

## LIVING SCIENCE CLASS6 SOLUTION CHAPTER 1. SOURCES OF FOOD

### P. 10 Oral Questions

#### For Formative Assessment

1. Food helps the body to grow and replace worn-out cells; food also protects the body from diseases and keeps it fit and healthy.
2. Plants, as the teeth in the animal found are of cutting and grinding types.
3. No, because all animals are dependent on green plants for food directly or indirectly.
4. False. Green plants prepare their own food from non-living things and also they prepare more food than they need. But we make our food from living things that is either plants or animals. So we eat the food prepared by plants directly or indirectly.

#### P. 11 For Formative and Summative Assessment

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. C 5. d 6. a

B. 1. potato 2. omnivores 3. scavengers 4. false 5. nutrients 6. no

- C. 1. The sources from which we get the ingredients used in food are plants and animals.
2. Green plants are known as producers because they make their own food from non-living things such as carbon dioxide, water and sunlight.
3. Potato - stem Spinach - leaves Carrot - root
4. Scavengers mainly consume dead bodies of animals and help to keep the surroundings clean. In this way scavengers are useful to the environment. For example, crows, jackals and vultures are scavengers.
5. Mosquito lives on blood, a liquid, which it sucks from humans and other animals. So it does not have teeth but a pipe like structure to suck blood.
6. No. We make our food from living things that is either plants or animals. But water and salt are two things that we get from the earth.

#### D.

1. Honeybees use nectar to make honey. They collect nectar from flowers and take it to their hive. There they convert it into honey and store it as food.
2. The difference between herbivores, carnivores and omnivores:
  - (i) Herbivores are animals that eat plants. For example, cows, goats and so on.

(ii) Carnivores are animals that eat the flesh of other animals. For example, lions, tigers and so on.

(iii) Omnivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. For example, bears, crows and so on.

3. The functions of food are:

(i) It provides energy for various activities of the body.

(ii) It helps the body to grow and replace worn-out

(iii) It protects the body from various diseases, thus keeping it fit and healthy.

4. A food chain shows how each living thing gets its food in a particular environment. For example, a grasshopper eats a green plant, a frog eats the grasshopper, the frog is eaten by a snake, and the snake is eaten by an eagle.

5. Herbivores eat plants. So they have sharp, cutting teeth in front and flat, grinding teeth at back.

Carnivores eat the flesh of other animals. So they have long, sharp teeth to tear the flesh.

6. Parasites are small animals that depend on other living animals for their food. For example, mosquito lives on blood that it sucks from humans and other animals. Others like tapeworm and hookworm live inside the bodies of animals and eat the food after it is digested.

HOTS Questions

1. A carnivore is an animal that gets food by killing and eating other animals. For example, lions and tigers.

On the other hand parasites are small animals that obtain their food from living animals. For example, mosquitoes and fleas.

2. Canines or tearing teeth.

3. The disappearance of any organism in the food chain can make a huge impact on the entire food web.

Each organism in a food chain plays an important role in nature. If even one organism is eliminated, an imbalance is created in nature. For example, in the given food chain (grains ---> rats --> snakes eagles)

If all the snakes were killed this would lead to an increase in the population of rats, which in turn would destroy crops and grains. Similarly, eagles will also suffer due to non-availability of snakes as food.