

District Public School & College Depalpur

Subject Science

E – Learning Project

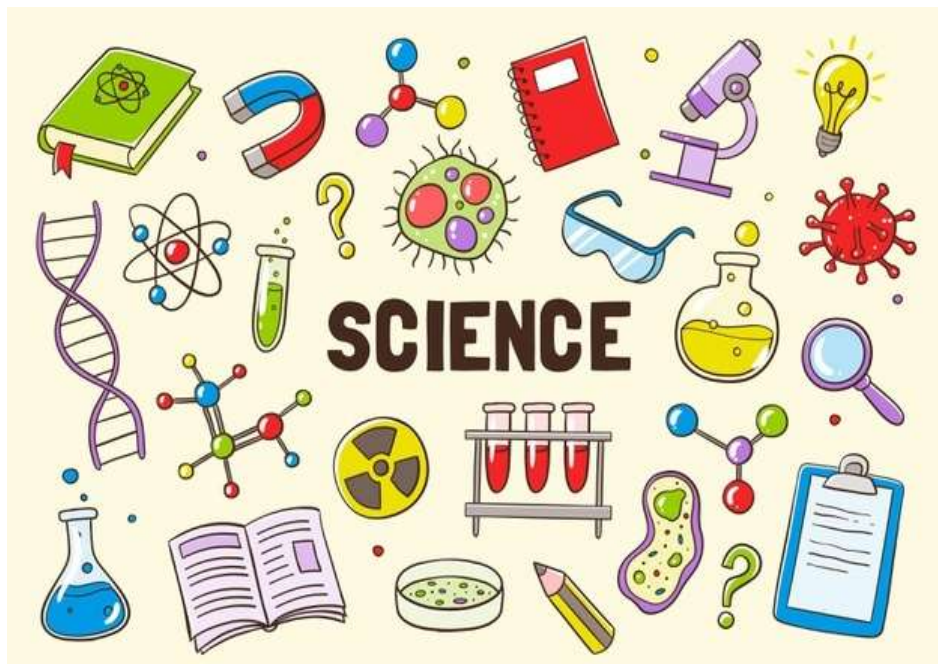
Summer Task with Tutorial Links, Home Assignments, Work sheets and Activities

(Academic Session 2020-21)

Class: Six

Student's Name: _____

Father's Name: _____



Date: 6th July 2020

Day: Monday

Unit 1 Cells tissue, organs

Topic: Organ, Organ system

Book page: 6-8

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: https://youtu.be/2hJVs_hbSyY

Objectives: student will be able to know the organs and organ system

Understanding

Organ:

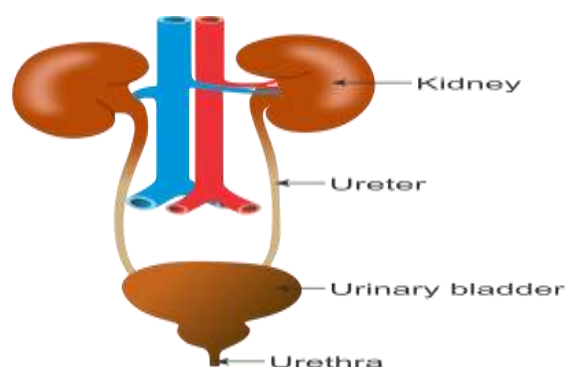
Cells and tissues are organized into larger body parts called organs

Organ system: A group of organs that work together to carry out a certain job or function is called organ system.

Human organ system:

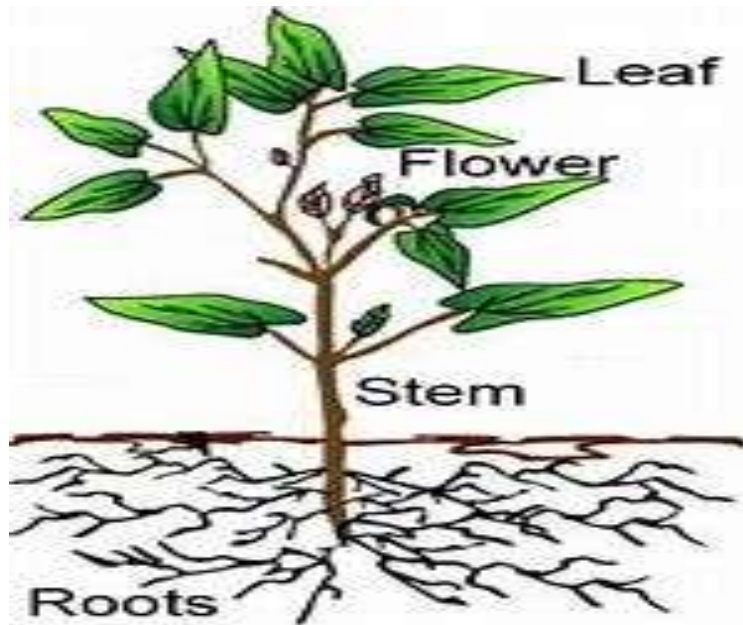
- ❖ Excretory system
- ❖ Circulatory system
- ❖ Digestive System
- ❖ Nervous system

Urinary system: It consists of the kidney, ureter, bladder, and urethra



Plants Organs

- ❖ Flower
- ❖ Stem
- ❖ Leaves
- ❖ Roots



Plants organs	Function
Flowers	Flowers attract insects which carry pollen for pollination
Stem	It carries water and mineral salts
Leaves	Leaves are the organs of photosynthesis
Roots	Roots anchor the plant in the soil Root hairs absorb water and mineral salts from soil

Home Assignment

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/IneGKuV8ljY>

Question 01

Define organs and give two examples?

Answer: Cells and tissues are organized into larger body parts called organs.

Example: kidney, liver.

Answer _____

Write the parts of excretory system?

Answer: Excretory system consists of the kidney, ureter, bladder, and urethra.

Answer: _____

What is organ system?

A group of organs that work together to carry out a certain job or function is called organ system.

Answer: _____

What is function of stem?

