

NEWERA PUBLIC SCHOOL RAJBAGH

Solved Assignment for unit I

Subject: Science Class: 6th

Topic: Sources of Food Chapter No.01

Answer in brief.

Qno.1 Mention the variety of food products obtained from plants.

Ans. Vegetables, flowers, fruits, cereals, Tea and coffee are obtained from the plants.

Qno.2 What are the main food sources obtained from animals.

Ans. Animal source foods include many food items that come from an animal source such as fish, meat, milk, eggs, honey, cheese and yogurt.

Qno.3 Why do we need food?

Ans. The food is the basic need of all living things.

1. To stay alive.
2. To keep our body healthy.
3. For repair of injured and worn out parts of the body.
4. To get energy for various kinds of activities of the body.

Qno.4 Which plant parts we eat as food?

Ans. We eat different plant parts as food like roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.

Qno.5 Name the animals which give us food.

Ans. Animals like goat sheep, chicken, fish provide us meat.
Hens and ducks provide us eggs.

Answer in detail.

Qno.1 Write the name of some decomposers.

Ans. Most decomposers are microscopic organisms for example soil bacteria and fungi. Other decomposers are big enough to see without a microscope for example earthworms, termites and beetles.

Qno.2 Which roots and stems we eat as food?

Ans. In some roots, food is stored that we eat for example reddish, carrot, sweet potato, turnip etc and some plants store food in their stem. These stems are modified for storing food in them for example potato, onion, ginger, garlic, sugarcane, turmeric and lotus are some edible stems.

Qno.3 Name the animals that give us milk, meat and eggs.

Ans. The animals like cow, Buffalo, goat and camel give us milk. People living in desert regions use camel milk. Yaks are found in mountain areas. People of that area use milk of yak. Animals like goat, sheep, chicken, fish provide us meat. Hens and ducks provide us eggs.

Qno.4 How the animals are grouped on the basis of food they eat?

Ans. All animals can be classified into different categories based on their food habits. These are herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, scavengers and decomposers.

Herbivores: Animals those eat plants and plant products are called herbivores. Cow Buffalo, horse, deer, goat and elephants are some herbivores. They have flat and blunt teeth to chew and grind the food.

Carnivores : Animals who eat other animals as their food are called Carnivores. For example, lion, tiger, lizards, frog, snakes, etc. Lions and tiger have sharp canines to tear meat.

Omnivores : Animals who eat both plants and animals are called Omnivores. For example humans dogs, crow squirrel cockroach etc. Humans have different types of teeth to eat both plants and animals.

Scavengers: some animals eat the flesh of dead animals. These are called Scavengers. The animals like crow hyena, vulture, and jackal do not kill other animals for food.

Decomposers: Some living things feed on dead remains of Plants and animals. They are called decomposes. For example, soil bacteria, fungi, beetles, earthworms.

A. Tick the correct option.

1.d 2.d 3.d 4.a 5.b.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. omnivores 2. Plants 3. Hen ducks 4. Cereals 5. Nectar.

C. Coin one word for these statements.

1. Herbivores 2. Carnivores 3. Sprouts 4. Ginger 5. Carrot.

D. Match the following columns.

1. spinach leaves

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 2. Beans | seeds. |
| 3. Mango | Fruit. |
| 4. Sugarcane | stem. |
| 5. Carrot | root. |

E. Write T for the true and F for the false statements.

1. T. 2. T. 3. T. 4. F. 5. F.

Chapter No. 2 TOPIC: Components of Food

Answer in brief.

Qno.1 Deficiency of which vitamin causes scurvy?

Ans. Scurvy occurs due to the deficiency of vitamin C.

Qno.2 How many glasses of water we should drink?

Ans. We should drink 2-3 litres of water daily.

Qno.3 What is the result of over eating?

Ans. An over eating may lead to obesity. This often leads to other problems like heart diseases and high blood pressure.

Qno.4 Name a fat rich food.

Ans. Fat rich food such as butter, ghee, meat, and eggs from animals. Plants provide us with vegetable oils such as ground nut, coconut, mustard and sunflower oil.

Qno.5 Which vitamin can be formed in our body by sunlight?

Ans. Vitamin D can be formed in our body by sunlight.

Answer in detail.

Qno.1 Name the components of food with their sources:

Ans. Food comprises of essential nutrients namely carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.

Carbohydrates

These are the common energy-giving compounds. Foods rich in carbohydrates are potato, sweet potato, bread, rice, wheat, honey, common sugar, jaggery and milk.

Fats

These are also energy-giving food, producing more energy than carbohydrates. Fats rich foods are: 1) milk products such as butter, ghee and cheese 2) Vegetable oil such as coconut oil, ground nut oil, 3) nuts 4) milk 5) animal fat from meat.

