**Chapter 13**

 **Weather, Climate and Adaptation of Animals**

1. I have a friend staying in Jaisalmer and another friend staying in Ladakh. Using information on net and books, write down the climate found in these regions.
2. What is weather? Name the different elements of weather.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is scientist who study weather.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an indicator of the degree of hotness or coldness of air.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement of air is referred to as the wind.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the average weather in a particular area over long period of time.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zone is prevalent in most of the northern part of India.
9. In the arid zone the temperature may shoot up as high as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in summer.
10. The coldest temperature ever known on earth has been recorded in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jungle is world’s largest tropical rain forest.
12. In tropical rain forest the average annual rainfall usually exceeds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mm.
13. Though elephant has poor eye sight, it smells water at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and can hear some sounds from distance more than 1.5 km.
14. State whether given statements are true/false
15. The big cats like lion, tiger and leopards are predators that rule the tropical rain forests.
16. Rain forest are characterised by scanty rainfall.
17. Penguins have streamlined body and paddle like feet which help them to swim under water.
18. The thick fur coat of polar bear is a structural adaptation.
19. Alpine zone can be experienced in most part of the northern India.
20. Define the following terms
21. Weather
22. Climate
23. Temperature
24. Adaptation
25. Humidity
26. Name the following
27. 2 animals found in polar region
28. 2 animals found in tropical rain forest.
29. World largest tropical rain forest.
30. Multiple choice questions
31. Which of them are elements of weather?
32. Temperature b) Precipitation c) Wind d) all of them
33. The large beak of the Toco Toucan helps it to
34. Make nest b) Pick the fruit c) clean wings d) none of the above
35. The long limbs of red-eyed frog are better suited for
36. Climbing b) Swimming c)paddling d) none of the above
37. The penguins have densely packed feathers with no gaps between them which helps them to
38. Protect themselves from cold b) swim in water c) obtain food d) none of the above
39. Give reasons for the following
40. The regions around the North and South pole are also known as frigid zones.
41. A polar bear is warm even when the temperature drops to – 370C.
42. Clouds are produced due to cooling of air as it rises up.
43. Penguins do not have air spaces in their bones as other birds.
44. Rain forest often has poor soil.
45. The predators like lion, tiger and predators can digest only meat and not vegetable.
46. Complete the given table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of Climatic zone | Location of Zone in India | Climate in the Zone |
|  1 | Alpine Zone |  |  |
|  2 | Sub –tropical |  |  |
|  3 | Tropical |  |  |
|  4 | Arid |  |  |

1. What is adaptation? Why do animals adapt?
2. Complete this

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Region | Location of region in the world | Animals found in the region |
|  1 | Polar region |  |  |
|  2 | Tropical rain forest |  |  |

1. Complete the flow chart Example of adaptation

Adaptation

1. What is precipitation? Name the different forms of precipitation.
2. What are the different factors responsible for variation of temperature?
3. Why are manned weather stations being replaced by Automatic weather stations?
4. How does atmospheric pressure play vital role in all weather system?
5. Name the 2 subtype of the tropical zone and state how the2 subtypes are different from each other.
6. What are the different adaptations which help the polar bear to live in the polar region?
7. Penguins are well adapted to polar region, justify.
8. How the fusion of the nose and upper lip to form a long trunk has helped elephant to adapt to the tropical rain forest?
9. What features in lion –tailed macaque helps it to survive in the tropical rain forest?
10. Name the region which houses two-thirds of the living plant and animal species of the world.

State the average temperature and rainfall of this region.

  **Chapter 14**

 **Fabric from fibre**

1. The student should go through the wardrobe and note the name of at least 6 garments worn by them. In front of each garment write the name of the fibre it is made of and the source of the fibre.
2. Name 2 fibres obtained from animals and also name the region of India these animals are reared.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is obtained from the body coat of some animals that have fine soft hair close to their skin.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a poor conductor of heat and does not allow our body heat to escape.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of washing the fleece with detergents in hot water.
7. Yarn is made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the raw and dyed fibres.
8. Different varieties of silk are obtained from different type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The egg of silkworm hatch to produce larvae known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The silkworm develops into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the cocoon.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranks first in the world in silk production.
12. The cocoon are collected and exposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to separate out fibres from the cocoon.
13. State whether given statement is true/false
14. The larvae of silkworm or caterpillar feeds on the mulberry leaves.
15. The process of removing fleece from the animal is known as sorting.
16. Silk is obtained from the skin of sheep.
17. The longer threads of wool are usually knitted to make sweaters, mufflers and caps
18. Spinning and weaving of fibre is done after reeling.
19. Define the following terms
20. Sericulture
21. Shearing
22. Reeling
23. Scouring
24. Sorting
25. Multiple choice questions
26. The silk fibre is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of silkworm.
27. Egg b)adult worm c) cocoon d) larvae
28. The wool is obtained from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sheep.
29. Fleece b)skin c) horn d) leg
30. Angora, Pashmina and Shahtoosh are other variety of
31. Silk b) Cotton c) wool d) none of the above
32. Woollen clothes keep us warm in winter because
33. Is bad conductor of heat b) good conductor c) it traps air which is bad conductor of heat d) none of the above.
34. Give reasons for the following
35. Woollen clothes protect us from cold in winter.
36. Shearing does not hurt or cause pain to the sheep.
37. Sorting could cause fatal disease-sorter’s disease.
38. The sheared fleece is cleaned by washing with detergent in hot water.
39. The cocoons are collected and exposed to steam
40. Draw a labelled diagram of life cycle of silk moth.
41. Complete the flowchart

Shearing

SPINNING

1. a) Is the wool used by us is produced from fleece of sheep only?
2. Name the other animals whose fleece is used for making wool fibres and woollen clothes
3. What is scouring? Why is it done?
4. What is purpose of sorting in making of wool?
5. Name the plant on which silkworm feeds.
6. How are silkworms reared by man?
7. Name the steps involved in obtaining silk from the silk moth.
8. How is the cocoon formed in case of silkworm?
9. In which states of India breeding of sheep is done for wool?
10. Does India produce only one variety of silk? On what does the variety of silk depend?
11. Explain the phrase “unity is strength” on the basis of making of fabric from fibre.
12. Explain the various steps involved in making of wool from fleece.