Answer: It carries water and mineral salts.

Answer: _____

Write the names of plants organs?

Answer: Flower, Stem, Leaves and root.

Answer:

Activity

Biography of Dr. Abdus Salam



Web link: <https://youtu.be/kwQkiRqolg4>

Abdus Salam was a renowned scientist who belonged to Pakistan. He was the first Pakistani to receive a Nobel Prize in physics. Abdus Salam was born in Jhang, a small town in Pakistan, in 1926. His father was an official in the Department of Education in a poor farming district

Read the above passage and give the answers of the following questions

What is the history of Abdus salam?

Answer: _____

What are the achievements of Abdus salam in field of science?

Answer: _____

Date: 8th July, 2020

Day: Wednesday

Unit 1 Cells tissue, organs

Topic: Light microscope and Electron microscope Book Page: 10

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/hYB00Zq3GGM>

<https://youtu.be/4MPn7PGI8IE>

Objectives: To explain the difference between light microscope and electron microscope



Light microscope:

- A light microscope, also called an optical microscope.
- It is an instrument to observe small objects using visible light and lenses.
- It is a highly used and well-recognized microscope in the scientific community.
- The device can be used to view living or dead samples

Parts of light microscope:

- ✚ Eyepiece lens
- ✚ Tube
- ✚ Objective lens
- ✚ Arm
- ✚ Stage
- ✚ Base

Electron microscope

It is type of microscope that uses a beam of electron

Uses:

- It is used to see the internal parts of the cell specially organelles.

Parameters

- **Resolution** of electron microscope 0.2 nm .**Magnification** 25,0000 times.



Home Assignment

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/xgO3L6NCvCw>

Question#01

Write the difference between light and electron microscope?

Answer:

Light Microscope	Electron Microscope
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ light microscope uses light to illuminate specimens and glass lenses to magnify images❖ light microscope are limited to magnifications of 2000 times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ An electron microscope uses a beam of electrons to illuminate specimens and magnetic lenses to magnify images.❖ Electron microscopes can magnify specimens up to 2 million times.

Answer: _____

Write the parts of microscope?

Answer

- ✚ Eyepiece lens
- ✚ Tube
- ✚ Objective lens
- ✚ Arm
- ✚ Stage
- ✚ Base_

Answer: _____



Unit 01 Cells tissue, organs

Topic: Exercise (Questions /Answers)

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/HVex6443Nr0>

Question 1. A microscope is fitted with a x5 eyepiece and a x20 objective lens. Which answer below shows how much the object will be magnified?

A x 5 B x 20 C x 25 D x 100 E x 520

Answer: D x 100

Answer: _____

Question 2. Which of the following is not a tissue?

A: bone B: nerve C: blood D: stomach E: epithelium

Answer: D stomach (it is an organ)

Answer: _____

Question 3. Why do you usually need to cut a very thin slice of a specimen to look at it under a light microscope?

Answer: So that the material is thin enough for light to be able to pass through it.

Answer: _____

Question 4. Why are cells stained or dyed before being looked at with a light microscope?

Answer: To show up the different parts of the cell, particularly the nucleus and other organelles

Question 5. How many cells are there in a unicellular organism? Name two examples of a unicellular organism.

Answer: one;

Amoeba and chlorella are common unicellular organisms.

Answer: _____

Activity: **Shaukat khanum Hospital**

Web link: <https://youtu.be/wdcSElXw40g>

Shaukat Khanum Hospital is the first cancer hospital in Pakistan. Under the Shaukat Khanum hospital 75% of the patients receive financial support. It has 176 bed and 1,808 staff (80 Surgeons, Consultants and Physicians). It is a successful and big project of cancer hospital and his credit of Imran Khan. Shaukat Khanum Hospitals in Lahore and Pehsawar continue to provide free treatment to over 75% of all patients.

Write the few lines about Shaukat khanum hospital?

Topic: Exercise (Questions /Answers)

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/QDCY3JwMN68>

Question 6. Name three different types of specialized cells. Which part of a cell determines how it will specialize?

Answer: Blood cells, nerve cells, root hair cells, palisade cells and stomata. The nucleus of a cell determines how it will specialize.

Answer:

Question 7.What is the function of the cell membrane?

Answer: The cell membrane controls the movement of materials into and out of the cell.

Answer: _____

Question 8.What is the name of the green-colored

Answer: Chlorophyll.

Answer _____

Question 10 Arrange these body parts in order of their size and level of organization in the body: organ, tissue, cell, organ system.

Answer: Cell, tissue, organ, organ system.

Answer: _____

Question 11. Look at the sequence on page 9 showing the relationship between cells, tissues, organs, and organisms in a plant. Using either labelled drawings, or just words, make up a similar sequence for a human being or some other animal.

Answer: One example of the sequence is:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cell | Red blood cell |
| 2. Tissue | Blood |
| 3. Organ | The heart |
| 4. System | Circulatory system |
| 5. Individual | The human body |

Answer: _____

Assessment

Question#01

Total Marks: 20

Encircle the best option

/5

- Who discover the cell?
 - a) Louis Pasteur
 - c) Aristotle
 - b) Robert hook
 - d) Robert Brown
- _____ is the structural and functional unit of living organisms?
 - a) Cell
 - b) tissues
 - c) organs
 - d) organ systems
- The job of the cell membrane is:
 - Give a plant cell its shape
 - c) control what happen inside the cell
 - Control what substance go into and out of the cell
 - d) stop water entering the cell
- Plant cell wall is made up of _____?
 - a) Cellulose
 - b) chitin
 - c) pectin
 - d) lignin
- Chloroplast used by plant in process of
 - a) Photosynthesis
 - b) respiration
 - c) transpiration
 - d) translocation

Question# 01

Fill in the blanks

/5

- All living organisms made up of tiny units called _____.
- Nucleus contain the substance called _____.
- _____ tissues are found in the brain and spinal cord.
- Supporting tissues are found in _____.

- Epidermal tissues are made of _____.

