

**CHAPTER – I SOURCES OF FOOD**

C. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Name the sources from where we get the ingredients used in food.

Ans: Ingredients used in food come from various sources, and the origin depends on the specific ingredient. Here are some common sources for different types of food ingredients:

Plants:

Fruits and Vegetables: Grown on farms or orchards.

Grains: Wheat, rice, oats, etc., are cultivated in fields.

Animals:

Meat: From animals raised for consumption, such as cows, pigs, chickens, and fish.

Dairy: Milk, cheese, and other dairy products come from cows, goats, and sheep.

Eggs: Laid by chickens and other birds.

Fish and Seafood:

Caught from oceans, seas, rivers, or fish farms.

3. Name three plants and their parts that we eat.

Ans: Here are three plants and their edible parts:

Carrot (Daucus carota):

Edible Part: Root

Carrots are known for their orange roots, which are rich in beta-carotene and other nutrients.

Broccoli (Brassica oleracea var. italica):

Edible Part: Flowering Head and Stalks

Broccoli is a cruciferous vegetable, and the florets (flowering heads) and tender stalks are commonly consumed.

Apple (Malus domestica):

Edible Part: Fruit

The edible part of an apple is the fruit, which comes in various varieties and is eaten fresh or used in various culinary applications.

4. In what way is a scavenger useful to the environment?

Ans: Scavengers help clean up the environment by feeding on and decomposing dead animals and plants. They play a key role in breaking down organic matter, recycling nutrients, and preventing the accumulation of carcasses. Scavengers play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and are highly beneficial to the environment in several ways:

waste removal, Energy flow and nutrient cycle, Disease control, Ecosystem health.

D. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. How is honey made?

Ans: Honey is a natural sweet substance produced by honeybees from the nectar of flowers. The process of honey production involves several steps, from foraging for nectar to the final storage of honey in the hive.

Worker honeybees visit flowers to collect nectar, a sugary liquid produced by the glands of flowering plants. Bees use their proboscis (a long, tube-like tongue) to suck the nectar from the flowers.

Worker bees inside the hive continue the process of breaking down the nectar with enzymes.

The processed nectar, now transformed into honey, is placed into hexagonal wax cells within the honeycomb.

3. What are the functions of food?

Ans: Food has three main functions:

\* It provides energy for various activities of the body.

\* It helps the body to grow and replace worn-out cells.

\* It protects the body from various diseases and keeps it fit and healthy.

4. What is a food chain? Explain with an example.

Ans: Refer pg.no. 08.