

CHAPTER

2



HABITATS OF ANIMALS

Learning Objectives:

- Terrestrial animals and their habitat
- Aquatic animals and their habitat
- Hibernation
- Migration

Different animals live in different places. A **habitat** is a special place where a plant or animal lives. Like human beings, animals also need food, air, water and shelter where they and their young ones can live safely.

Some animals need a large area like a lion while some need small area like a rabbit. Different animals need different habitats. A fish, for example, needs clean water to live. A grasshopper, however, needs a big space where it can hop and gets leaves to eat.

There are different types of habitats on Earth such as forests, deserts, mountains, polar regions, oceans and fresh water.



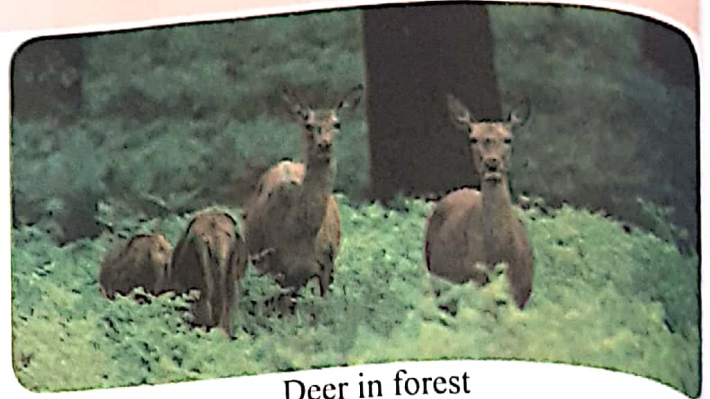
Grasshopper lives in open green spaces

TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITATS

Animals that live on land are called **terrestrial animals** such as lion, bear, giraffe, etc. The four different types of habitats of terrestrial animals are:

Forests

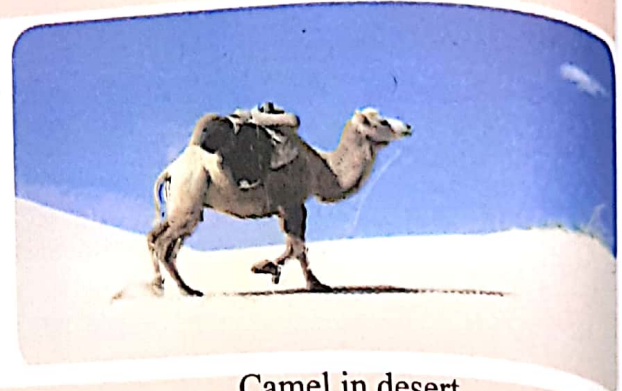
Forests are home to 80% of terrestrial animals. Animals like lion, tiger and bear live in caves while some animals like monkey and bird live on trees. Some animals make underground burrows in the forest floor like rabbit, snake, earthworm and rat.



Deer in forest

Deserts

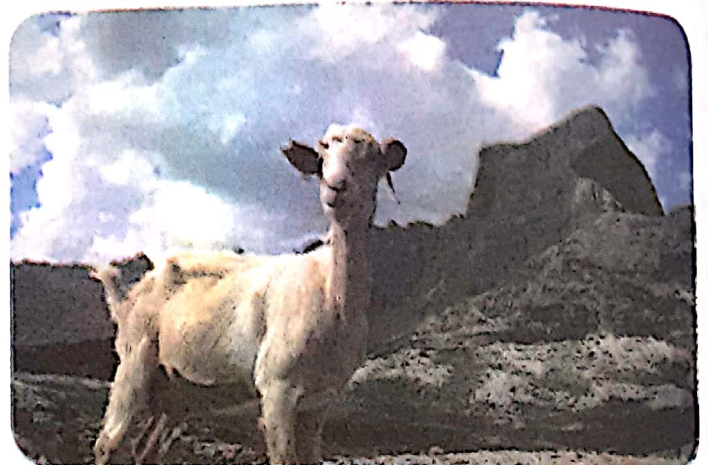
It is hard to find water in a desert as the area is dry, sandy and receives very little rainfall. It is usually very hot during the day and cold during the night. Animals like camels that live in deserts have evolved to survive the harsh and scarce water conditions.