Question#3

Give the answers of the following question

- **What is the function of cell membrane?** **/1**

○ **What is the composition of epithelial cells?** /2

○ **What is the function of photosynthetic tissues?** /2

○ **What is difference between unicellular and multicellular organisms?** /2

○ **Draw and Label the diagram of plant cell?** /3



Unit 2 Senses and sense organs

Table of contents:

No.	Topic	Learning objectives
1	Stimulus	To define the concept of stimulus
2	Skin	To demonstrate the structure of skin
3	Tongue, nose	To explain the function of tongue and nose To explain the function of tongue and nose
4	Eye	To demonstrate the parts of eye and their functions
5	Ear	To explain the structure and function of ear

Date: 14th July, 2020

Day: Tuesday

Unit 02 Senses and sense organs

Topic: Stimulus, Skin

Book page: 14-15

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Links:

<https://youtu.be/q8KjMBjDZJc>

<https://youtu.be/4VJyJIVYd4>

<https://youtu.be/JMT6Zh6FFOQ>

Objectives: To define the concept of stimulus. To demonstrate the structure of skin.

Stimulus: Anything that induce change in the environment is called stimulus

Examples: Hot object, Cold object

Skin:

- The outer covering of the body is called skin
- Average area of skin in man is about 1.8 square meter
- It protect the muscles, bones, ligament, and internal organs from damage
- In sun light it makes vitamin



Layers of the skin:

Epidermis: The top or outer layer is called epidermis. It is made up of dead, flattened cells

Dermis: The lower layers of skin is called dermis. It contain sweat and oil glands blood vessels. It contain the nerve ending which sensitive to touch, pain, pressure these nerve ending called receptor

Home Assignment

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/H2PxjtXYEEg>

Question#1

What are the two layers of skin?

Answer: Epidermis, dermis

What is stimulus?

Answer: Any detectable change in the environment is called stimulus

Define dermis?

Answer

- The lower layers of skin is called dermis. It contain sweat, oil glands and blood vessels
-

Question# 2

Fill in blanks

- Human skin has nerve endings sensitive to _____, pressure and pain .
- Sensory nerve endings are called _____.
- _____ Layer is made up of dead cells.
- Area of skin in average man is _____.

Unit 2 Senses and sense organs

Topic: Tongue and nose

Book page: 16-17

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/l75-CvPe4A>

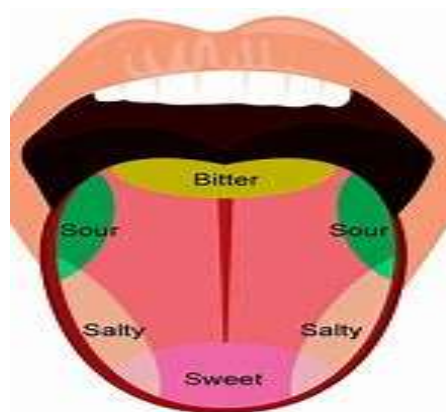
Learning Objectives: To explain the function of tongue and nose

Tongue

- The tongue is an important accessory organ in the digestive system.
- The tongue is used for **crushing food against the hard palate**, during mastication and manipulation of food for softening to swallowing.

Taste buds

- There are four taste buds which are sensitive to four taste (bitter ,sour, salt sweet)



Nose

- The human nose warms, filters and moistens the air drawn in by the lungs
- The external part of the nasal structure protrudes out through a hole between the cheek bones and consists of two nostrils divided by a barrier called the septum.
- The nose help to produce the sensation of smell

Assessment

Question 01 Encircle the best option

The four basic tastes to which your tongue is sensitive are:

- (A) Sweet, sour, salt, and bitter
- (B) Acid, sour, salt, and bitter
- (C) Sweet, sour, salt, and pepper
- (D) Sweet, sour, salt, and creamy

A boy is told to shut his eyes and some food is put on his tongue. He would best be able to guess what it is by using:

- (A) taste only (B) smell only (C) taste and feel (D) taste, smell, and feel

Question 2

What is the function of nose?

Answer:

What is the function of tongue?

Answer:

Date: 18th July, 2020

Day: Saturday

Unit: Senses and Sense Organ

Topic: Eye and eye sight problems

Book page: 18-19

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/rDEaCLZhPKY>

Learning objectives: To demonstrate the parts of eye and their functions

Understanding

Parts of Eye:

Cornea: The clear, round window is called cornea

The lens is elastic its thickness is control by the **Ciliary muscles**

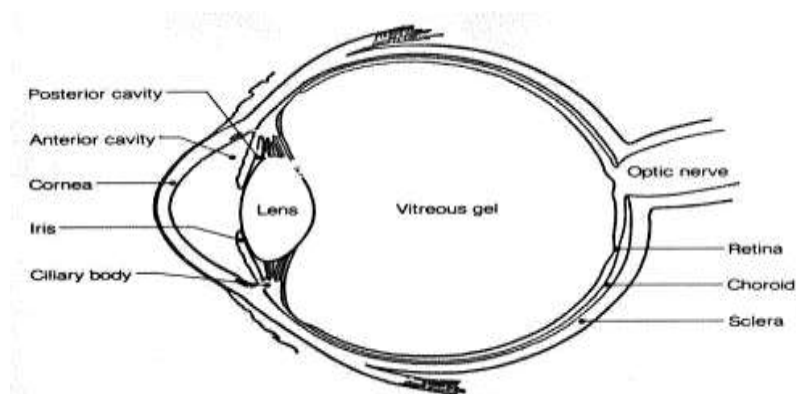
SSIt is used to change the shape of the lens and focus light on the retina

Retina: It is a thin layer of tissues that lines the back of the eye

Iris: Behind the lens is the sheet of muscle called iris it is the colored part of eye

