

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY – 7.

CLASS : IV

EVS - QUESTION BANK

DATE: 25.05.2020

NAME: _____

DAY: MONDAY

Lesson - 1

PLANTS AND THEIR FOOD

I Name the following:

1. The gas given out by plants when they make their food.
2. The simple sugar that plants make as food.
3. The main thick vein found in the central part of a leaf.
4. What the leaves of a cactus are modified into
5. A fungus

Answers

- Oxygen**
- Glucose**
- Midrib**
- Thorns**
- Mushroom**

II Answer the following:

1. What does “photosynthesis” mean?

Ans: Photo means light and synthesis means putting things together. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use the energy from sunlight to put together water and carbon dioxide to make food.

2. What are the different functions of the stomata?

Ans: Leaves breathe through stomata. Stomata help the plant to absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen during photosynthesis. The excess water in a leaf evaporates as water vapour through the stomata.

3. What are the different ways in which plants use the food made during photosynthesis?

Ans: Plants use their food

- For energy and growth
- To produce flowers, fruits and leaves.
- To build new cells necessary for growth.
- Extra food is converted into starch and stored in different parts of the plant for later use.

4. Why is a cactus leaf modified? How does it make its own food?

Ans: The Cactus grows in deserts which are hot and dry. Its leaves are modified into thorns to prevent excess water from being lost. It makes its food in its fleshy green stems.

5. What activities of humans can upset the balance in nature?

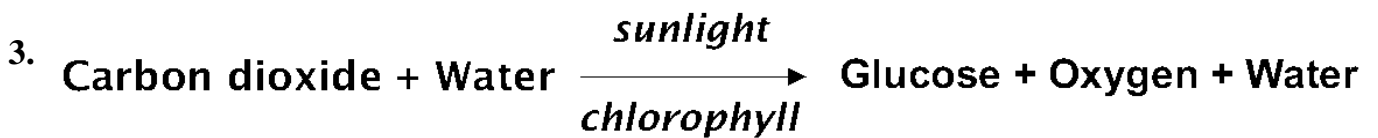
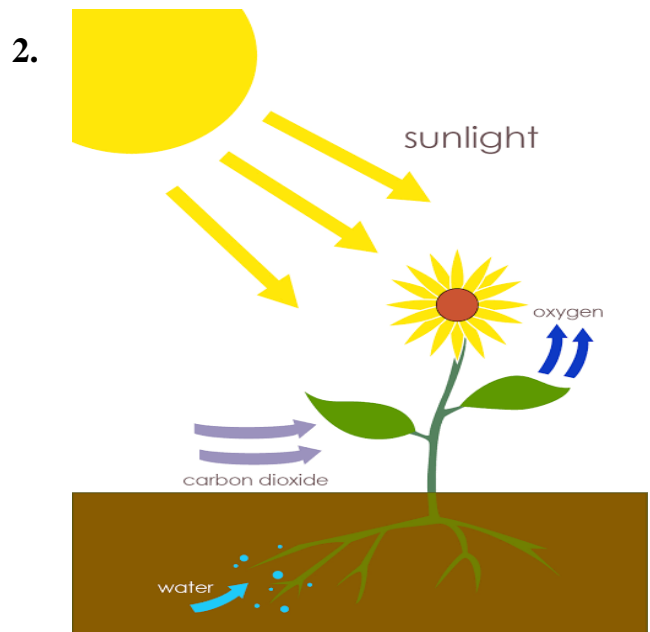
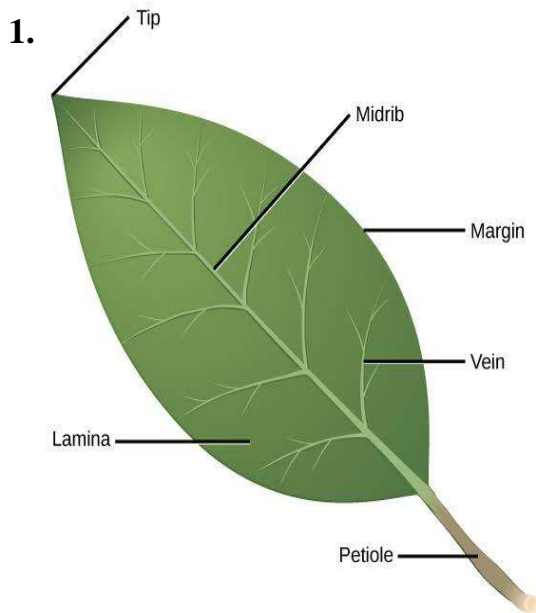
Ans: Hunting can reduce the number of animals. Cutting down trees for wood can reduce the number of plants as well as animals. These human activities can upset the balance in nature.

