

WELCOME TO THE ONLINE CLASS

SESSION NO.: 6

CLASS: 4

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 9

CHAPTER NAME: ANIMALS: LIVING AND SURVIVING

SUB TOPIC: ADAPTATIONS FOR PROTECTION

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

The learner will be able to

- **identify and enumerate the different ways in which animals protect themselves**
- **write questions and answers**

RECAPITULATION

- MATCH THE FOOD HABITS OF ANIMALS



**GRASSES
AND LEAVES**



**ONLY FLESH
OF OTHER
ANIMALS**



**SMALL BIRDS
AND INSECTS**



**LEAVES
AND FLESH**

ADAPTATIONS FOR PROTECTION

Three most common ways by which animals save themselves from being eaten up by other animals :

- Move fast enough
- too big to be eaten
- merge and mix with their surroundings



ANIMALS CAN ESCAPE IN SEVERAL WAYS

- Fishes, houseflies and frogs move fast enough to escape from their enemies.
- Whales, elephants and hippos are too big to be eaten by other animals.
- Zebras , tigers and leopards have stripes or spots on their bodies which help them to merge or mix with their surroundings.
- Merging or mixing with surroundings is called as camouflage.

Year 5 UPSR

Science

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How do Animals
Protect Themselves
from
Their Enemies?

myGuru

Senang Belajar, Senang Dapat A+

- In arctic regions, arctic foxes have brown coats in summer but grow white fur in winter.
- Insects like the stick insects and the leaf insects look like leaf and stick only , as their names given.



SUMMARY

- **It is very important for animals to protect themselves and live long enough to reproduce.**
- **Fishes, houseflies and frogs move fast enough to escape from their enemies.**
- **Whales, elephant and hippos are too big to be eaten by other animals.**
- **In polar regions, arctic foxes have brown coats in summer but grow white fur in winter.**

READY FOR A

QUIZ?

Q1. Animals mix and merge with surroundings to protect themselves from enemies.

Ans: camouflage

Q2. How do big animals protect themselves from being eaten up by other animals?

Ans: They are too big to be eaten by other animals

Q3. Insect looks similar to leaf.

Ans: Leaf insect

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. What is adaptation?

Ans: Adaptation is a process of changing to suit the surroundings.

2. How do animals living in cold regions keep themselves warm?

Ans: Animals living in cold area keep themselves warm as they have thick fat and fur with pointed ears and short legs to conserve the heat.

3. What are arboreal animals?

Ans: Arboreal animals are animals who spend most of their time on trees.

4. Why do most herbivores have long and strong legs?

Ans: Most herbivores have long and strong legs because they need to travel long distance in search of the food.

HOMework

- **Why do some animals like Zebras and Leopards have stripes or spots on their bodies?**

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to

- **identify and enumerate the different ways in which animals protect themselves**
- **write questions and answers**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP