



Class - 5 Subject - Science
Topic - Chp. 7 Interdependence of Plants and Animals

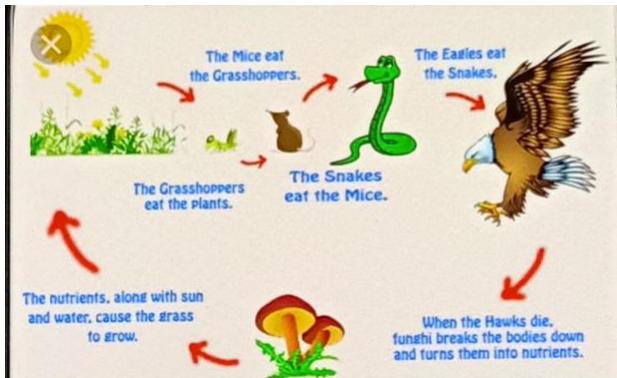
Time : 40 minutes

Worksheet --22

GOOD AFTERNOON CLASS

Today we will read about the interdependence of plants and animals. As plants are producers, all other animals depend directly or indirectly on plants for their food. Apart from this

both plants and animals depend on each other for various things.



1. Food and Oxygen---- Plants depend on sunlight, water and carbon dioxide for the process of photosynthesis. During this process, food is produced and oxygen is released in the atmosphere. The food produced is stored in the different parts of the plants, for eg. Leaves (spinach), roots (carrot), stem (potato). This food stored in different parts of the plant is used by both animals and human beings. Apart from this, the oxygen released during photosynthesis is taken by human beings and animals for breathing and respiration.

2. Shelter---- Apart from food and oxygen, plants also provide shelter to animals. For eg. many birds build their nests on

trees; fish in the rivers or oceans build their nests and lay eggs on a variety of plants, etc.

3. Pollination and Seed Dispersal----Plants depend on animals for many things. For eg.

, insects, birds and other animals help plants in pollination and seed dispersal. Both pollination and seed dispersal are crucial for the growth and survival of the plants. Animals and human beings also breathe out carbon dioxide which is used by the plants to make their food during photosynthesis.

4. Other Benefits---- Earthworms dig into the soil in search of food and feed on dead plant material. The digging by earthworms loosens the soil and makes it airy. Plants grow well in airy soil.

Apart from this, animal dung is also very beneficial for the plants. It acts as manure for plants and helps them to grow well.

Thus we can see that both plants and animals depend on each other

FOOD CHAIN

A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food is called the food chain. A typical food chain always starts with producers, i.e., plants are the first level of the food chain.

Plants get eaten by herbivores, so herbivores form the second level of the food chain. They are called the primary consumers.

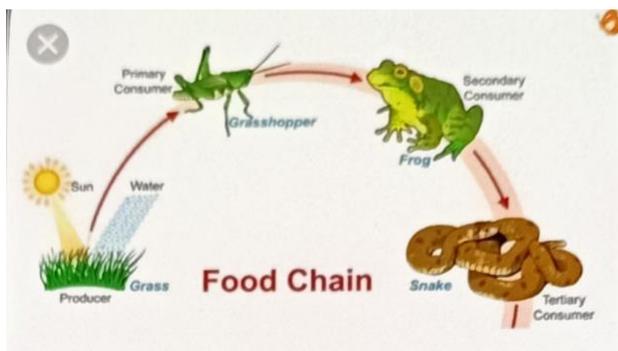
The third level of the food chain consists of carnivores. Carnivores eat herbivores, hence they are called the secondary consumers.

When primary and secondary consumers die, they are sometimes eaten by scavengers, thus the scavengers are called the fourth level of the food chain.

Decomposers act on the leftovers of the dead bodies of animals and plants and release nutrients in the soil. These nutrients released in the soil are again used by the plants. Thus, the food chain starts all over again.

Let's understand about the food chain with the help of an example

The grass prepares its food through photosynthesis and forms the first level of the food chain. The grasshopper eats the grass and forms the second level of the food chain. The grasshopper gets eaten by the frog and thus forms the third level of the food chain. A snake eats the frog and forms the fourth level of the food chain. When the snake dies, the decomposers act on the dead remains of the snake and release the nutrients in the soil.



ASSIGNMENT

a. Fill in the blanks

i. help the plants by airing the soil.

ii. A lion is present at the level of food chain.

iii. Carnivores are secondary.....

iv. Plants are the of all food chains.