



مدارس الريادة العالمية  
AL-REEYADA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



Cambridge Assessment  
International Education  
Cambridge Associate School



**AL-REEYADA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
**MAHASEN ARAMCO, AL-AHSA, KINGDOM OF SAUDI**  
**ARABIA**  
**A.Y. 2023-2024**  
**Third Term**

Science 4

Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade/Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Important points: -**

- The surrounding in which an animal lives is called a **habitat**.
- Animals that live on land are called **terrestrial animals**.
- Terrestrial animal's **breathe** with the help of **lungs** and **move** with the help of **legs**.
- The **senses** of terrestrial animals help them to look for food and shelter.
- **Polar bears** have a **thick coat of fur** and a **layer of fat** to **protect** them from cold.
- In **camel**, the **fat** is stored in the **hump**. It also has a thick skin which protects it from the hot sun and cold.
- Some animals like **bears, octopus, lizards, snakes and rats** during summer eat extra food and store fat. During **winter**, they sleep in caves and burrows and use the extra fat stored for energy. This behavior is called **hibernation**.
- Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals. Example: Whales, fishes, dolphins, crabs, seals.
- Animals that live **both on land and in water** are called **amphibians**.
- On land, they breathe through their lungs, and in water they breathe through its skin. Example: Frogs, newts, salamanders.
- Animals that **live on trees** are called **arboreal** animals. Example: Squirrels, monkeys.
- Animals that spend a **lot of time in air** are known as **aerial** animals. Example: Birds and bats.
- The **regular movement** of animals every year in **search of better living** conditions is called **migration**.
- Animals are classified as **herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, and parasites** according to their feeding habits.
- Parasites do not have teeth. Instead, they **sucking tubes** or **proboscis** as mouth part.
- Their teeth and other body parts are adapted to the kind of food they eat.

- Deer's and zebras protect themselves by running away from their enemies.
- Some animals change its colour with the surrounding to protect themselves. This is known as **camouflage**. Ex: The stick insect looks almost like a twig.
- Some animals have **spines or shells** on their body to protect themselves. Ex: Porcupines and tortoise.
- Buffaloes use their **horn** to fight their enemies.
- Other animals like snake, globe fish, flying fish also have adaptation for protection.

## PAPER – 2

**I. Multiple Choice. Write the correct alphabet, representing your answer in the space provided.**

- Which of these following animals uses its scales for moving?  
A. Snake                                      B. Snail                                      C. Spider
- \_\_\_\_\_ pretends to be dead when it is in danger.  
A. Camel                                      B. Opossum                                      C. Crow
- What is the adaptation of owls for hunting?  
A. Strong claws                                      B. Feather                                      C. None
- How do adaptations help an animal?  
A. To hide from enemies.                      B. To hunt for food.                      C. Both.
- Zebras and tigers often hide in the tall grass while hunting.  
This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. camouflage                                      B. hibernation                                      C. mimicry
- What do you call an animal that is hunted by another animal?  
A. Producer                                      B. Predator                                      C. Prey
- Which animal would hibernate to survive throughout the month of winter?  
A. Bear                                      B. Deer                                      C. Bird
- What is the adaptation of a bird for flying?  
A. Hallow bones                                      B. Feathers                                      C. Both
- What is the adaptation of squirrel to climb up high on trees?  
A. Light bodies                                      B. Strong claws                                      C. Hallow bones
- A giraffe has a long neck in order to better reach leaves to eat.  
This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. An adaptation                                      B. Environment                                      C. Habitat

**PAPER – 4**

**A. Write one word answer in the given blank.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Animals that eat both plants and animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The regular movement of animals every year in search of better living conditions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Long winter sleep.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Animals that spend a lot of time in air.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Blending or merging with their surroundings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Animals that feed on other living animals or plants.

**B. Match the columns by writing correct answer in the blank provided.**

Column A	Answers	Column B
1. Shell		a. Deer and Zebra
2. Omnivore		b. Lice
3. Sucking tube		c. Bear
4. Camouflage		d. Tortoise
5. Running		e. Stick insect

**PAPER – 6**

**A. Answer the following questions based on the image:**

1.



1. Name of the animal:

2. Adaptation to survive in cold:

3. Habitat:

4. Name one more animal that lives in same habitat:



2.



1. Name of the animal:

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2. Adaptation for protection and hunting:

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3.



1. Name of the animal:

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2. Body covering:

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4.



1. Eating Habit:

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2. Adaptation for hunting:

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3. Adaptation for eating: