



Class - V EVS October Month Notes

12. Food for plants and Animals

I. Know These Terms:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. Respiration | - | The act of breathing. |
| 2. Pitcher | - | A large container for holding and pouring liquids. |
| 3. Cavity | - | A hole or empty space inside something solid. |

II. Give reasons for the following statements:

1. Plants are called autotrophs.

Plants are called autotrophs because they make their own food.

2. Mould obtains its food from dead and decaying matter.

Mould is a non-green plant that does not have chlorophyll. Hence, it cannot make its own food. It grows on dead and decaying plants and animals and obtains its food from them.

3. All food chains start with green plants.

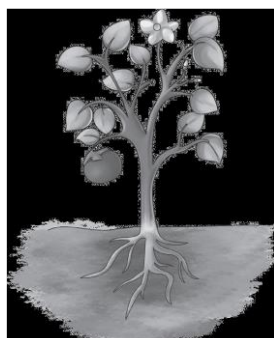
All food chains start with green plants because they are the producers.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the process of photo synthesis with the help of a neat diagram.

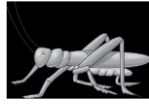
The leaves of the plants prepare food with the help of carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll. They also need nutrients from the soil to prepare the food. Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil which travel through the stem and reach the leaves. Carbon dioxide is taken in from the air by small pores called stomata present on the surface of the leaf. Leaves have a green-coloured pigment called chlorophyll that traps energy from the sun. Leaves use this energy to convert carbon dioxide and water to sugar. This process is called photosynthesis. During this process, oxygen is also given out of the leaves through stomata. It is used by animals and humans for respiration.

Chlorophyll + Water + Carbon dioxide + Sunlight → Sugar + Oxygen



2. What is a food chain? Give one example.

A series of organisms linked together in an order in which they feed on each other is called food chain. In other words, food chain is a chain of organisms in which each organism is the food for the next organism. An example of a food chain is given below.



3. What is a food web?

In nature, organism of a particular food chain can be eaten by organism of another food chain. It means a particular organism is not eaten by only one organism. For example, green plants are eaten by many plant-eaters. Plant-eaters in turn are eaten by many animal-eaters. Animal-eaters are themselves eaten by other animal-eaters. Thus, many food chains are interlinked. This forms a food web.

4. How does a pitcher plant trap insects?

A pitcher plant has pitcher-shaped leaves with a lid. The cavity of such leaves is filled with sweet-smelling nectar that attracts insects. Once an insect enters the leaf, its lid closes and the insect gets trapped and drowns in the nectar.

5. What are decomposers?

Microorganisms like bacteria and fungi obtain their food from dead and decaying plants and animals. They are called decomposers.

6. Differentiate between the following:

a) Parasitic and carnivorous plants

Parasitic plants	Carnivorous plants
1. Parasitic plants grow on other plants for food and water.	Carnivorous plants grow in soil that is poor in nutrients.
2. They obtain their nutrients from a host plant.	They obtain their nutrients by capturing insects.
3. Some examples of Parasitic plants are dodder, Indian Pipe, and witch weed.	Some examples of Carnivorous plants are sun dew, Venus flytrap, and Pitcher plant.

b) Producers and consumers

Producers	consumers
1. Plants make their food are called producers.	All animals depend on plants or other animals for food. Thus, they are called consumers
2. All the food chains start with the producers.	Consumers come after the producers in a food chain
3. All the green plants are producers	All the animals like frog, eagle, fish and tiger are consumers.

13. Shelter for All

I. Know These Terms:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Budget | - | The money available to a person and a plan how to spend it. |
| 2. Locally | - | In the place where a person lives. |
| 3. Make - shift | - | Used temporarily for a particular purpose. |
| 4. Inherit | - | To receive money, property, etc., from parents or somebody. |
| 5. Ancestor | - | A person in a family who lived a long time ago. |
| 6. Tow | - | To pull a vehicle behind another vehicle using a rope or chain. |

II. Give reasons for the following statements:

- 1. House in plains have thick walls and high roofs.**
Houses in plains have thick walls and high roofs because plains have high temperature during summer and low temperature during winter and these help to keep the houses warm during winter and cool during summer.
- 2. Multi-storeyed buildings are commonly found in towns.** Multi-storeyed buildings are commonly found in towns due to growing population and shortage of space.
- 3. People in a neighbourhood need to share resources.**
People in a neighbourhood need to share resources because they are limited and should be used judiciously. This ensures that maximum convenience and facilities are provided to the people living there.

III. Answer the following questions :

- 1. Why do we need to live together?**
We need to live together because living together brings people and families close, instills a sense of belonging and helps to meet the collective needs of the neighbourhood.
- 2. What are some of the basic amenities that a neighbourhood shares?**
Some basic amenities that a neighbourhood shares are water, electricity, roads, parks, schools, hospitals, shops and parking spaces for vehicles.
- 3. What is a caravan?**
A caravan is a house on wheels and is towed by a horse or a van. Many people in Europe and America use a caravan.
- 4. What are the factors that determine the types of houses we build?**
The factors that determine the type of house we build are as follows.
 - Climate of the place
 - Landforms
 - Availability of place
 - Traditions
 - Materials available
 - Budget
 - Need of a person