinal column)

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- In dividing animals into classes, scientists look at many physical features included:
- Warm-blooded or cold blooded
- Give birth to their young
- Live on land or water
- Have feather fur/hair or scales.

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Date: 14-07-2020 Day: Tueso	
	Assignment/Homework
Topic: "Why classi	fication ?"
Objective :	
To enable the students	to answer the given questions.
Tutor web link:	
https://youtu.be/cC	oOGPLsdpA
Question #1	Encircle the best option
	divided into classes) 3 (C) 5 (D) 6
	divided into classes) 4
Question #2	Fill in the blanks
Vertebrates ar	re animals that have a
	are animals that do not have spinal column.
Question #3	Write answer of the question on the lines
below	Book page 19, 20
How do you org	anize your shelves and drawers in your room?
Answer: I keep my books	according to their subjects on different shelves and items of same kind in one
drawer.	

Answer:	
• Write down examples of:	
(a) animals that are wa	arm blooded:
Answer:	
Mammals: cow, goat	Birds: sparrow,crow
answer:	
(b) animals that are clo	od blooded
Fish: starfish ,jellyfish	Reptiles: snake, crocodile
Answer:	
(c)animals that live on land	
Mammals: cow, goat	
Answer:	
(d) animals that live in	water
Fish: jellyfish, starfish	Sponges
Answer:	
(e) animals that live on	land and water
Reptiles: snake, crocodile	Amphibians: frog, salamander
Answer:	
(f) animals that have fe	eathers
Birds: sparrow, crow	
Answer:	
(g) animals that have fu	
Mammals: cow, goat	

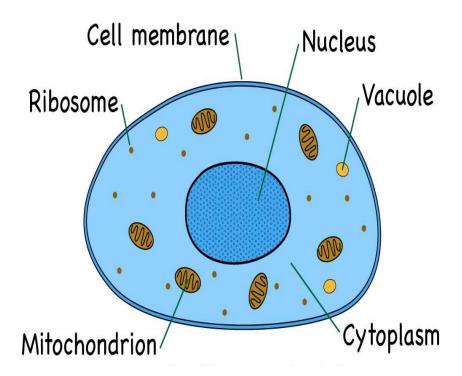
Answer:		
	nals that have scales	
Reptiles: cr	codile, alligator	
Answer:		
Activity:	Write about Georges Cuvier.	
Tutor web link: https://www.youtub .com/watch?v=Cs4 hM1hj6pl	https://youtu.be/6Fd JSS0Eos	
Georges Cuvier is	one the most famous naturalists of all time, sometimes referred to as the	е
"founding father o	paleontology" Cuvier lived in Paris ,France more than 200 years back.	
Date:15-07-20	20 Day :Wednesday	
Topic : "Anim	al cell" Book Page 21	
Objective:		
Students should	pe able to describe the composition of an animal cell.	
First understand	this lecture from the tutor web link given below.	

Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/9mTi9BK6Um8

Understanding:

- All living things are made up of the cells.
- Cells hold all the information necessary to keep an animal alive.
- Each type of cells performs a different function.
- Examples: Nerve cells ,Blood cells
- Nucleus ,cytoplasm , cell membrane and vacuole are the parts of an animal cell.
- The nucleus is the control centre of the cell.
- The cytoplasm helps to move the materials.
- The vacuole is a space in the cytoplasm containing air, liquid or food.
- The cell membrane act as a barrier to the world outside the cell.
- The smaller parts within a cell are called organelles.



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ate:16-07-2020 Day: Thursday			
Assignment/Homework			
Topic: "Animal cell"			
Objective :			
To enable the students to answer the given	en questions.		
Tutor web link:			
https://youtu.be/AAfiqLCqaHE			
Question #1 En	Question #1 Encircle the best option		
 The control centre of the cell is (A) cytoplasm (B) nucleus 	(C) vacuole	(D) cell membrane	
 The vacuole is the space in the cytopl (A) Air (B) liquid 	asm containing: (C) food	(D) All of these	
Question #2	Fill in the bl	anks	
• is the control			
 All living things are made up of 		·	
Question #3 Write answer of the question			
• What is the function of the cell?			
Answer: Cell holds all the information	necessary to kee	ep an organism alive.	
Answer:			
Write few lines about Atta-us Tutor web link:	r-Rahman.		
https://youtu.be/by6KVRPggJE			

Answer: Atta-ur-Rahman, (Urdu: عطالرحمان; born 22 September 1942) is a Pakistani scientist specializing in organic chemistry who served as the chairman of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan between October 2002 until September 2008 and the Minister for Science and Technology.



