

Book Exercise **Interdependence in Nature** Date: 8.3.22

**A.Tick the correct answer**

1.. All plants and animals breathe this out \_\_\_\_

a)Oxygen b)carbon dioxide c)dust d)sunlight

2. Roots of plants absorb this from the soil \_\_\_\_\_

a)**Minerals** b)sugar c)milk d)none of these

3. This is a living element of the environment \_\_\_\_\_

a)sunlight b)soil c)**Paddy plant**  d)ionosphere

4. Plants depend on animals for this\_\_\_\_\_

a)food b)shelter c)warmth d)**seed dispersal**

5. Herbivores get their food from these\_

a) other herbivores b)carnivorous

c)green plants d)decomposes

**B.Fill in the blanks**

1. Things around us that affect life on the earth make up the **environment**.

2. All food chains start with **green plants.**

3. All plants and animals need warmth to **live** and **grow.**

4. Plants take in **carbon dioxide** and give out **oxygen** during photosynthesis

**C. Circle the odd one out**

1.Soil, water, **bacteria**, rocks, sunlight

2. Plants, decomposers, **air**, animals

3. Bacteria, **oxygen**, fungi, birds

4. Rivers, oceans, lakes, **soil**

5. Oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapour, **soil**

**D.Write short answers**

1. How is water useful to plants?

Ans: The roots of plants can observe minerals only when the minerals are dissolved in water in the soil .

2. Why are green plants called producers?

Ans: Green plants produce their own food by photosynthesis. Therefore, they are called producers

3. How do bacteria and fungi help in making the soil fertile?

Ans: Some bacteria and fungi help in the decaying of dead plants and animals. In this process , minerals present in the dead and waste material get mixed in the soil. These materials are absorbed by plants and are used for various life processes.

**E. Answer these questions**

1. What do you understand by interdependence in nature? Explain with an example.

Ans: Living and non-living things in the environment depends on each other for their survival. Living things require non-living things such as air , water, soil, sunlight and warmth. Living things also depend on each other. This is called interdependence in nature. For example, animals depend on plants for food, shelter and oxygen, whereas plants depend on animals for reproduction and disposal of seed and carbon dioxide.

 2. What are herbivores and carnivores? How do they form food chain?

Ans: Animals that eat only grass and other parts of plants are called herbivorous. Animals that eat other animals are called carnivorous.

Green plants produce their own food by photosynthesis. Herbivorous eat or consume grass and parts of green plants. Herbivores are eaten up by carnivorous. Some carnivorous, in turn, or eaten by other carnivorous. This form different food chain in nature. All food chains begin from green plants.

3. Explain how plants and animals depend on each other.

Ans: Animals depend on plants for

Food all animals, directly or indirectly, depend on green plants for their food.

Water in deserts, it is very hard to find water. Some animals that live in deserts get their water by eating plants.

Shelter some animals such as squirrel, Gibbons, monkeys and birds make their home on trees.

Oxygen plants give out oxygen during the process of photosynthesis. Animals use oxygen for breathing.

Plants depend on animals for

Reproduction and dispersal of seed insects such as honey bees and butterflies and many birds visit flowers to collect nectar. While doing so, they carry Poland from one floor to another thus helping plants to make seats. Animals also help in the dispersal of seed

Carbon dioxide animals breathe out carbon dioxide. Plans use carbon dioxide to make food

Fertility of soil animals such as earthworms comrades and mole turned the soil and make it airy and add their waste to the soil. Some bacteria and fungi help in the decking of dead plants and animals. In this process minerals present in the dead and waste material get mixed in the soil. These minerals are absorbed by plants and used for various life processes.

4. Explain how plants and animals are dependent on soil.

Ans: Soil is home to many animals. Many insects, such as earthworms, moles, snails, centipede and millipede And microorganisms such as bacteria live in the soil. Rats and rabbits make burrows in the soil and use them has houses.

Plants need soil to grow. Roots of plants absorb minerals and water from the soil. The soil holds plants and trees in their place and provides them a place to grow.

5. What do you understand by the term ‘balance in nature’? Explain with an example.

Ans: All living and non-living things are important parts of nature. Their interdependence maintains a delicate balance in nature in many ways. Let us consider the example of deforestation. Deforestation disturb the balance in nature in many ways. Plans observe carbon dioxide and release oxygen during photosynthesis. Thus, plans help in adding oxygen to the air and reduce the amount of extra carbon dioxide in the air. This ensure a balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the air. Cutting down trees increase a amount of carbon dioxide in the air. This results in an increase in greenhouse gases and causes global warming.

Deforestation can also reduce the amount of oxygen in air, this affecting the life of animals on the earth.

* Complete the think and answer in your own words