Pupil: In the center of iris there is a round hole called pupil

Optic nerves: A nerve connecting the eye to the brain



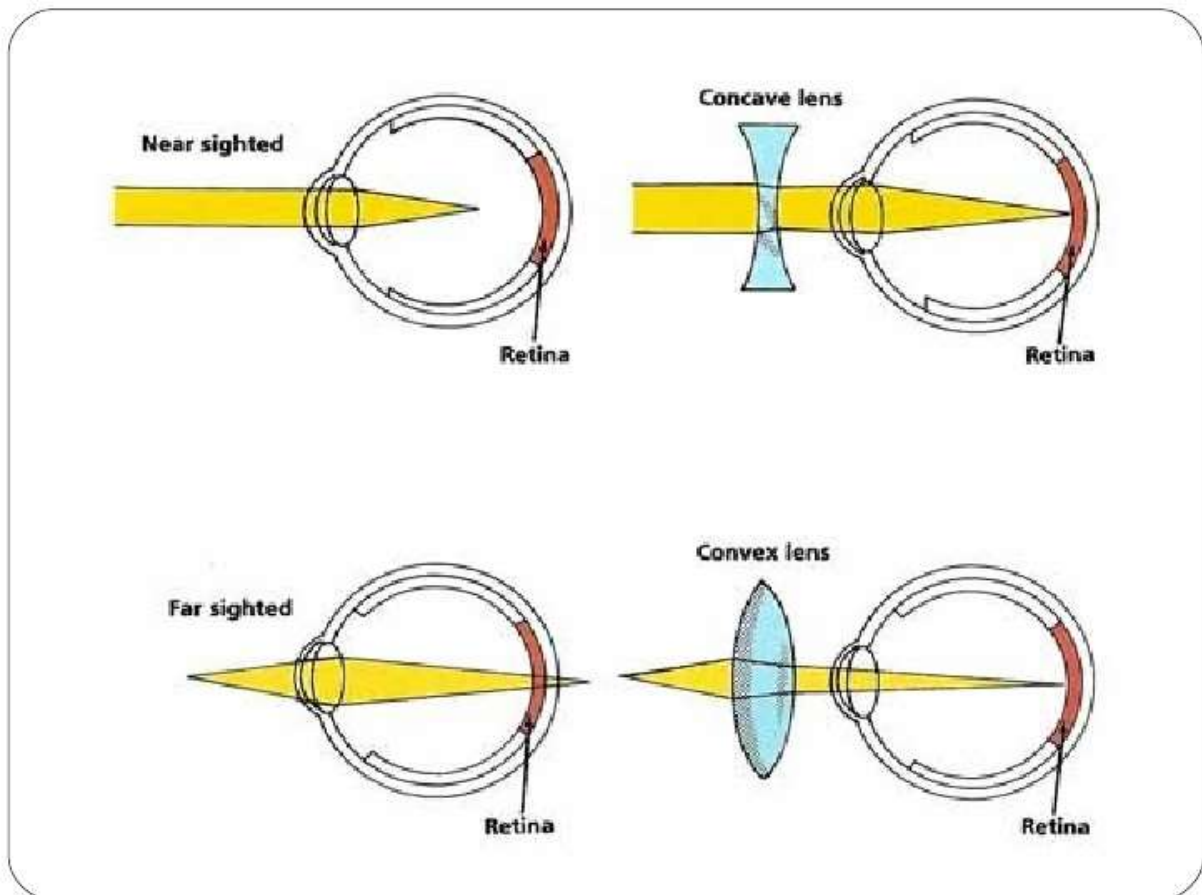
Eye sight problems

Short-sightedness:

1. In short sightedness eye ball becomes long.
2. Image is formed in-front of the retina.
3. It is corrected by wearing diverging or concave lens.

Long sightedness:

1. In long sightedness eye ball becomes short.
2. Image is formed behind the retina.
3. It is corrected by wearing converging or convex lens



Assessment

Total marks: 20

Question 01

Fill in Blanks

/5

In short sightedness the image is formed in _____ of retina.

Long sightedness is correct by _____ lens.

The amount of light entering the eye is controlled by the:

(A) Iris (B) lens (C) cornea (D) retina

The cornea of the eye is the transparent part of the:

(A) iris (B) lens (C) sclerotic (D) retina

Question 2

/10

What is the job or function of the pupil?

Answer:

Which part of the eye carries nerve impulses to the brain?

Answer:

What is the job or function of the ciliary muscles?

Answer:

Name the two types of light-sensitive cells in the retina?