Answer:	
Activity:	Work book page 11
Draw an animal cell and label the following parts:	Work book bage 11
Cell membrane ,cytoplasm , nucleus ,vacuole	

Date:17-07-2020 Day: Friday

Topic: "Mammals" Book page 22-24

Objective:

Students should be able to list the main features of mammals.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/RAxcoeFEJ-Q

Understanding:

. Common characteristics:

- They are warm-blooded.
- ❖ The females are able to feed their young with milk from their mammary gland.
- They have hair or fur.
- Examples:
- an elephant
- Whale , dog

Land to the same of the same of		
They give birth to young who are well developed.	They give birth to young who are partially developed.	They lay eggs.
Examples: Humans whales and dogs	Examples: Kangaroos Koalas	Examples: Australian platypus



Date:18-07-2020 Day: Saturday

Assignment/Homework

Topic: "Mammals"
Objective :
To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link:

https://youtu.be/F5dZGw-rpV8

Question #1 Encircle the best option

Mammals are divide	ed into	groups.
(A) 2	(B) 3 (C) 4	(D) 5
 Placental mammals 	are:	
(A)humans	(B) whales (C) dog	gs (D) all of these
Question #2	Fill in the bl	anks
Mammals are	bloode	ed.
 Marsupials give b 	irth to young that are on	alydeveloped.

Question# 3 lines below

Write short answers of the questions on the

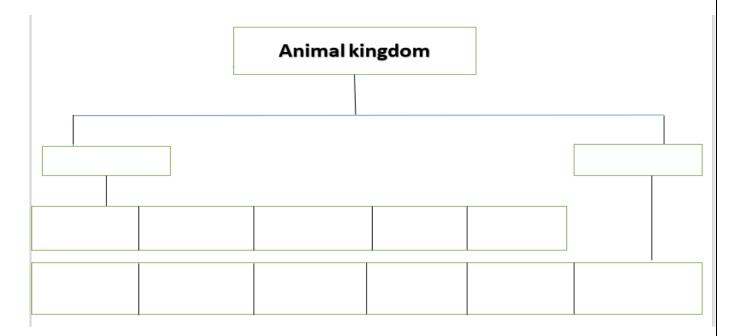
Which mammal is world's biggest land mammal?

Answer: The elephant is the world's biggest land mammal.	
Answer:	

Activity:

Work book page 15

Complete this chart of the animal kingdom.



• SIUT

The Sindh institute of urology and transplantation is a dialysis and kidney transplant centre located in Pakistan .SIUT was founded by Dr. Adibul Hasan Rizvi and it is Pakistan's largest kidney disease centre as well as Pakistan's largest public sector health organization .

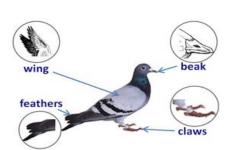
	purpose of the SIUT centre ?	
Date: 20-07-202	20	Day: Monday
Topic: "Reptil	es and birds "	Book page 25-2
Objective:		
Students should b	oe able to list the main features	s of reptiles and birds.
First understand	this lecture from the tutor wel	b link given below.
Tutor web Link	:	
https://woutu	.be/XEklGrYyiU0	
Understandin	g:	
	Common characteristics: They are cold-blooded They lay eggs with leathery waterpro They have four legs They have scales They breathe through lungs They have external ear opening xamples: Crocodile, alligators, lizards	Schware Crocodile Turele



Common characteristics

- Birds are warm blooded
- They lay eggs with hard shells
- Have feathers and wings
- Have scales on their legs and feet
- Have beak but no teeth
- Have a furcula

Flightless birds: ostrich, emus , kiwi etc



Date: 21-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Assignment/Homework

Topic: "Reptiles and birds"

Objective:

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link:

https://youtu.be/P5WEAU5iqBc

Question #1 Encircle the best option

Snakes and turtles are ______.

(A) mammals (B) reptiles (C) birds

(D) amphibian

• Wishbone or furcula is present in:

(A) mammals (B) birds

(C) reptiles

(D) amphibians

Question #2 Fill in the blanks

Parent's sign:	

	Georges Cuvier was a	naturalist.
	The is a fl	ightless bird.
•		and they were the dominant vertebrate for more tan
	million years.	
•	Birds have evolved from	·
	Question # 3	write the answers of the questions on the lines
	given below	Book page 28
• 1	Write down some of the ch	naracteristic features of a bird?
Ans	wer:	
a)	Birds are warm blooded	
b)	They lay eggs with hard sh	nells
c)	Have feathers and wings	
d)	Have scales on their legs a	and feet
e)	Have beak but no teeth	
f)	Have a furcula	
Answe	er:	
Activ	ity:	Work book page 14
Use t	he clues below to find	names of animals in this wordsearch.
A r	marsupial that hops	
A r	mammal that flies	
		Parent's sign :

A reptile that does not have legs

A very large mammal that lives in the sea

A bird that can fly backwards

An amphibian that can regrow its tail and limbs

A worm that lives in soil

A reptile which hides in its shell for protection

								VIII.			
Α	R	Т	S	Р	1	D	В	R	Α	Т	1
s	K	D	S	Α	F	С	R	Α	В	Υ	В
D	E	Α	С	Р	U	Α	W	Α	L	O	Α
F	Α	W	N	0	1	R	Υ	0	1	Р	Т
G	R	н	0	G	L	D	Т	1	Т	S	Р
Т	Т	Α	В	Е	Α	0	Е	Α	М	N	E
U	Н	L	К	К	Х	R	N	R	G	Α	X
R	w	Н	Α	L	E	S	0	E	Р	K	R
Т	0	Т	К	х	L	Р	F	0	L	E	Т
L	R	R	J	Α	D	М	W	Α	М	1	S
E	М	S	Α	L	Α	М	Α	D	E	R	A
Н	U	М	М	1	N	G	В	1	R	D	1

Date:22-072020 Day: Wednesday

Topic: "Fishes" Book page 25-26

Objective:

Students should be able to list the main features of fishes.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link:

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https://youtu.be/UpRbuOlaL6A

Understanding:

FISH:



Common characteristics:

- Live in water
- · Breathe through gills
- Most have scales
- Most lay eggs
- Most have fins to help them move through water



Amazing Scientific fact:

There is one type of fish that can swim upright_____ the seahorse.

Date:23 -07-2020 Day: Thursday

Assignment/Homework

Topic: "Fishes"

Objective :

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link:

https://youtu.be/2cfXaZomur0

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Question	#1

Encircle the best option

•	Fish get	their oxyger	from the $_$.
	(A) air	(B) wa	iter (C) both a & b	(D) none of these
•	Fish live	in			
	(A) air	(B) land	(C) water	(D) none o	f these
Ques	stion #2		Fill in	the blanks	
•	Fishes b	reathe throug	sh		
•	Fishes a	re	bloode	ed.	
Ques	stion # 3	}	write t	the answers	of the questions on the lines given
belov	W				Book page 28
• '	Write do	wn three ma	in differen	ces between ma	ammals and reptiles?

Write down three main differences between mammals and reptiles?
 Answer:

Mammals	Reptiles
Mammals are warm blooded	Reptiles are cold blooded
Mammals have hair or fur	Reptiles have scales
Mammals give birth to young	Reptiles lay egg with leathery water proof shells
Mammals	Reptiles

• How do most fish breathe?

Answer: Fish take in oxygen from water through their mouth and pass it over the gills where oxygen is extracted.

Parent's sign:

Answer	•		

Date: 24-07-2020 Day: Friday

Topic: "Amphibians and arthropods"

Book Page 28-29

Objective:

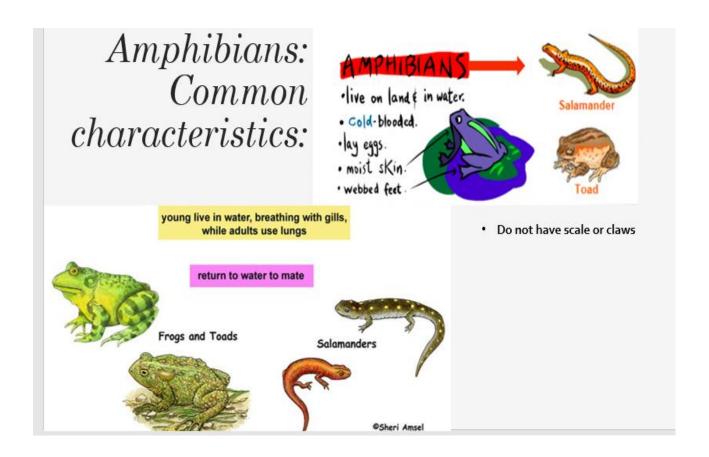
Students should be able to list the main features of amphibians and arthropods.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/8VHikt6edRw