III Answer in detail:

1. Explain how you will show that plants need chlorophyll to make food.

Ans: Pluck a leaf from a plant that has green and white leaves. Draw its outline on a piece of paper and mark the areas that are white. Boil the leaf in water first, then in alcohol and wash it under running water. Place this leaf in a glass dish and add few drops of iodine solution to it. The parts of the leaf that were green turn blue – black showing the presence of starch, which is the product of photosynthesis. The white parts do not turn blue – black. This shows that leaves need chlorophyll to make food.

IV Draw the following:



V Additional Questions with their answers:

1. What is chlorophyll and why it is essential?

Ans: Chlorophyll is the green pigment present in the leaves. Chlorophyll is essential for the plant to prepare its own food.

2. Why are leaves called as food factories of the plant?

Ans: Leaves prepare their own food with the help of water and carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight. Hence leaves are called as the food factories of the plant.

3. What are the functions of the two types of tubes present in the main vein of a leaf?

Ans: One type of tube in the main vein of a leaf carries water and minerals to the different parts of the leaf. The other type carries food prepared in the leaf to the different parts of the plant.

4. Name few unusual plants.

Ans: Cacti - Make food in the fleshy green stems.
Croton - Reddish leaves having chlorophyll.
Fungi - Depend on living or dead plants and animals.

5. What are fungi? How do fungi get food?

Ans: Fungi are plants that do not have chlorophyll. So they cannot make their own food. They depend on other living things or dead plants and animals for food. Eg: Mushroom.

6. What are the two main things for which animals and human beings depend on plants?

Ans: Animals and human beings depend on plants for oxygen and food.

7. What would happen if there were a sudden increase in the number of animals?

Ans: They would not have enough food and oxygen for their survival.

8. How do animals and plants depend on each other?

Ans: Animals and plants depend on each other in different ways;

* Human beings and animals eat plants as food.

* Plants give us oxygen to live.

* Human beings and animals breathe out carbon dioxide, for the plants to prepare food.

9. Write a short note on VAN MAHOTSAV.

Ans: Van Mahotsav is a forest festival to encourage people to plant more trees and protect them. People also are taught that cutting down trees is harmful for all of us.

10. What value do you learn from the lesson?

Ans: Leaves are the food factories of the plant, so do not pluck them.

Do not harm any part of the plant.

Maintain proper balance in nature to have good life.