Answer: _____

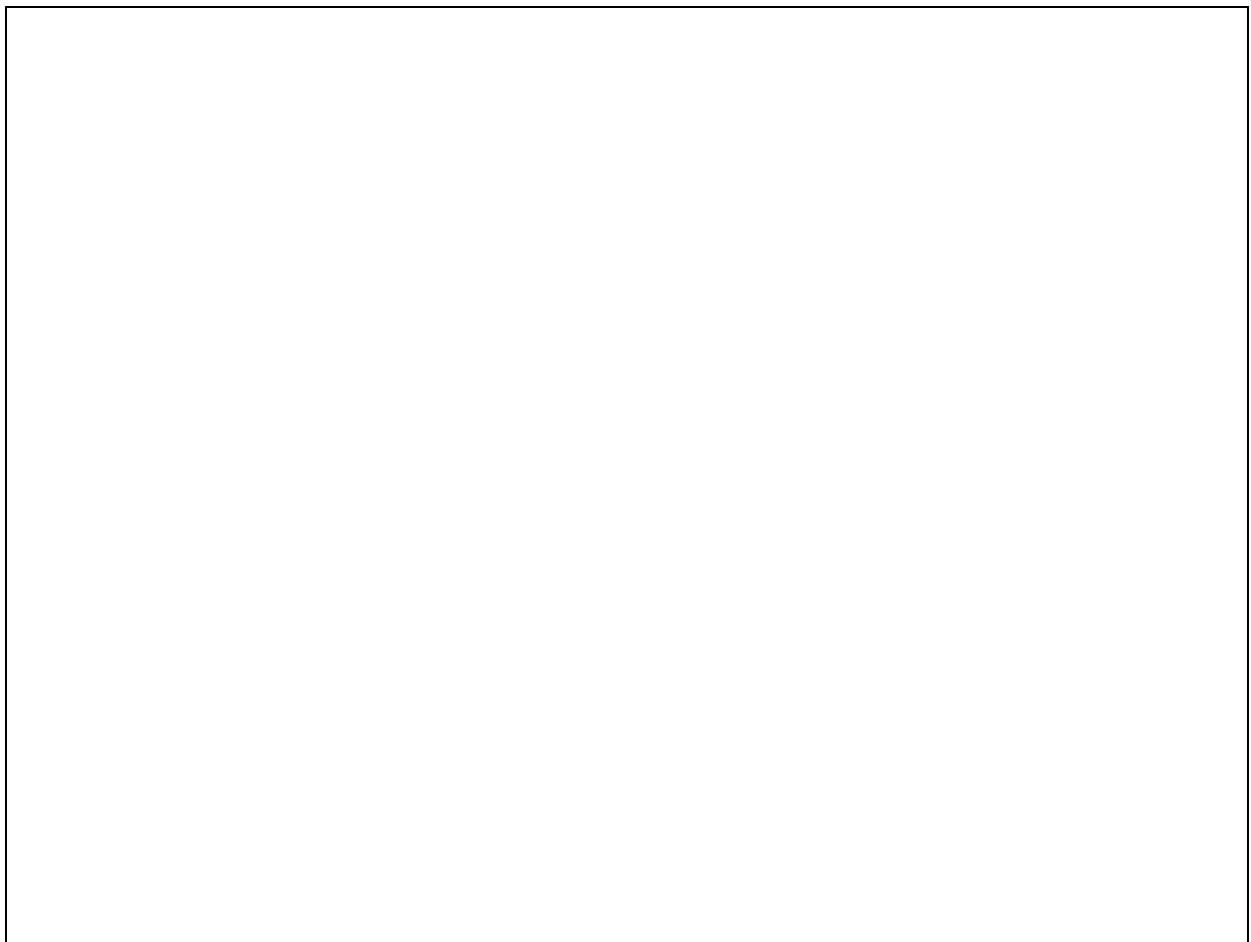
Which three parts of the eye are transparent?

Answer:

Activity:

Draw and lable the structure of human eye ?

/5



Date: 21st July, 2020

Day: Tuesday

Unit 2 Senses and sense organs

Topic: Ear

Book page: 20

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Links: <https://youtu.be/otaYQi79jKs>

<https://youtu.be/XPHuiYInOsg>

Objectives: To understand structure of ear

Understanding

- Our ears detect sound energy
- Ear controls our sense of balance
- The ear is an advanced and very sensitive organ of the human body.
- The ear's function is to transmit and transduce sound to the brain

Parts of ear

The human ear consists of three parts

- **Outer ear, middle ear, Inner ear.**

Outer ear

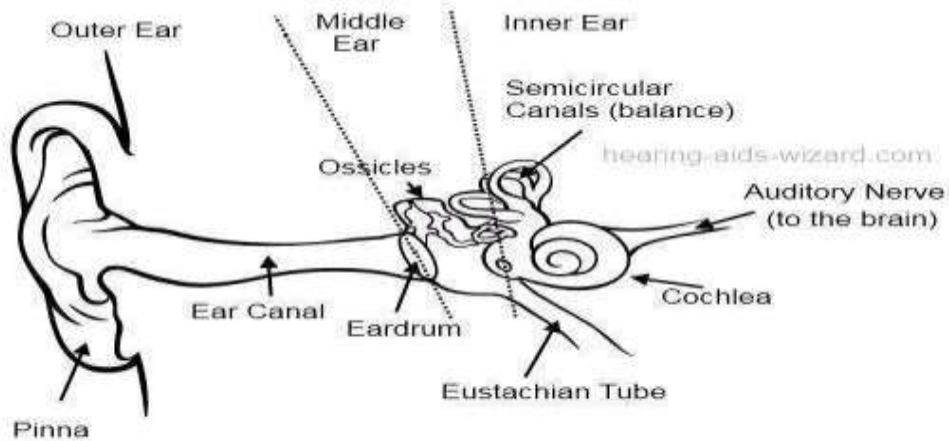
- The outer part of the ear is called outer ear (Pinna)
- It collect sounds waves coming from moving objects
- Ear drum separates the external ear from middle ear (tympanic membrane)

Middle ear

- It consist of three bones anvil , hammer , stirrup .They transmit the vibrations through middle ear

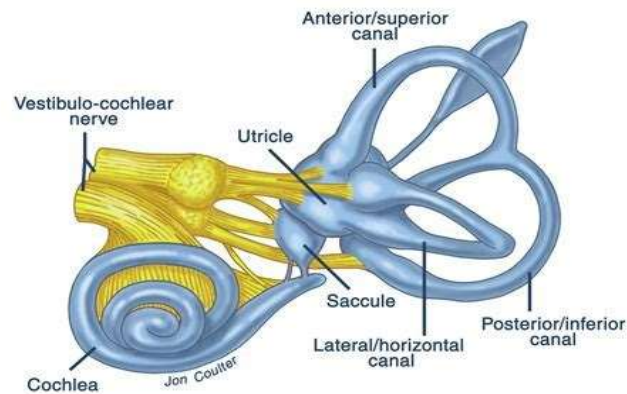
Inner ear: It contain the organs of senses and balance.

Cochlea: It is hollow, spiral shaped bone found in the inner ear that paly role in sense of hearing



Sense of Balance:

The three semicircular canals in the ear are not concerned with hearing. They help in balance, they are set at right angles to each other, so that no matter how the head is moved -up. Down or right-the fluid in the canals will also move. The pressure of this fluid stimulates the sensitive hairs within the canals to send messages to the brain.



Home Assignment

Topic: Ear

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/cM9JwdBHmeU>

Question 01

The three tiny bones in the middle ear are there to:

- (A) Stop the eardrum from collapsing (B) transmit sound vibrations
- (C) transmits the sense of balance (D) stop the ear from vibrating too much

Cochlea is present in _____.

