

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: SUPER SENSES | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What helps eagles spot their prey from a great distance?
 - a. Their sharp sense of hearing
 - b. Their excellent sense of smell
 - c. Their sharp eyesight
 - d. Their sensitive whiskers
2. Why do dogs sniff around frequently?
 - a. To locate food
 - b. To mark their territory
 - c. To detect scents left by other dogs
 - d. All of the above
3. Which animals can see better in the dark than humans?
 - a. Tigers
 - b. Eagles
 - c. Ants
 - d. Dogs
4. What do ants leave behind while moving?
 - a. Food crumbs
 - b. Smell trails
 - c. Vibrations
 - d. Sound signals
5. Which sense do fishes use to send alarm signals?
 - a. Touch
 - b. Electric signals
 - c. Smell
 - d. Hearing

Fill in the Blanks

1. Birds like _____ and _____ can see four times farther than humans.
2. Dogs recognize their territory by the _____ of urine or feces.
3. _____ are animals that sense danger and warn their group using calls.
4. Ants move in a _____ following the smell trail left by others.
5. _____ can hear sounds even when they are asleep.

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True or False

1. Eagles can see in the dark. (True/False)
2. Dolphins use electric signals to communicate with each other. (True/False)
3. Ants can identify other ants from their own group by smell. (True/False)
4. Tigers rely on their eyesight more than their whiskers to hunt at night. (True/False)
5. Birds with eyes on the sides of their heads can focus on one object at a time. (True/False)

Short Questions

1. How do eagles use their sense of sight to catch prey?
2. Why do ants move in a line when they find food?
3. How do dolphins communicate with their group members?
4. What role do a tiger's whiskers play in hunting?
5. Describe how fishes send alarm signals to warn others.

Long Questions

1. How do animals with sharp senses adapt better to their environments? Provide examples of at least three animals.
 2. Explain the unique sensory abilities of birds, ants, and snakes.
 3. Discuss why it is important to protect animals with strong senses, like tigers and dolphins, and their habitats.
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Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. Their sharp eyesight
2. d. All of the above
3. a. Tigers
4. b. Smell trails
5. b. Electric signals

Fill in the Blanks

1. Eagles, vultures
2. Smell
3. Birds
4. Line
5. Dogs

True or False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False

Short Questions

1. Eagles have excellent vision, allowing them to spot small prey from great distances while flying.
2. Ants follow smell trails left by others to locate food and return to their nests.
3. Dolphins use clicks, whistles, and other sounds to communicate and warn each other.
4. Tigers' whiskers are sensitive and help them sense vibrations, detect objects, and move in the dark.
5. Fishes send alarm signals using electric pulses to warn their group about potential threats.

Long Questions

1. Animals with sharp senses adapt better as they can detect food, dangers, or mates more effectively. Examples:
 - Eagles use sharp eyesight to hunt.
 - Tigers rely on whiskers to detect prey at night.
 - Dogs use their smell to locate objects or identify territory.

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2. Birds like eagles have superior eyesight; ants use smell trails to navigate and find food; snakes sense vibrations on the ground to detect danger.
3. Protecting these animals ensures ecological balance. Tigers help control prey populations, and dolphins maintain ocean health. Preserving their habitats ensures biodiversity and environmental stability.