Camel in desert

Mountains

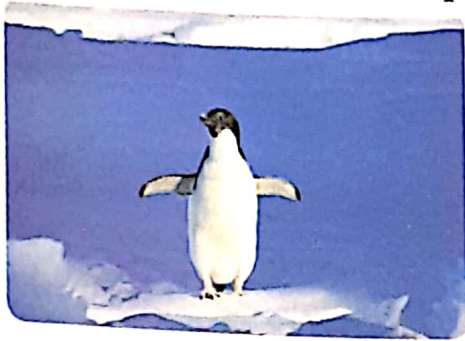
The temperature on the mountain tops is very low so it is a cold habitat. On mountains, the oxygen is also scarce and the Sun is very harsh. On the highest peaks the environment does not support life, so animals like black bear, mule, deer, big horn sheep, coyote, raccoon live in the lower part of the mountains.



Mountain animals - big-horn sheep and mountain goat

Polar Regions

Life in the polar regions of Arctic and Antarctica is extremely difficult. Strong and cold winds blow there and the temperature is very low. Animals like penguin, seal and walrus are able to survive the extreme cold conditions. The thick fur on these animals like polar bears also provides adequate warmth to their bodies.



Polar animals - penguin and walrus

Know more

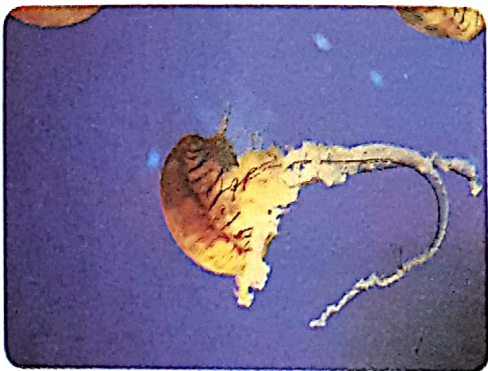
Penguins and walrus have layers of fat under their skin called **blubber**. The blubber helps them to keep warm by storing energy. This is how they survive in extreme cold.

AQUATIC ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITATS

The animals that live in water for most of the time of their life are called **aquatic animals**. The two different types of aquatic habitats are:

Ocean

The five oceans – Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean and Southern ocean, cover the two-third parts of the Earth's surface. The water of ocean is salty and whale, octopus, jellyfish are some animals that are found here.



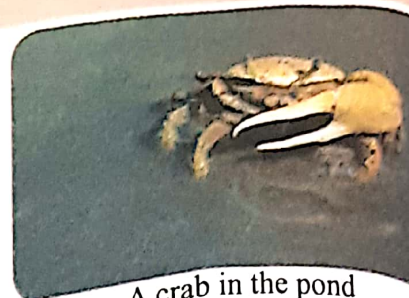
Jellyfish



Octopus

Freshwater

These habitats have water of rivers, lakes, ponds and ditches. Animals like duck, goose, fish, crabs and turtle are found here. Some animals like frog, alligator and crocodile live both on land and in freshwater habitats. These animals are called **amphibians**.



A crab in the pond

Know more

Insects falling in the water become food for fish.

HIBERNATION

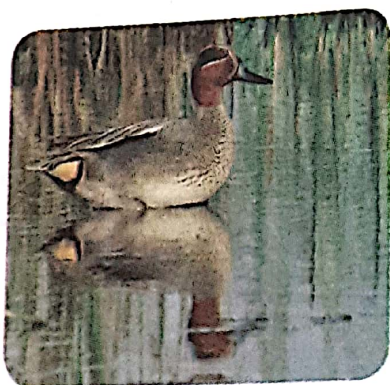
Some animals go into deep sleep to save themselves from severe winters and survive without eating much. This state of animals is called **hibernation**. Animals like bear and lizard eat more food than usual during the autumn season, and store it as fat to use during winters when they go into hibernation. During this period their body temperature drops and the rate of breathing slows down.



Bear in hibernation

MIGRATION

Some animals and birds move to far-off places to stay away from harsh weather condition or look for food and a safe place for their breeding. This movement of birds and animals is called **migration**. The African elephant is the largest land animal. It migrates to find food during the wet and dry seasons.



Migratory birds – common teal and flamingo

India is home for many migratory birds. It is estimated that every year over hundred species of migratory birds fly to India. Some of the birds that fly to India are flamingos, cranes, common teal, etc.

Following is the distance travelled by some migratory animals.

Animal	Distance
Gray whale	12,500 miles
Caribou	700 miles
Monarch butterfly	2,000 miles
Chinook salmon	900 miles
Arctic tern	11,000 miles
Sooty shearwater	20,000 miles

SUMMARY

- A habitat is a place where a plant or an animal lives and gets food, water and shelter.
- The four types of habitats of terrestrial animals are forests, deserts, mountains and polar regions.
- The animals that live in water for most of the time of their life are called aquatic animals.
- The two types of aquatic habitats are oceans and freshwater habitats.
- Hibernation is the state of animals where they go into deep sleep to save themselves from severe winters and survive without eating much.
- Migration is the movement of birds and animals to far-off places to stay away from harsh weather or look for food and a safe place for their breeding.

GLOSSARY

- **Habitat:** area in which an animal naturally lives
- **Adaptation:** special features of animals that help them to live successfully in a particular environment
- **Aquatic animals:** animals that live in water
- **Terrestrial animals:** animals that live on land
- **Migration:** seasonal movement of animals from one region to another in order to escape unfavourable conditions

Objective Type Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- The habitat of lion, monkey and rabbit is
- The animals which live on both land and water are and
- Seal and walrus survive in wind and temperature.
- and live in salty water.
- Cranes fly to far-off places because of changes.

2. Write true or false. Correct the incorrect statements.

- (a) Forests are home to 80% of terrestrial animals.
- (b) The camel migrates to find food.
- (c) There are four types of aquatic habitats.
- (d) Big-horn sheep are found on mountain tops.
- (e) India is home for many migratory birds.

3. Define the following.

(a) Habitat

(b) Hibernation

(c) Migration

Subjective Type Questions

4. Answer the following.

- (a) Name the different types of habitats of terrestrial animals.
- (b) Why do black bears live in the lower part of the mountains?
- (c) How does a camel survive in a desert?
- (d) Why does a grasshopper need a big habitat?