- (A) Outer ear (B) eardrum (C) middle ear (D) inner ear

The outer ear is called _____.

- (A) Pinna (B) cochlea (C) ear drum (D) none

Question#2

Define cochlea?

Answer: It is hollow, spiral shaped bone found in the inner ear that paly role in sense of hearing

Answer: _____

What are the function of ear?

Answer:

- Our ears detect sound energy
- Ear controls our sense of balance
- The ear is an advanced and very sensitive organ of the human body.
- The ear's function is to transmit and transduce sound to the brain

Answer:

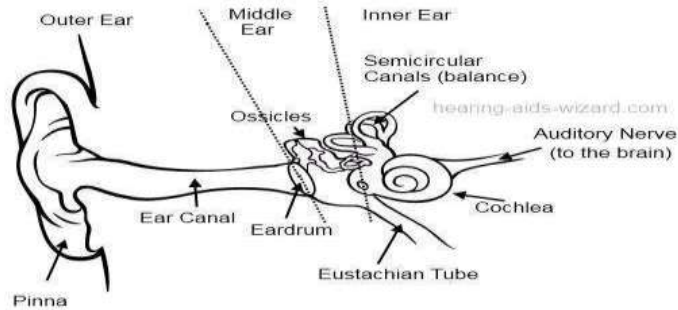
Write the names of three bones which are found in middle ear?

Answer:

- Anvil, hammer and stirrup

Answer: _____

Draw and label the structure of human ear?



Unit: 02 Senses and Sense organs

Tutor Web Link: https://youtu.be/961AN_hHAik

Topic: Exercise (Questions Answers)

Question 1. If you were blindfolded and given a number of different objects to handle, what could you tell about them using only the sensitivity of your fingers?

Answer: Their shape, texture, and whether they feel warm or cold

Answer:

Question 2. A few people are born without a sense of pain. Explain how this might put their health and their lives at risk.

Answer: People born without a sense of pain might be unaware of an injury or illness, and so not seek first aid or treatment.

Answer: _____

Question 3. Apart from the cells which detect chemicals, what other types of sensitive cells (or receptors) must be present on the tongue?

Answer: Sensitive cells which detect pressure, temperature, pain, and the sense of touch must also be present on the tongue.

Question 4. What is the difference between taste, smell, and flavor?

Answer:

- Taste is a sense detected by chemo receptors on taste buds on the tongue.
- Smell is detected by the olfactory organ (organ of smell) in the nose.
- Flavour is a mingled sensation of smell and taste given off by foods.

Answer: _____

Question 5. When you have a head cold, the lining of your nasal cavity is coated with a layer of mucus. Explain why a head cold affects your sense of smell.

Answer: The senses of smell and taste are linked, so that a head cold affects your sense of smell and also the way your food tastes.

Answer: _____

Question 6. The following are descriptions of parts of the eye. Can you name each of the parts described?

Answer:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| • The colored part of the eye | iris |
| • Gets bigger in dim light, and gets smaller in bright light | pupil |
| • A transparent layer in front of the eyeball | cornea |
| • Changes shape during focusing | lens |

- A hole in the iris **pupil**
- Hold the lens in place **suspensory ligaments**
- A layer of light-sensitive cells **retina**
- A nerve connecting the eye to the brain **optic nerve**

Answer:

The colored part of the eye	
Gets bigger in dim light, and gets smaller in bright light	
A transparent layer in front of the eyeball	
Changes shape during focusing	
A hole in the iris	
Hold the lens in place	
A layer of light-sensitive cells	
A nerve connecting the eye to the brain	

Unit 02 Senses and Sense organs

Topic: Exercise (Questions Answers)

Tutor Web link: <https://youtu.be/YZppDQ4ajoo>

Question 7. Many people over the age of 50 have to wear spectacles for reading. What sort of lenses will these spectacles have? Explain your answer.

Answer: In long-sighted people:

- Light from a near object is brought into focus behind the retina.
 - This defect of vision is corrected by wearing converging or convex lenses which
 - Focus the image onto the retina.
-
-
-
-

Question 8. What is the difference between short-sightedness and long-sightedness? What causes these defects of vision and how are they corrected?

Answer:

Short-sightedness:

1. In short sightedness eye ball becomes long
2. Image is formed in-front of the retina.
3. It is corrected by wearing diverging or concave lens

Long sightedness:

1. In long sightedness eye ball becomes short.
2. Image is formed behind the retina.

3. It is corrected by wearing converging or convex lens

Answer: _____

Question 9. How is the eye like a camera or camcorder? How is it different?

Answer:

Similarities:

- The eye is like a camera or camcorder in a way that:
- It has a lens
- A light-sensitive screen (the retina)
- A means of regulating the amount of light reaching the retina (the iris).

Differences:

- The eye is different because
- A camera or camcorder focuses image by moving the lens nearer or further away from the film or sensor while the lens of the eye is able to change shape to focus on near or distant objects.

Answer: _____

Question 10. In your own words, describe how the ears turn sound waves into nerve impulses?

Answer:

1. Sound waves are collected by the funnel-shaped pinna of the ear.
2. These sound waves pass down to the ear drum and make it vibrate.
3. Behind the ear drum is a chain of three small bones, called the hammer, anvil, and stirrup.
4. When the ear drum vibrates, the three small bones move. This causes vibrations to pass along a tube called the cochlea.
- 5: As vibrations move along the fluid-filled cochlea. This stimulates the nerve endings into sending nerve impulses along the auditory nerve to the brain, where they are interpreted as sounds

Answer _____

Question.11 Why would it be dangerous for someone with faulty semicircular canals to ride a bicycle?

Answer: It would be dangerous for someone with faulty semicircular canals to ride a bicycle because it is in the semicircular canals where the sense of balance is located

Answer: _____

Assessment

Marks: 20

Question 1 Encircle the best option

/5

The three tiny bones in the middle ear are there to:

- (A) Stop the eardrum from collapsing (B) transmit sound vibrations
- (C) transmits the sense of balance (D) stop the ear from vibrating too much

Cochlea is present in _____.

