

# District Public School & College Depalpur

## Subject: Science

### E-Learning Project

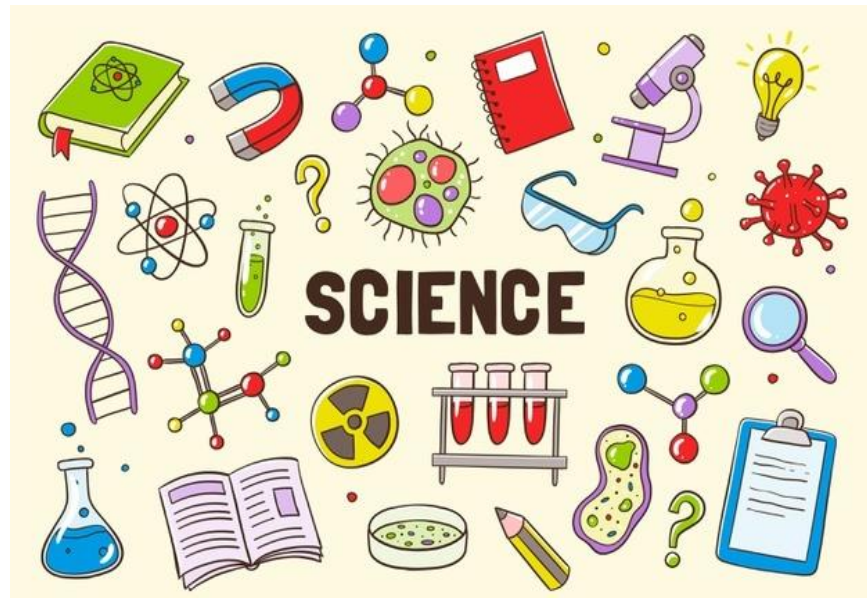
Summer Task with Tutorial Links , Home  
Assignments, Work sheets and Activities

(Academic Session 2020-21)

### Class: Five

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name : \_\_\_\_\_



## UNIT 3      THE PLANT WORLD

### Table of contents:

No.	Contents	Objectives
1	Classification of plants	To name the main groups into which the plant kingdom is divided.
2	Plant cell	To describe the composition of the plant cell
3	Seeds and spores	To explain the difference between seeds and spores
4	Monocots and dicots	To explain the difference between monocots and dicots
5	Germination of seed	To describe the conditions necessary for germination to take place in seeds and spores
6	Scattering seeds	To explain how the scattering of seeds takes place
7	Spores	To understand the spores
8	Assignments	To comprehend the text To enhance student learning ability
9	Assessment	To evaluate the performance of students

### UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: Classification of plants

Book page 34-36

**Objective:**

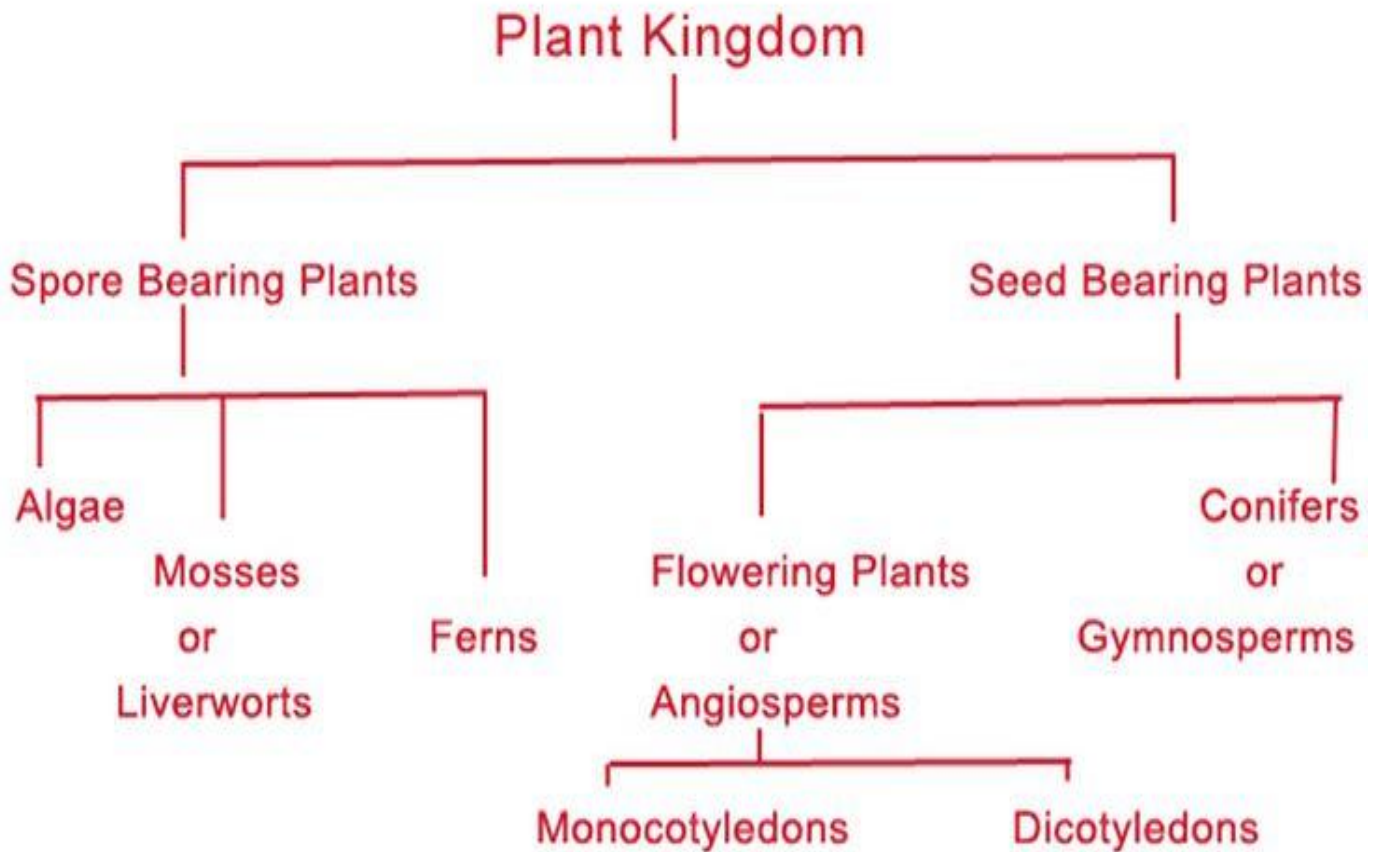
Students should be able to name the main groups into which the plant kingdom is divided.

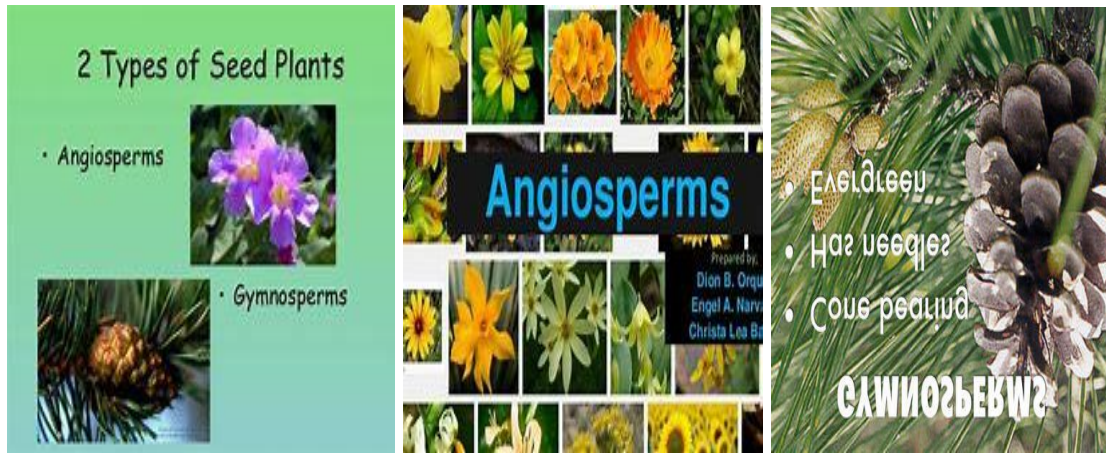
First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link:** <https://youtu.be/oGURYKp0gZl>

**Understanding:**

- One way that scientists classify plants is like this





- **Angiosperms** are also known as **flowering plants**. Their seeds are contained within their flower.
- The flowers attract insects and other small animals that than scatter the seeds. Examples include fruit trees and palm trees.
- **Gymnosperms** have a transport system and seeds like angiosperms but they do not have flowers.
- Gymnosperms are conifers.
- **Conifers** have cones and needles on their branches. They are evergreens and common in cooler northern hemisphere.
- **Examples:**
- Conifers include pine , fir ,and spruce trees .
- **Ferns** have roots , leaves , stems ,and trunks like other vascular plants.
- They do not have seeds instead they reproduce through spores.

### Amazing Scientific Fact

The largest flower in the world is the titan arum. It is native to Indonesia and produces flowers almost three metres high and one metre wide. You wouldn't want to get too close to it though. The flowers smell of decaying flesh which is why they are known as corpse flowers.



Date:05-08-2020

Day : Wednesday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Classification of plants

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/n8h3hvfzUU>

#### Question 1 Encircle the best option

- Flowering plants are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) gymnosperms (B) angiosperms (C) mosses (D) algae
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of conifers.  
(A) pine tree (B) fir tree (C) palm tree (D) both a & b

#### Question 2 Fill in the blanks

- Conifers have cones and \_\_\_\_\_ on their branches.
- The largest flower in the world is the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Question 3 Write the answers of the questions on the lines below

Book page 37

- **What is the difference between angiosperms and gymnosperms?**

Answer:

- Angiosperms have flower and fruits. For example mango, rose etc.
- Gymnosperms do not have flowers and fruits. For example pine, fir .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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- **What are conifers and ferns? Under which class do they come?**

Answer:

**Conifers:**

- Conifers have cones and needles on their branches all year round.
- They are very common in the cooler northern hemisphere.
- Examples include pine, fir, and spruce trees.

**Ferns:**

- Ferns have roots, leaves, stems, and trunks.
- They have a well-developed vascular system to transport food, water and minerals.
- They reproduce through spores.

Conifers and ferns come under the class of gymnosperms.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Activity:**

**Scientist: Joseph Banks**

**Tutor web link:** <https://youtu.be/BALdOdoNqlc>

**Sir Joseph Banks** (24 February 1743 – 19 June 1820) was an English naturalist and botanist. He is credited for bringing 30,000 plant specimens home with him; amongst them, he discovered 1,400. Banks was a major supporter of the internationalist nature of science, being actively involved both in keeping open the lines of communication with continental scientists during the Napoleonic Wars, and in introducing the British people to the wonders of the wider world.



- **Who was Joseph banks?**

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Date:06-08-2020

Day: Thursday

### UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: Plant cell

Book page 37

#### Objective:

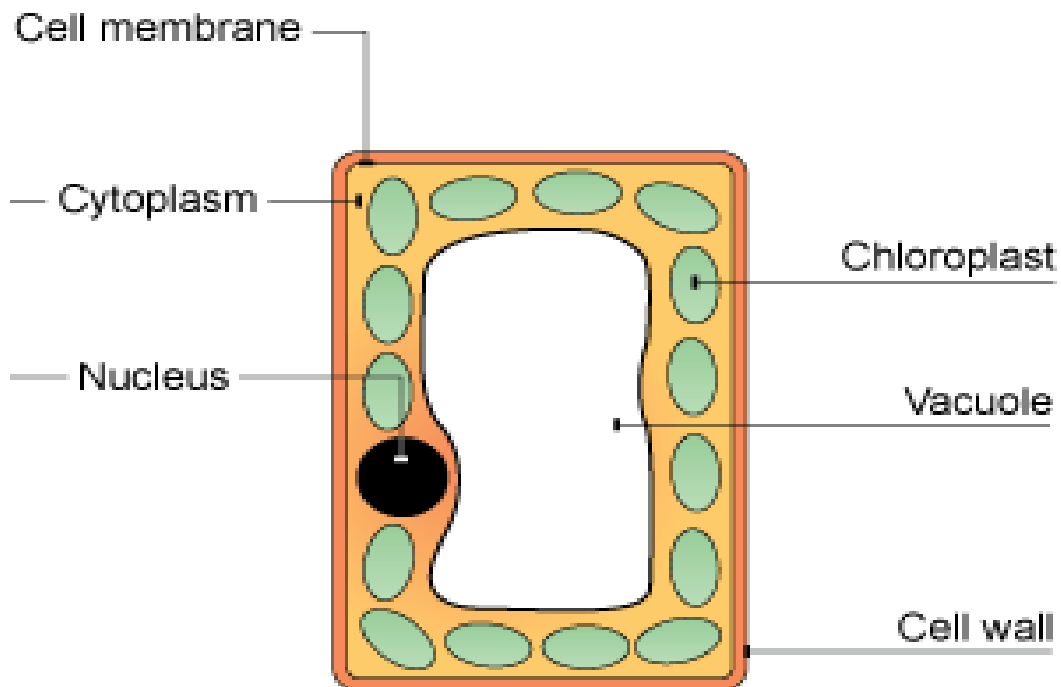
Students should be able to describe the composition of the plant cell.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link: [https://youtu.be/ rB1KvhsuEk](https://youtu.be/rB1KvhsuEk)