Understanding:



Arthropods:

- More than three quarters of all animal species are arthropods
- > Found everywhere
- > Major source of food

Groups of arthropods:

- Insects
- Arachnids
- Crustaceans
- Centipedes
- millipedes



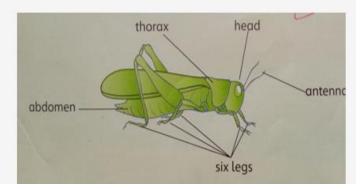
Insects:

Common characteristics:

- Body divided into three sections (head, thorax ,abdomen)
- · One pair of antennae
- Three pairs of legs on their thorax

Examples:

beetles , ants, ladybirds , grasshoppers



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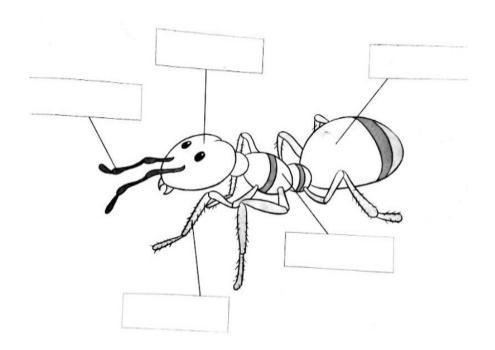
Day: Saturday Date: 25-07-2020 Assignment/Homework Topic: "Amphibians and arthropods" **Objective**: To enable the students to answer the given questions. **Tutor web link:** https://youtu.be/3jl_c8ainO0 **Question #1 Encircle the best option** Some salamander and toads have tongues ______ times the length of their body. (C) five (D) none of these (A) ten (B) twenty Beetles and ants are examples of (A) arachnids (B) centipedes (C) spiders (D) insects **Question #2** Fill in the blanks • The world's most deadly animal is an______. The kills more humans than any other animal by the spreading d diseases. The _____ are a major source of food for most other animals. **Question #3** write the answers of the question Book page 31 • Write three main physical characteristics of (a) an insect (b)an amphibian. Answer: An insect An amphibian A body divided into three sections (head, | They have thin skin thorax, abdomen) One pair of antennae They are cold-blooded

Parent's sign :

Three pairs of legs on their thorax	They begin life in water and then live on land
An insect	An amphibian

Activity:

label the different parts of the body on this diagram of an ant.



Date: 27-07-2020 Day: Monday

Topic: "Other invertebrates" Book Page 31

Objective:

Students should be able to understand about other invertebrates.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

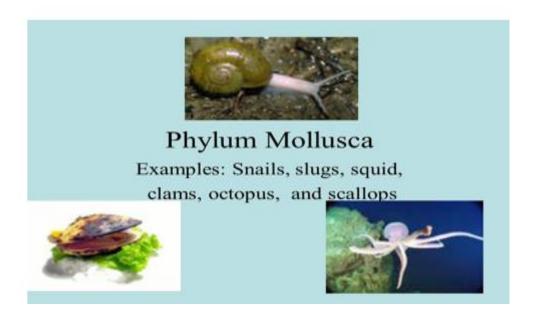
Tutor web Link:

https://youtu.be/Yp2ki0Znaso

Understanding:

MOLLUSCS

- · Some live on land
- · Most live in water
- Examples:



SPONGES

- Simplest form of animal
- Cannot move
- Do not have nervous system or any muscles

■ Most live on sea floor



worms

Worms are divided into three groups:



Echinoderms

- · Echinoderms live in water
- Examples:



Cnidarians

- · Live in water
- · Have a bag like body which has tentacles coming off it
- Examples :



		Day: Tuesday
	Assignment/Homework	
Topic: "Other inv	vertebrates"	
Objective :		
To enable the studen	ts to answer the given questions.	
Tutor web link:		
https://youtu.be/	n- AlVNIuVc	
Question #1	Encircle the best opti	on
Worms are divid	led into groups.	
(A) 2	(B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5	
(A) landStarfish is an exa	e in: (B) air (C) water (D) all of these ample of: (B) fishes (C) echinoderms (D) specifications	ponges
Question #2	Fill in the blanks	
The most dea	dly jellyfish is the jellyfish.	
 Sponges are th 	e form of animal.	
Question #3	Review exercise	Book Page 13
1. Why do scientis	ets put organisms into different classes?	
Answer: Scientists p	out organisms into different classes so that i	t is simpler to study them.