Fats provide more than double the energy provided by carbohydrates or proteins.

Proteins.

These are body building foods. Proteins help the body in its growth and repair of body cells and tissues, protect and help the body to fight against infections and regulate body functions. Proteins sources of Plant include pulses and meat, eggs, cheese, milk and fish provide proteins of animal origin.

Vitamins

Vitamins are neither bodybuilding nor energy-giving foods, but are very important for proper functioning of our bodies. They are required by the body in very small quantities. Green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs and cheese are rich in vitamin.

Qno.2 What is the role of proteins and carbohydrates in the growth and maintenance of our body?

Ans. Proteins: It formed the main structures of our body. They help in growth and body building and also in repairing worn out or damaged tissues. Proteins also gives us energy, but not as much as carbohydrates or fats. We use Proteins to get energy when carbohydrates and fats are in short supply.

CARBOHYDRATES: are energy giving foods. They are present in the form of starch and sugar in our food. Our digestive system breaks down starch into glucose. This glucose is absorbed by the body and provides us energy.

Qno.3 do your self.

Qno.4. What are the major symptoms of kwashiorkor?

Ans. Kwashiorkor is a diseases of severe Protein malnutrition. It occurs due to insufficient protein consumption. In children it leads to stunted growth, swollen face, patchy skin, discoloration of hair, diarrhea or swollen abdomen.

Qno.5 What is the role of vitamins in our body and from where they are obtained?

Ans. Vitamins are substances that are required in very small amounts in our diet. Although they have no energy value, they are very important for the body. Vitamins protect our body against diseases, keep our body healthy and also help in the smooth functioning of the body. Butter, margarine, eggs, cod liver oil, fruits, vegetables, fish, unpolished cereals, liver, lean meat and milk are some sources of vitamins.

A. Tick the correct option.

1. Proteins 2. Vitamin A 3. Iodine 4. Scurvy

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. protein 2. Fats 3. Seafood 4. anaemia 5. calcium

C. Coin one word for these statements.

1. Malnutrition 2. anaemia 3. Vitamin A 4. Iron 5. Balanced diet.

D. Match the following columns.

1.e 2.a 3.d 4.b 5.c

E. write T for true and F for false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

CHAPTER NO.3 TOPIC: FIBRE TO FABRIC

Answer in brief

Qno.1 Write the two features of cotton fibres.

Ans. The two features of cotton fibres are.

1. Clothes made of cotton are durable, soft and comfortable as they absorb moisture.
2. Cotton is a great insulator. It helps to maintain the temperature inside the body

Qno.2 How is weaving of yarns done?

Ans. Weaving of yarn done on looms. A loom is a device used to weave cloth. Hand operated looms are called handlooms and power operated ones are called power looms.

Qno.3. Define the terms:

- A. Fibre: A fibre is a hair like strand from which all fabrics are made.
- B. Yarn: A yarn is a continuous strand made up of a number of fibres twisted together.

Qno.4 Which are the major cotton growing states of our country?

Ans. In India, cotton is grown in Punjab, haryana and Rajasthan in Northern zone, Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP in Central zone and Andhra pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Southern zone.

Qno.5 How is the jute fibres separated from jute plant?

Ans. Jute fibres are obtained from the stem of jute plants. Its fibres are long and shiny which can be spun into coarse and strong Threads.

Answer in detail.

Qno.1 What is jute? How it is extracted?

Ans. Jute fibres are obtained from the stem of jute plants. Its fibres are long and shiny which can be spun into coarse are strong threads. The process by which the fibres are obtained from jute plants is called retting. The cut plants are left in the field for few days to let the leaves fall off. These are then dipped in water for 3-4 weeks to separate the fibres from the plant. The separated jute fibres are dried and given various forms.

Qno.2 Write a note on early men's clothes.

Ans. Early men were ignorant about the concept of clothes and hiding their bodies. They used to hide in caves and lit fires just to protect themselves from cold weather. Gradually they learned to cover their bodies by big leaves, barks, animal skins, and furs to protect themselves from extreme hot and cold weather.

Qno.3 What is flax? Name some products made of it.

Ans. Flax is a commercial crop. It is adaptable to a variety of soils and climates. The flax grows best in well drained sand loam. Flax plants yield linen fibres. Linen fibres are coarse, strong and durable. Flax fibres are used in the paper industry for the manufacturing of paper for cigarette, tea bags, and bank notes.

Tick the correct option.

2.a. 3.c. 4.a. 5.d.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Fabric 2. absorption 3. Spinning 4. Humid 5. Looms

C. coin one word for these statements.

1. Takli 2. Handlooms 3. Coir 4. Cotton gin 5. Fibres.

D. Match the following columns.

1.c 2.d 3.e 4.a 5.b

E. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T.