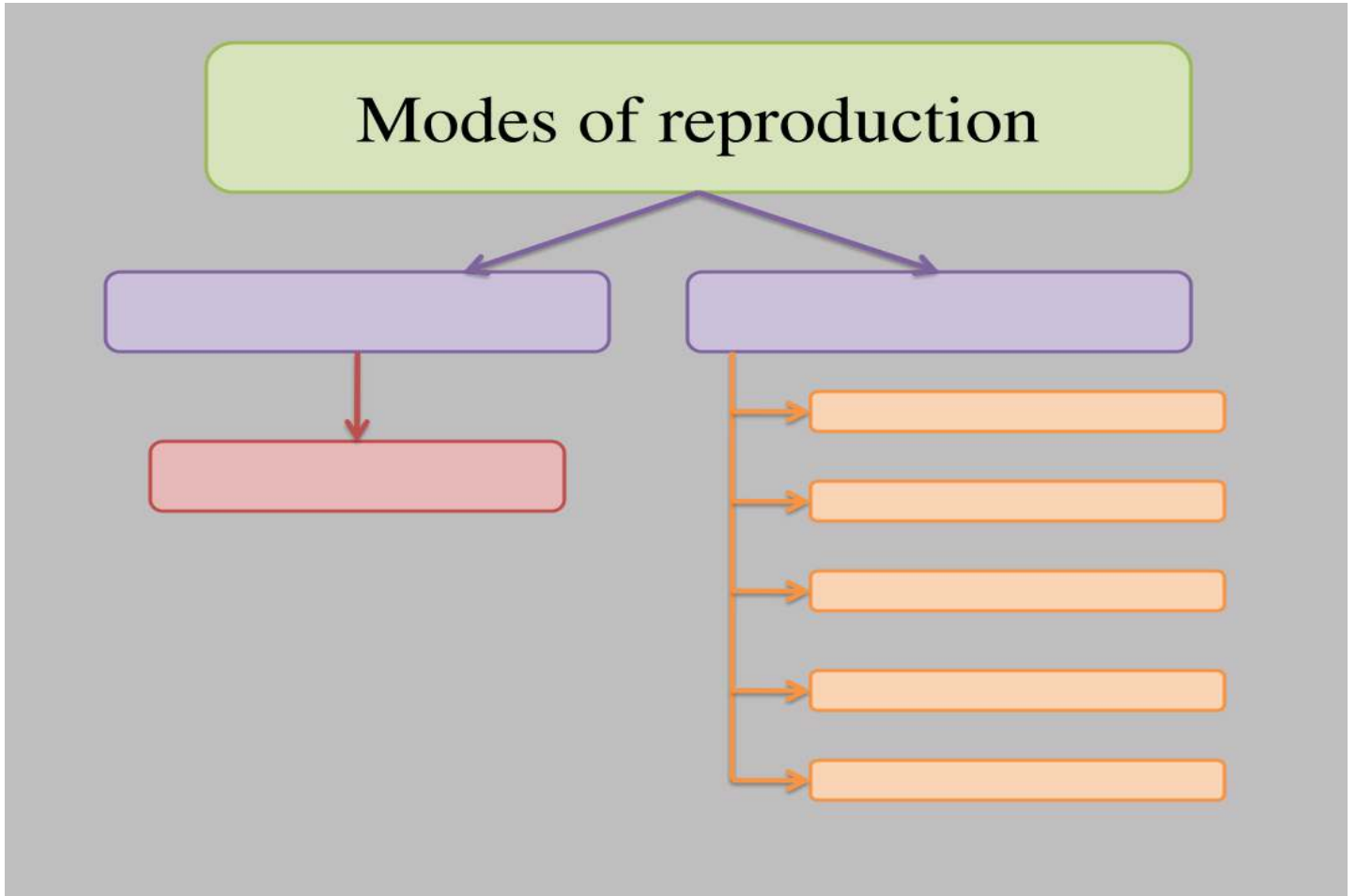
Have a small garden in your home and maintain it properly. Observe the growth of the plants.

Donating saplings is a good gift to your friends.