Answer: (a) Vertebrates (b) in	vertebrate
Answer:	
3. What is animal cell? What does it do?	Name the main parts of a cell.
Answer:	
 An animal cell is a cell that holds all the i Nerve cells in the brain send and receive Blood cells carry oxygen around the body Nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane and v 	<i>y</i> .
Answer:	
Date: 29-07-2020	Day : Wednesday
	Day : Wednesday
UNIT 2 "THE A	ANIMAL WORLD"
UNIT 2 "THE A	ANIMAL WORLD" Book Page 13
UNIT 2 "THE A Topic: Review Objective:	ANIMAL WORLD" Book Page 13
UNIT 2 "THE A Topic: Review Objective: To enable the students to answer the given question of the students and the given question of the students and the students are the given questions.	ANIMAL WORLD" Book Page 13

Answer:

Placental mammals	Marsupial mammals
They give birth to fully developed young	They give birth to partial developed young
Examples: humans, rats	Examples: kangaroos, koalas
Placental mammals	Marsupial mammals

5. What are the most common characteristics of each of the following

- (a) Birds
- (b) Fish
- (c) Amphibians

- (d) Arthropods
- (e) Reptiles.

Answer: (a)Birds

- They are warm blooded
- They have feathers and wings
- They have beak but no teeth
- They have a furcular

Answer:	 	 	

(b)Fish

Answer:

- They live in water
- Most lay eggs

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Parent's sign :	
aiciit s sigii .	

Answer: (c) Amphibians Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	• Most have scales
Answer: (c) Amphibians Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	•
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	• They have gills to help them breathe
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	Answer:
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
(c)Amphibians Answer: • They have thin skin • They live in water and land • They are cold blooded • They don't have scales and claws Answer: (d)Arthropods	
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
Answer: They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	
 They have thin skin They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	(c)Amphibians
 They live in water and land They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	Answer:
They are cold blooded They don't have scales and claws Answer:	• They have thin skin
• They don't have scales and claws Answer:	• They live in water and land
Answer:	They are cold blooded
	• They don't have scales and claws
(d)Arthropods	Answer:
(d)Arthropods	
	(d)Arthropods
Answer:	Answer:
They are cold blooded	They are cold blooded
• They are found on land, in tree s, in water and underground	•
• They are the major source of food for many other animals	
Answer:	Answer:

(e)Reptiles		
Answer:		
• Reptiles are cold bloom	oded	
• Reptiles have scales		
Reptiles lay eggs with lea	athery water proof shells.	
Answer:		
(b) What class of a	animals can be traced back to the dinosau	r?
Answer: Reptiles.		
Answer: Reptiles.		
Answer:	Da	ay : Thursday
Answer:		
Answer:	Da UNIT 2 "THE ANIMAL WORLD"	
Answer: Date: 30-07-2020 Topic: Assessment	Da UNIT 2 "THE ANIMAL WORLD"	ay : Thursday
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Answer: Date: 30-07-2020 Topic: Assessment Objective :	Da UNIT 2 "THE ANIMAL WORLD" Tota	ay : Thursday
Answer: Date: 30-07-2020 Topic: Assessment Objective :	Da UNIT 2 "THE ANIMAL WORLD" Tota	ay : Thursday

ebrates a	are divid	ed into	classes		
	(B) 3	(C) 5	(D) 6		
control c	entre of	the cell is			
ytoplasm		(B) nucleus	(C) vacuole	(D) cell membrane	
#2		Fill i	n the blanks		/3
nges are th	e	form	of animal.		
s have evo	lved fror	n	·		
ving things	s are mad	de up of	·		
# 3	Dr	aw and Lak	el the diagrar	n of " an animal cell".	/4
# 4		Write th	e short answe	er.	/4
	unction	Write th	e short answe	er.	/4
at is the f		of the cell?		er.	/4
at is the f		of the cell?			/4
at is the f		of the cell?			/4
	control c ytoplasm #2 ages are the s have evo	(B) 3 control centre of ytoplasm #2 ages are the s have evolved from ving things are managed	(B) 3 (C) 5 control centre of the cell is ytoplasm (B) nucleus #2 Fill i ages are the form s have evolved from ving things are made up of	control centre of the cell is ytoplasm (B) nucleus (C) vacuole #2 Fill in the blanks ages are the form of animal. s have evolved from ving things are made up of	(B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 6 control centre of the cell is ytoplasm (B) nucleus (C) vacuole (D) cell membrane #2 Fill in the blanks ages are the form of animal. s have evolved from ving things are made up of

s and reptiles?