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

5. Tick (✓) the correct options.

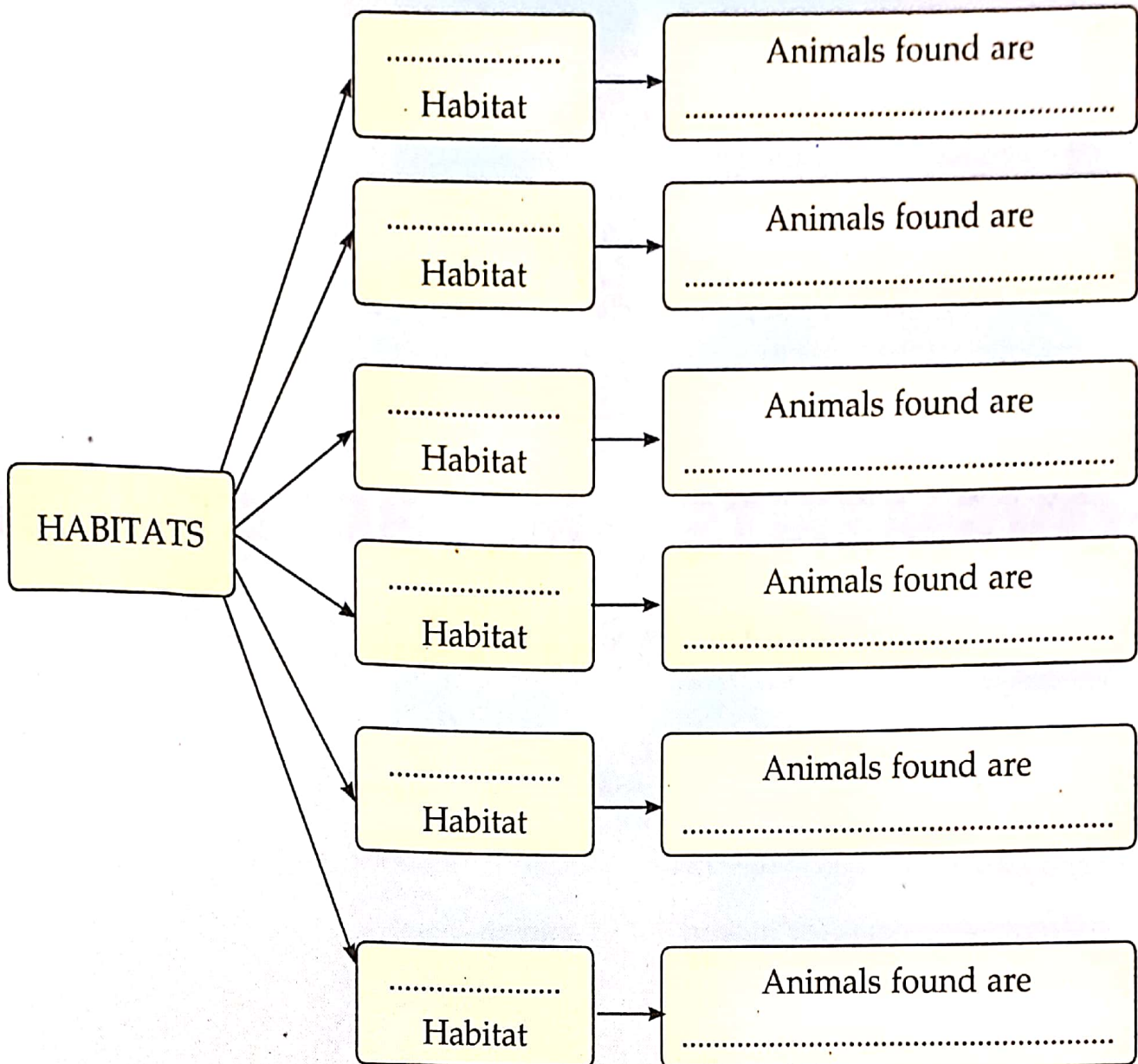
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|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Where does a giraffe live | (i) desert | (ii) forest | (iii) cave | (iv) mountain |
| (b) Where does a squirrel live | (i) burrow | (ii) desert | (iii) tree | (iv) freshwater |
| (c) Where does a duck live | (i) pond | (ii) Indian ocean | (iii) Pacific ocean | (iv) forests |
| (d) Where does a shark live | (i) sea | (ii) rivers | (iii) lakes | (iv) ponds |
| (e) Where does a walrus live | (i) desert | (ii) caves | (iii) forest | (iv) polar region |

Questions Based on Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

6. Give reasons for the following.

- (a) Lizards eat more than usual during the autumn season.
- (b) Flamingos migrate to India when it is winter in their habitat.
- (c) During rainy season, earthworms come at the surface instead of hiding in the burrow.

7. Complete the concept map.



8. Look at the picture. Identify the animal and answer the following questions about it.

- In which habitat does it live?
- What are the special characteristics that help it to live there?



ANSWERS

1. (a) Forest (b) Frog; Crocodile (c) Cold; Low (d) Whale; Jellyfish (e) Weather 2. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T 5. (a)(ii); (b)(iii); (c)(i); (d)(i); (e)(iv)