

Answer: saturated solution is the solution that cannot dissolve anymore solute.

To make saturated salt solution add salt to water until it will not be dissolved.

9. How can the solubility of a substance be increased?

Answer:

- (a) *By stirring*
- (b) *By making solute into powder*
- (c) *By boiling*

FA-1

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The plant eaters are also called _____.
2. Radish is the _____ part of a plant
3. Paneer is made by the _____ of milk.
4. _____ feed on dead things.
5. _____ present in milk turn it into curd.

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

6. Why do we need food?
7. What are the characteristics of carnivores?
8. Why do we call bear as a omnivore?
9. What is the use of pasteurization?
10. What are dairy products? List them.

REVISION

1. Why milk is called a complete food?
2. An omnivore has different kinds of teeth. Give reasons.
3. A tiger is a carnivore. Support your answers giving reasons.
4. Decomposers help in the recycling of nutrients. How?
5. Can we use a filter paper to separate salt and water from salt solution? Why or why not?
6. Sedimentation can be used for separating sand and water. Why?
7. How are evaporation and condensation different?

CHAPTER 2- COMPONENTS OF FOOD

FIND THE ANSWERS

1. Name the different components of food.

Answer: Carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, fibres

Answer: The movement of plants in response to stimuli is called tropism. Shoot of a plant grows towards light & roots grow towards water.

4. What do you understand by the term 'respiration'?

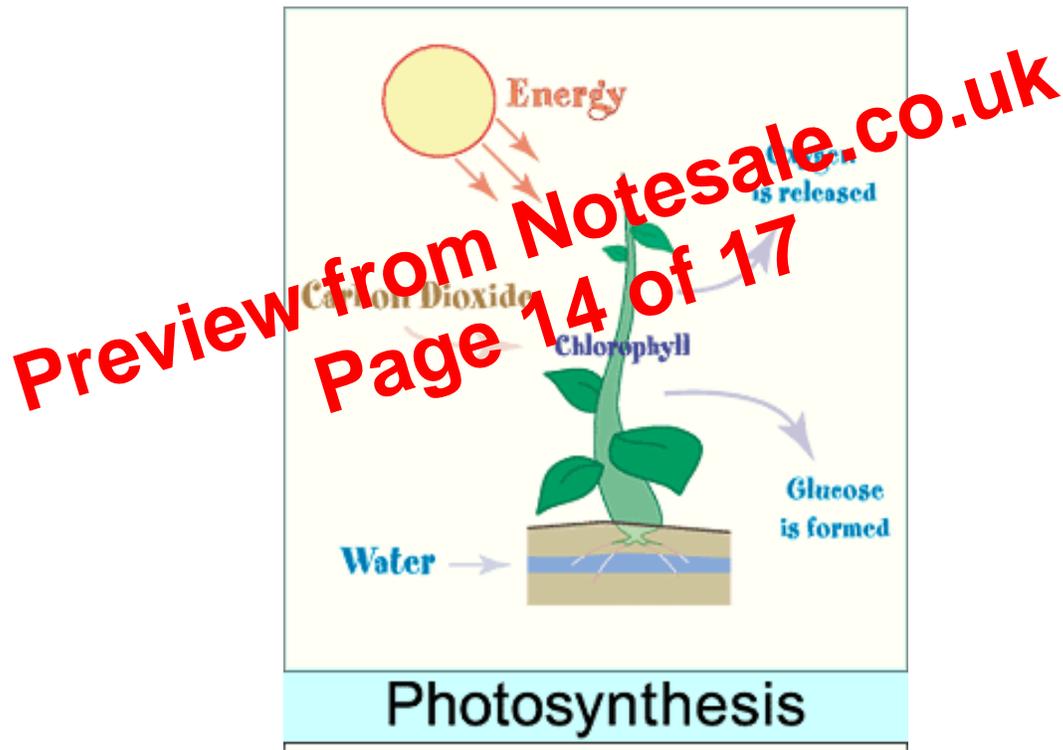
Answer: Respiration is the process of releasing energy from the stored food.

5. Define environment. What are the different components of our environment?

Answer: All that surrounds living things & affects their growth & development is called environment. Different components of our environment are;

- a. Biotic components (living things)
 - b. Abiotic components (non-living things)
6. Define photosynthesis. Give a diagrammatic explanation.

Answer: The process by which green plants make their own food using CO_2 & water in the presence of sunlight & chlorophyll is called photosynthesis.



7. What is recycling of nutrients? How does it take place in nature?

Answer: The movement of nutrients between soil & living things is known as recycling of nutrients.

The nutrients released from dead bodies by the action of scavengers & decomposers get mixed with the soil & are again absorbed by plants.

8. How are scavengers & decomposers important for the environment?

Answer:

- a. They keep the environment clean by removing the dead bodies of plants & animals.