- (A) Outer ear (B) eardrum (C) middle ear (D) inner ear

The outer ear is called _____.

- (A) Pinna (B) cochlea (C) ear drum (D) none

The amount of light entering the eye is controlled by the:

- (A) Iris (B) lens (C) cornea (D) retina

The cornea of the eye is the transparent part of the:

- (A) Iris (B) lens (C) sclerotic (D) retina

Question 2

Give the answers of the following question

How is the eye like a camera or camcorder? How is it different?

/6

Answer:

Define cochlea?

/2

Answer:

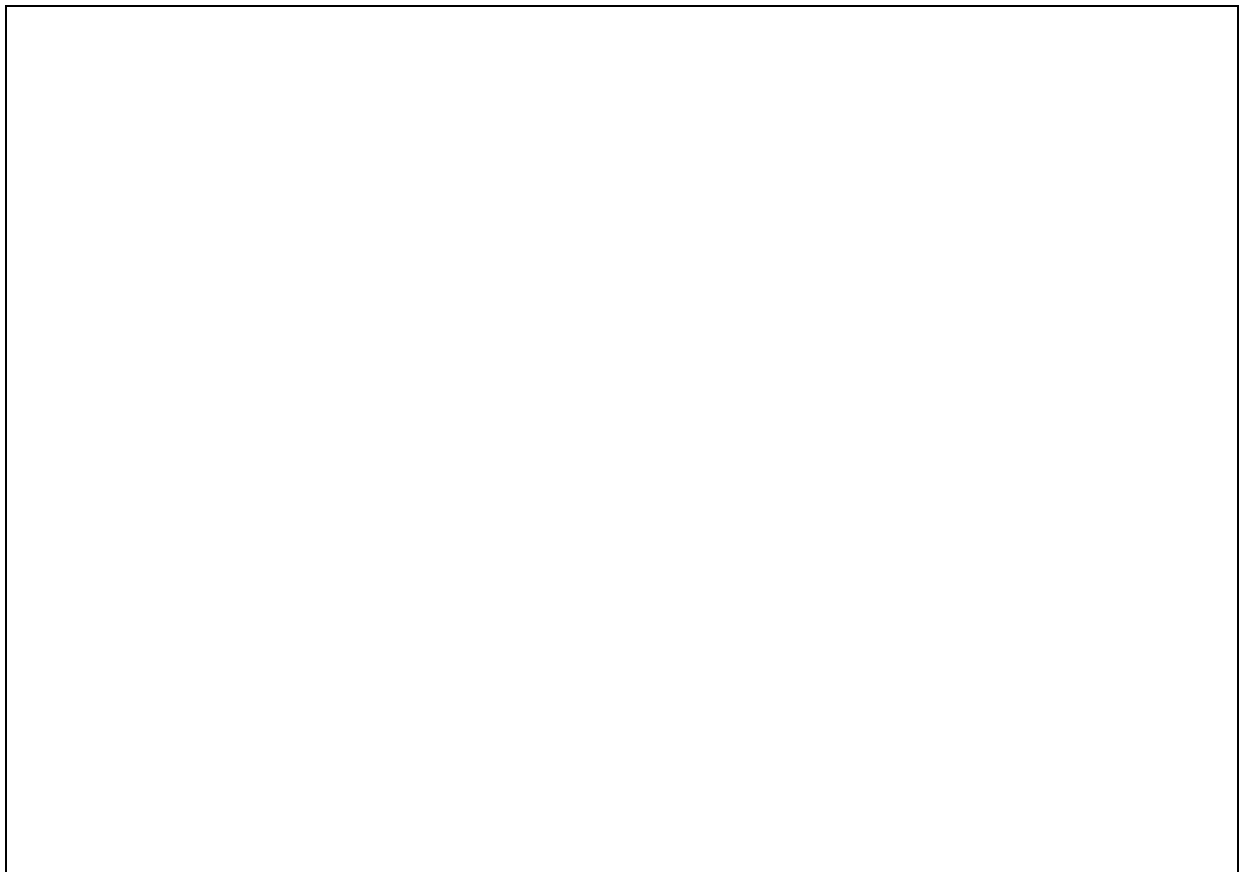
Write the names of three bones which are found in middle ear?

/2

Answer:

Draw and label the diagram of human eye?

/5



Chapter 3 Photosynthesis and respiration in plants

Table of contents

No.	Topics	Learning objectives
1	Photosynthesis	To know about the process of photosynthesis
2	The rate of photosynthesis	To describe about the factors which effects on photosynthesis
3	Respiration	To explain the process of respiration
4	Importance of photosynthesis	To explain the why photosynthesis is important

Date: 27th July, 2020

Day: Monday

Unit 03 Photosynthesis and respiration in plants

Topic: Photosynthesis

Book page: 24

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

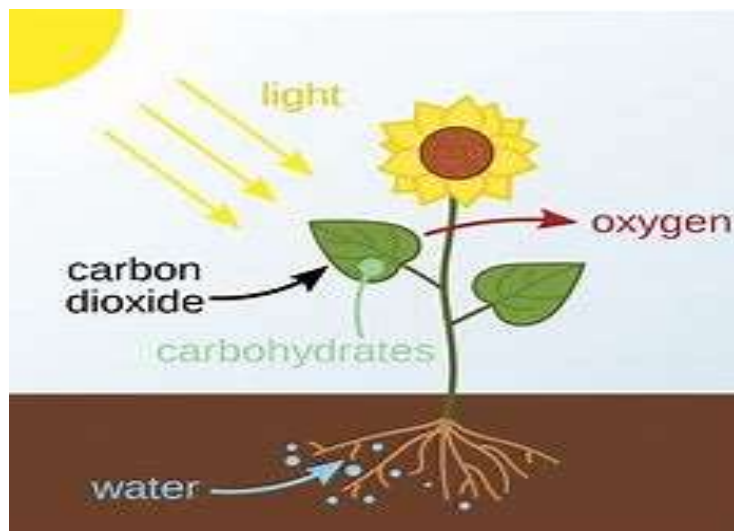
Tutor Web Link: https://youtu.be/Rc0EN_XSwOk

