INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF EVS [2025 – 2026]

LESSON: SEARCHING FOR FOOD **WORKSHEET 2**

RESOURCE PERSON: Ms. MANJULA HARINARAYANAN

NAME: _____CLASS: V SEC:_____DATE:_____

I. Study the passage and choose the correct answer.

Passage: The Sensory World of Animal Hunters

Animals have developed incredible abilities to find food, and their senses are the key. For many predators, sight is a primary tool. Eagles and hawks, for example, have a remarkable sense of vision, allowing them to spot a small mouse from a mile away. Their eyes are so powerful that they act like a pair of high-powered binoculars, but what about animals that hunt in the dark or in murky water?

For these creatures, other senses take over. Bats, which hunt at night, use a sophisticated system called echolocation. They emit high-pitched sounds and listen for the echoes. By interpreting the echoes, a bat can create a detailed "sound map" of its surroundings, helping it to locate and capture tiny insects on the wing. Sharks, on the other hand, navigate the vast, dark ocean using their powerful sense of smell. A shark can detect a single drop of blood from hundreds of yards away, a sensory ability that makes them highly effective predators.

Not all animals rely on just one sense. A snake, for instance, uses its forked tongue to "taste" the air. It collects chemical particles from the environment and transfers them to a special organ in its mouth, allowing it to track prey by scent. This is a crucial sense for a snake on the hunt. In the end, whether it's through sight, smell, sound, or a combination of them all, the animal kingdom is full of clever and fascinating ways to find a meal.

1. Based on the passage, what is the primary sense an eagle uses to hunt?

a) smell b) hearing c) sight d) taste

2. How does a bat use echolocation to find food?

a) It creates a "sound map" to navigate and locate insects.

b) It emits a scent that attracts its prey.

c) It helps the bat see better in the dark.

3. According to the passage, what unique method does a snake use to find its prey?

a) It listens for the footsteps of small animals.

b) It uses its tongue to "taste" the air for chemical particles.

c) It relies on its sense of sight in the darkness.

4. The passage states that a shark's sense of smell is highly developed. What is one specific example of this ability mentioned in the text?

a) It can detect vibrations from miles away.

b) It can see prey even in the deepest parts of the ocean.

c) It can detect a single drop of blood from a great distance.

II. Application based questions.

1. Owls are nocturnal predators with exceptional hearing and night vision. How do an owl's sleep pattern and sensory adaptations work together to give it an advantage in hunting? What challenges might it face if its environment becomes brightly lit at night?

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2. Elephants sleep in short bursts and spend much of their time searching for food and water. How does their sleep pattern support their need to travel long distances for food? What risks might arise if their sleep is disrupted by human activity?

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III. Think like a Detective.

1. You are investigating a missing dog in your locality. How would your senses help you find the dog?

Sight: _____

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Hearing: _____

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Smell: _____

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Scan the QR code to explore extraordinary senses in animals