Name: Date: Score: / 8

Animal Defences: Learn and Practice

How do animals stay safe?

Read each question. Circle the best answer.

💡 Staying Safe

- Animals have body parts that help them stay safe.
- Some have spines, shells or hard plates.
- Others hide with colors that match where they live.
- a turtle pulls into its shell: protection

1 🐇 Why does a snowshoe hare turn white in winter?

A. To look pretty B. To hide in the snow

C. To find friends D. To stay cool

2 A stick insect looks just like a twig. How does this help it?

A. Hungry birds cannot spot it

B. It can glow C. It can swim faster

D. It stays warm

3 🐟 Why do many small fish swim together in a big group?

A. They are sleeping B. To find shells

C. It is harder for a hunter to catch one

D. They are lost

4 What does a porcupine have to keep enemies away?

A. Sharp quills B. Soft feathers

C. A shell D. Long ears

5 🐢 How does a turtle protect itself?

A. It sings loudly B. It flies away

C. It hides inside its shell

D. It changes into a bird

6 🦌 Which body part helps a deer run away from danger?

A. Sharp quills B. Long, strong legs

C. A hard shell D. Gills

7 What is camouflage?

A. A very fast run

B. Colors that help an animal blend in

C. A loud warning call D. A kind of shell

8 🦨 What does a skunk do when it feels scared?

A. Changes color B. Hides in a shell

C. Climbs a tree D. Sprays a bad smell

ANSWER KEY

Animal Defences: Learn and Practice (answers)

How do animals stay safe?

Read each question. Circle the best answer.

1 🐇 Why does a snowshoe hare turn white in winter?

A. To look pretty **B. To hide in the snow**

C. To find friends D. To stay cool

White fur blends in with snow, so hungry foxes and owls have a hard time spotting the hare.

2 A stick insect looks just like a twig. How does this help it?

A. Hungry birds cannot spot it

B. It can glow C. It can swim faster

D. It stays warm

Birds looking for food see only twigs, so the stick insect stays safe.

3 🐟 Why do many small fish swim together in a big group?

A. They are sleeping B. To find shells

C. It is harder for a hunter to catch one

D. They are lost

A big, swirling group confuses hunters, so each fish is safer.

4 What does a porcupine have to keep enemies away?

A. Sharp quills B. Soft feathers

C. A shell D. Long ears

A porcupine's sharp quills poke any animal that tries to grab it.

5 🐢 How does a turtle protect itself?

A. It sings loudly B. It flies away

C. It hides inside its shell

D. It changes into a bird

A turtle's hard shell is like a suit of armour. It pulls in its head and legs to stay safe.

6 🦌 Which body part helps a deer run away from danger?

A. Sharp quills **B. Long, strong legs**

C. A hard shell D. Gills

A deer's long, strong legs help it run fast and leap away from danger.

7 What is camouflage?

A. A very fast run

B. Colors that help an animal blend in

C. A loud warning call D. A kind of shell

Camouflage means colors or patterns that match the surroundings, so an animal is hard to see.

8 🦨 What does a skunk do when it feels scared?

A. Changes color B. Hides in a shell

C. Climbs a tree **D. Sprays a bad smell**

A skunk sprays a very stinky liquid. Most animals learn to stay far away!