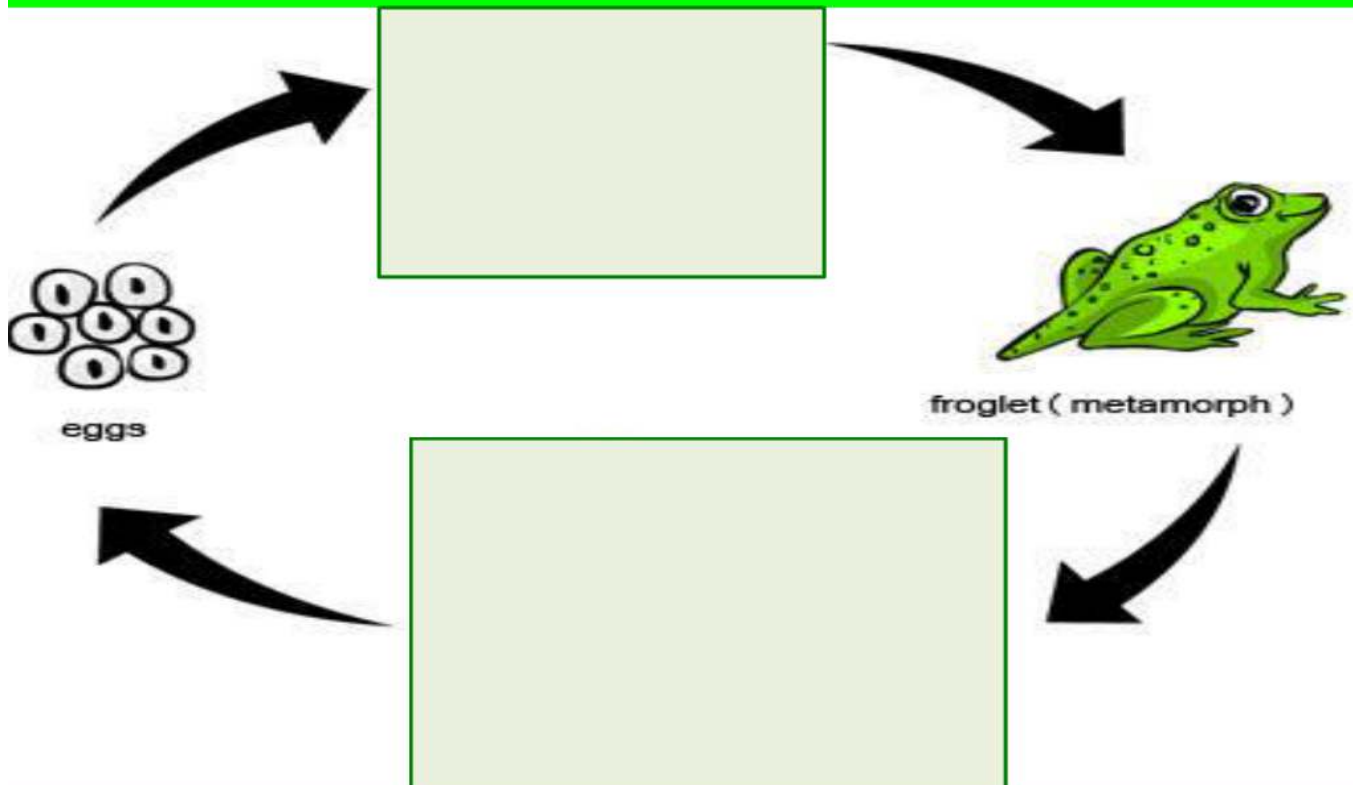
LESSON - 2

ANIMALS AND THEIR FOOD

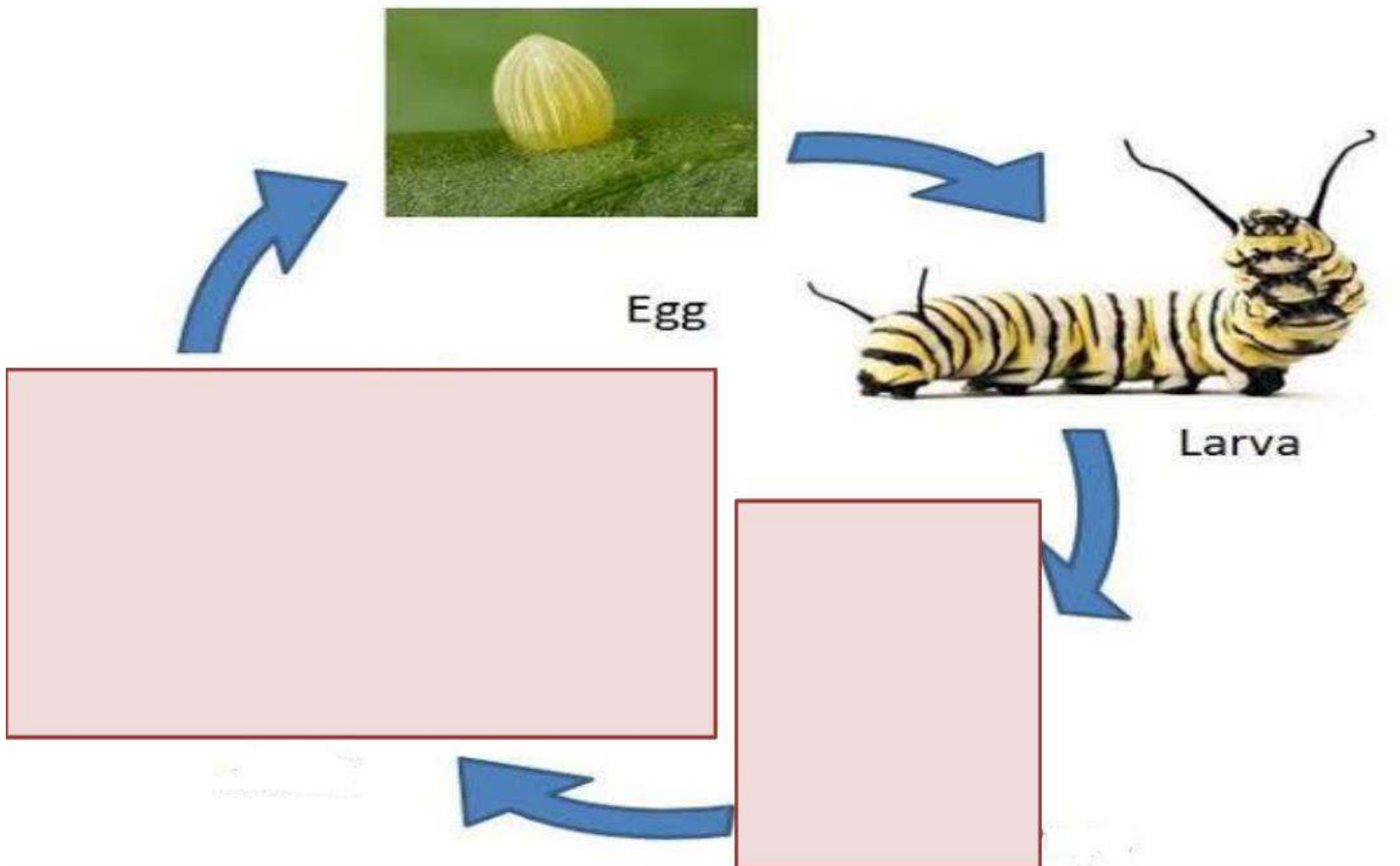
Complete the following:



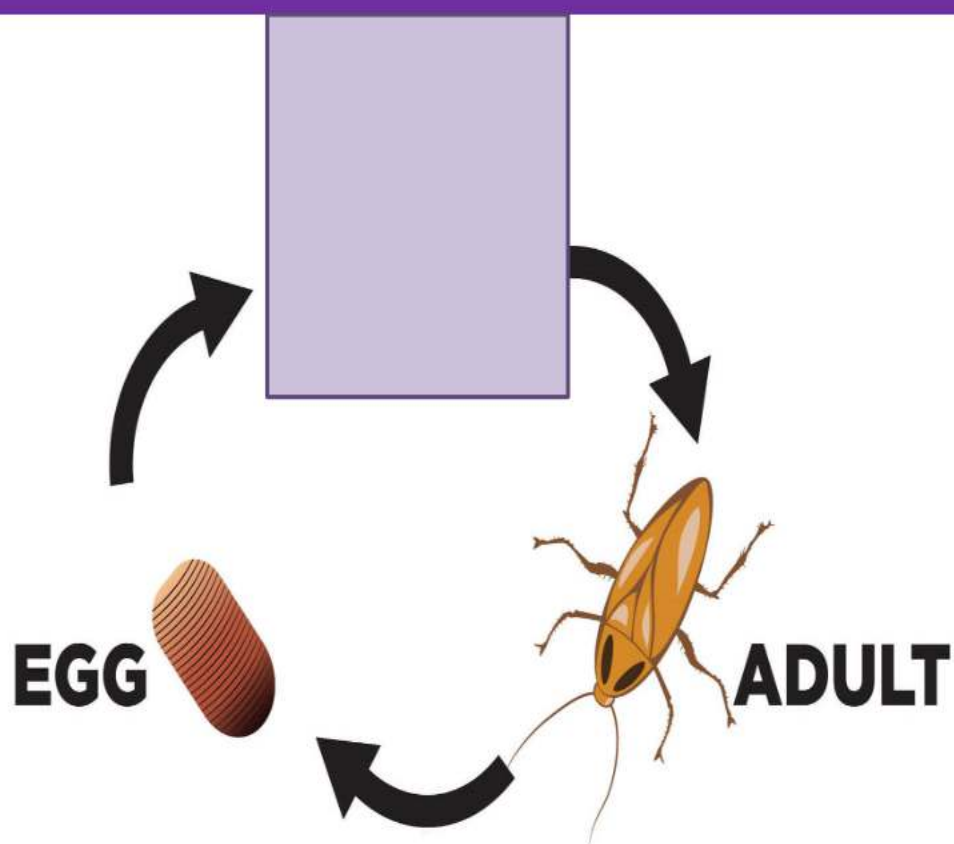
Life cycle of frog



Life cycle of butterfly



Life cycle of cockroach



SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL – TRICHY – 07

CLASS: IV

EVS QUESTION BANK

DATE:

NAME:

DAY:

LESSON – 2: ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG ONES

I. Write short answers for the following questions:

1. What are mammals?

Ans: Animals that give birth to young ones are called mammals.

2. What is meant by incubation?

Ans: The mother or father bird sits on the eggs to keep them warm. This is called incubation.

3. Why do fish lay thousands of eggs?

Ans: Most of the eggs and young ones of fish are eaten by bigger fish. They lay thousands of eggs so that at least a few survive.

4. Name the four stages in the life cycle of a frog.

Ans: The four stages in the life-cycle of a frog are egg, tadpole, young frog and adult frog.

5. How are tadpoles different from frogs?

Ans: Tadpoles look like fish and can live only in water. They have a tail and four tiny legs. They then become young frogs with longer legs and shorter tails. Finally, they mature into adult frogs which have no tails. Fully grown frogs have lungs which help them live on land.

II. Answer the questions:

1. How are mammals different from other animals?

Ans: Mammals give birth to young ones. They have their hair on their bodies. Female mammals produce milk and feed their young ones with their milk. Other animals lay eggs from which their young ones hatch out. Their females do not produce milk.

2. How are reptile eggs different from birds eggs?

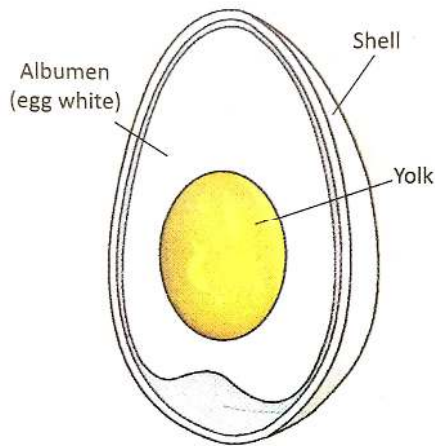
Ans: The shells of reptile eggs are leathery and do not break easily. They are warmed by the Sun. Birds' eggs have a hard shell. The parent birds have to sit on them to warm them.

3. All insects have four stages in their life cycle. Is this statement true? Justify your answer.

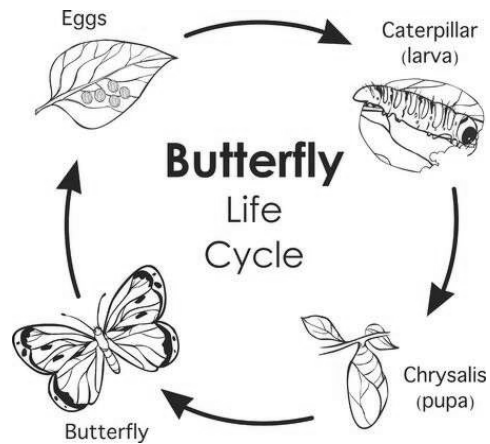
Ans: No, the statement is not true. Butterflies and houseflies have four stages but cockroaches have only three stages in their life-cycle.