Objectives: To know about the process of photosynthesis

Understanding

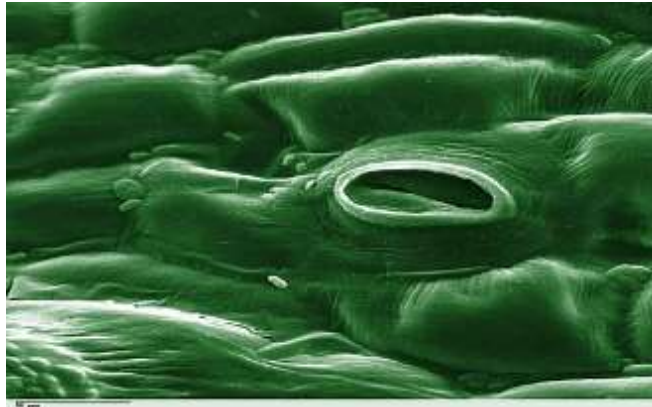
Definition: It is a process by which green plants make their own food in the presence of sun light

Carbon dioxide + water ----- glucose + oxygen



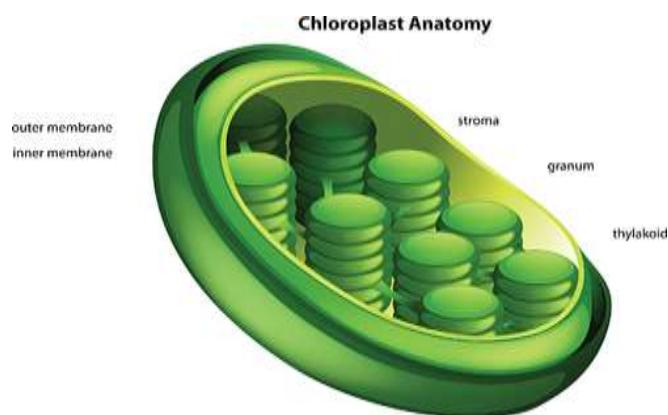
Stomata

A tiny holes present in the epidermis of leaves are called stomata each hole is called stoma



Chloroplast:

The cells in the plants leaves contains tiny disc shape organelles is called chloroplast



The rate of Photosynthesis:

There are four things which affect the rate at which Photosynthesis

Light: The more light there is a more rate of photosynthesis .plants photosynthesis faster in sunny days

Water: Too little water slows down the rate of photosynthesis. A plant wilt due to lack of water

Temperature: Low temperature slows down the rate of photosynthesis. The best temperature is about 30°C

Carbon dioxide Increase carbon dioxide. It increases the rate of photosynthesis.

Home Assignment

Topic: Photosynthesis

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/yeXKz1cSgNM>

Question 1

The raw materials for photosynthesis are:

- (A) Nitrogen and water (B) nitrogen and carbon dioxide
- (C) Carbon dioxide and water (D) carbon dioxide and oxygen

The products of photosynthesis are:

- (A) carbon dioxide and oxygen (B) carbon dioxide and glucose (C) glucose and oxygen
- (D) starch and carbon dioxide

The energy for carrying out photosynthesis is obtained from:

- (A) Chlorophyll (B) oxygen (C) sunlight (D) carbon dioxide

Green plants produce carbon dioxide:

- (A) only at night (B) only during the day (C) all the time (D) none of the time

Question#2

Define the photosynthesis

Answer: It is a process by which green plants make their own food in the presence of sun light

Answer

Name the factors which effect on photosynthesis?

Answer: Water, Temperature and Light.

Answer

Define Chloroplast?

Answer:

The cells in the plants leaves contains tiny disc shape organelles is called chloroplast.

Answer

What are the stomata?

Answer: A tiny holes present in the epidermis of leaves are called stomata.

What is effect of carbon dioxide on photosynthesis?

Answer: Increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the air increase both rate of photosynthesis.

Date: 29th July, 2020

Day: Wednesday

Unit 03 Photosynthesis and respiration in plants

Topic: Respiration

Book page: 27-28

First understand this lecture from Tutor Web link given below

Tutor Web Link: <https://youtu.be/Uq4qzi5uyuM>

Understanding

Objectives: To explain the process of respiration and gases in balance

Respiration

Plants and animal obtain the energy from their food by a chemical process

Called respiration.

Gases in balance:

- In sunlight plants make oxygen for photosynthesis.
- In night plant take oxygen, they use less oxygen than they make in day
- Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen

Importance of photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is not just important for green plants. All other living things depend upon it for the very existence. Plants use sunlight to make food and use it to grow new leaves, stems, roots, Fruits, and seeds. Humans and other animals then use this plant matter as food. When we eat part of a plant we are using the plant's energy to help us grow and be active. If you eat meat, then you are using some of the energy that the animal obtained from the plants .Energy that first came from the Sun is passed on through all the different living things Earth. If it were not for photosynthesis, plants would not grow. There would be nothing for animals to eat, so they would not exist either.

Assessment

Question 1 Encircle the correct option

Many plants change the glucose produced during photosynthesis into:

- (A) Starch (B) carbon dioxide (C) fats (D) mineral salts

Plants take in _____.

- (A) Oxygen (B) carbon dioxide (C) nitrogen (D) hydrogen

Plants give out _____,

- A) Oxygen (B) carbon dioxide (C) nitrogen (D) hydrogen

Question #2

Define respiration

Answer:

Why photosynthesis is important?

Answer

Activity

Carlous Linnaeus



Web Link: <https://youtu.be/kYwfSxsCF94>

Write few lines about the Carolus Linnaeus?

Answer: Carolus Linnaeus was born on May 23, 1707 and died on January 10, 1778. He was a Swedish scientist. Carolus Linnaeus is best known for his innovative classification system called taxonomy