III. Draw the following:

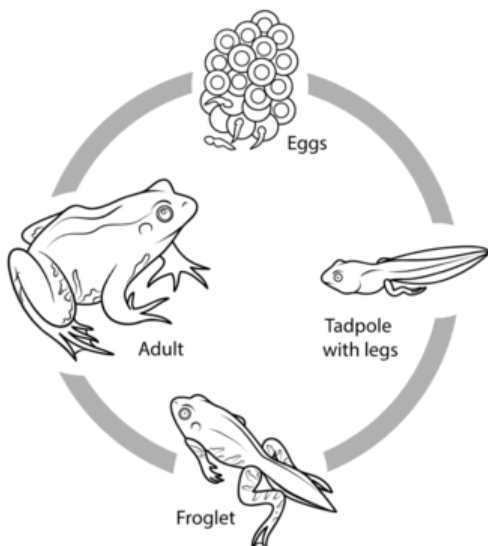
1. Parts of an Egg



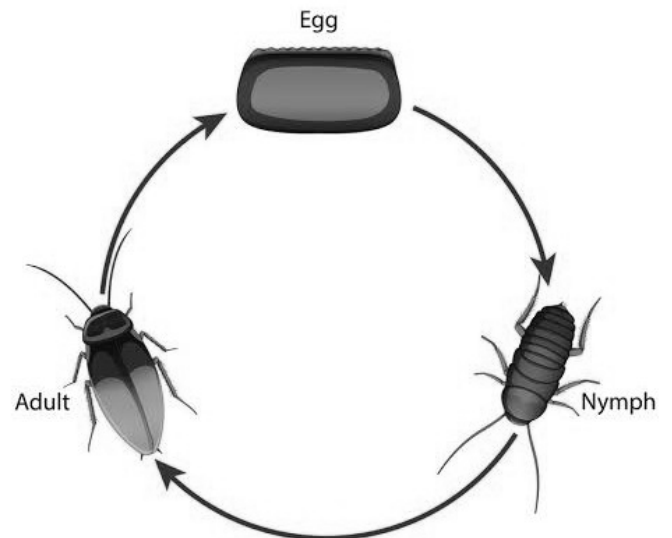
2. Life cycle of Butterfly



3. Life cycle of Frog



4. Life cycle of Cockroach



IV. Additional questions:

(a) Why do living things reproduce?

Ans: All living things have a life span. After their life span is over, living things die. Living things need to produce young ones of their own kind for life to go on.

(b) What are marsupials?

Ans: Marsupials are mammals that carry their young ones in a pouch in their body.

(c) Write a short note on birds' eggs.

Ans: Birds' eggs have a hard shell to protect the young ones inside. The white jelly-like liquid inside the shell is called albumen. The thick yellow substance inside is the yolk. The embryo or the unborn young one is inside the yolk. The embryo feeds on the yolk as it grows. The albumen protects the embryo and the yolk. There is an air sac inside the egg that contains air for the young one to breathe.

(d) What are amphibians?

Ans: Amphibians are animals that can live both in water and on land.

(e) Describe the stages in the life-cycle of a frog.

Ans: The eggs of frogs are laid in water. The young ones that hatch out of these eggs are called tadpoles. They look like fish and can live only in water. Tadpoles have a tail and develop four tiny legs. They then become young frogs with longer legs and shorter tails. Finally, they mature into adult frogs, which have no tails. Fully grown frogs have lungs which help them live on land.

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY – 7.

CLASS : IV

EVS ACTIVITY – 3

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

DAY: _____

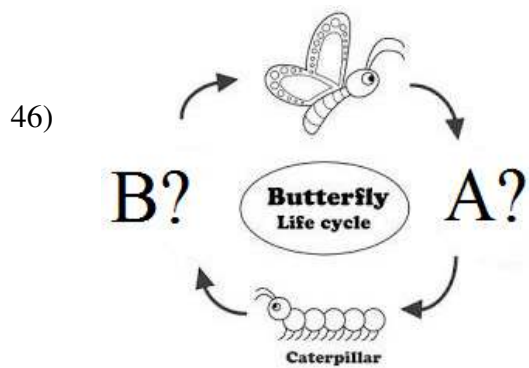
Revision Worksheet – Chapters 1 & 2

I Choose the correct answer:

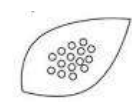
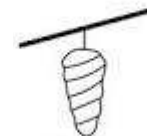

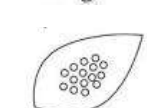
1. The green pigment present in green plants is _____.
a) Chlorine b) Chlorophyll c) Chloroethane
2. Chlorophyll absorbs _____ from the surroundings.
a) Water b) Sunlight c) Carbon dioxide
3. The food prepared by plants is stored in plants as _____.
a) Glucose b) Sucrose c) Starch
4. The tiny pores through which leaves absorb carbon dioxide are called _____.
a) Stomata b) Glaucoma c) Glands
5. The program that helps to promote planting trees is _____.
a) Van Mahotsav b) Brahmotsav c) Sanctuary Mahotsav
6. During _____, leaves trap Sun's energy to prepare food.
a) Photosynthesis b) Chlorophyll c) Both a & b
7. Plants store extra food prepared by them in their roots, _____ and _____.
a) stems b) leaves c) stems and leaves
8. All living things get _____ from the food they eat.
a) air b) energy c) water
9. When we eat food, the energy from the _____ is transferred to us.
a) Sun b) Moon c) Stars
10. _____ are living things that depend on other living or decaying matter for food.
a) Virus b) Fungi c) Bacteria
11. The _____ of the plant absorb water from the soil.
a) branches b) roots c) leaves
12. Stomata are tiny _____ on the undersurface of leaves.
a) thorns b) veins c) pores
13. _____ do not have chlorophyll.
a) Cacti b) Fungi c) Crotons

14. Energy is passed on from the _____ to the plants.
 a) animals b) humans c) Sun
15. Animals and humans need _____ to live.
 a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Carbon dioxide
16. Excess food stored in roots, stem and leaves as _____.
 a) simple sugar b) glucose c) starch
17. The main vein has _____ type of tubes.
 a) five b) three c) two
18. Plants absorb _____ from the air.
 a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorophyll.
19. Potato is an example for _____.
 a) root b) stem c) underground stem
20. _____ are the food factories of a plant.
 a) Green leaves b) Green stems c) Both a & b
21. _____ is given out by plants while making food.
 a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen
22. _____ is the simple sugar made by plants.
 a) Glucose b) Starch c) Sucrose
23. The main thick vein found in the central part of a leaf is _____.
 a) lamina b) vein c) midrib
24. Leaves of a cactus are modified into _____.
 a) veins b) thorns c) both a & b
25. _____ is a fungus.
 a) Cacti b) Mushroom c) Croton
26. _____ is the process of producing young ones.
 a) Reproduction b) Life span c) Hatching
27. _____ are the mammals that carries its underdeveloped young ones in a pouch.
 a) Tadpoles b) Marsupials c) Embryo
28. _____ is the white jelly-like liquid inside an egg.
 a) Embryo b) Albumen c) Yolk
29. The young ones of a cockroach is _____.
 a) nymphs b) caterpillar c) tadpole

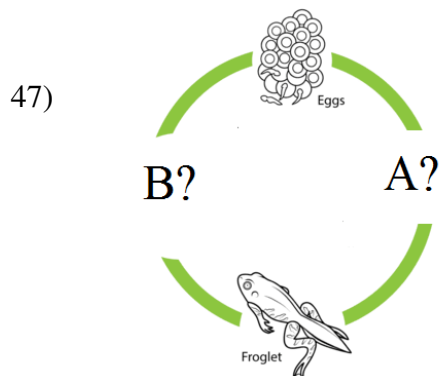
30. _____ is the process of shedding old skin.
 a) Cocoon b) Pupa c) Moul
31. Which mammals live in water?
 a) whales and dolphins b) dolphins and shark c) frogs and turtles
32. The embryo in an egg can breathe because of the _____.
 a) air sac b) yolk c) albumen
33. The young of these animals find their food as soon as they are born
 a) mammals b) reptiles c) birds
34. Turtle lays eggs with shells
 a) hard b) soft c) leathery
35. The young of a housefly is called a
 a) nymphs b) caterpillar c) maggot
36. _____ are the only mammals that can fly.
 a) Dogs b) Bats c) Cats
37. The mother or father bird sits on the eggs to keep them warm. This is called _____.
 a) hatching b) incubation c) reproduction
38. Eggs of the fish have _____.
 a) shells b) jelly – like substance c) both a & b
39. _____ is the unborn young one.
 a) Larva b) Pupa c) Embryo
- 40) Caterpillar is the young one of a _____.
 a) frog b) butterfly c) cockroach
- 41) _____ is the silky case spun by a caterpillar.
 a) Cocoon b) Pupa c) Larva
- 42) Frogs and fish lay eggs in _____.
 a) land b) water c) land and water
- 43) _____ do not take care of their young ones.
 a) Frogs b) Insects c) Frogs and insects
- 44) Cockroaches have _____ stages in their life-cycle.
 a) five b) three c) two
- 45) The eggs of the reptiles are warmed by _____.
 a) Incubation b) Sun c) Moul






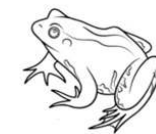
Find A and B.

- a) A -  B - 
- b) A -  B - 

c) None of these



Find A and B.

- a) A -  B - 
- b) A -  B - 

c) Both are correct

48) _____ have hair in their bodies.

- a) Reptiles b) Mammals c) Birds

49) The larvae are _____.

- a) active b) inactive c) both a & b

50) Birds feed their _____ until they are old enough to search for food.

- a) pupa b) nymph c) nestlings

Stay Home

Be Safe

Keep Learning

Get Ready for the assessment