#### Understanding:

- Plant cells are similar to animals cells .However , they have three parts that an animal cell doesn't have.
- They have a cell wall that provides more protection than just a cell membrane.
- They have chloroplast that contain the chlorophyll that is required for photosynthesis.
- They have a vacuole that stores things like water ,food and waste.



**Plant cell**

Home Assignment

Topic: Plant cell

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/uAQ-InJfne0>

Question 1 Encircle the best option

- In plant cell , cell wall provides with\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) food (B) water (C) protection (D) all of these
- In plant cell , the chloroplast contain \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)nucleus (B) vacuole (C)water (D)chlorophyll

Question 2 Fill in the blanks

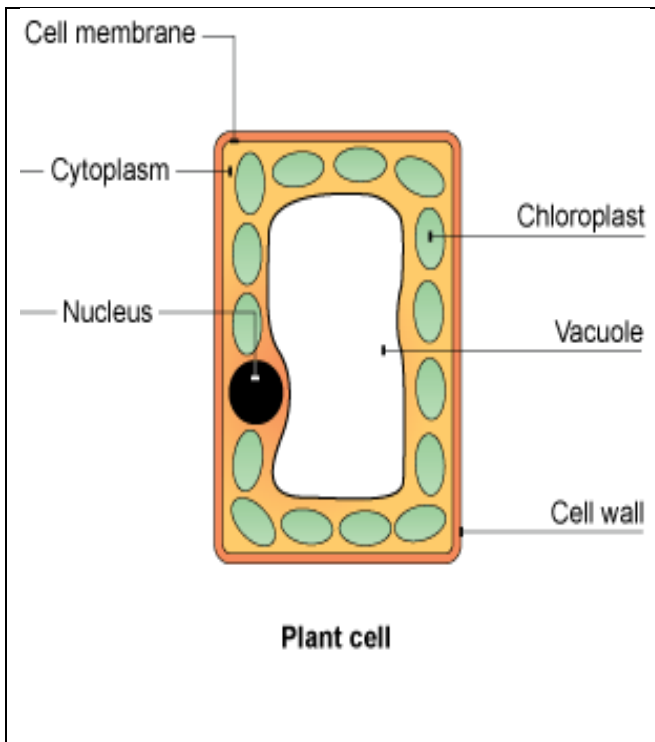
- \_\_\_\_\_ stores food ,water and waste in the plant cell.
- Chloroplast contain chlorophyll that is required for \_\_\_\_\_.

Question 3 Write short answer of the questions on the lines below

- Draw a plant cell and explain the function of each part?

Book page 40

Answer:

 <p>Plant cell</p>	
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**Cell membrane:** It controls the movement of the materials into and out of the cell.

**Nucleus :** It controls all the activities of the cell.

**Cytoplasm:** A jelly like substance in which all the organelles are suspended.

**Cell wall:** It provides protection in addition to the cell membrane.

**Chloroplasts:** It contain chlorophyll required for photosynthesis .

**Vacuole:** It stores water, food, and waste .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity:            Draw and label the plant cell.**

Date:08-08-2020

Day: Saturday

### UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: Seeds and Spores

Book page 38

#### Objective:

Students should be able to explain the difference between seeds and spores.

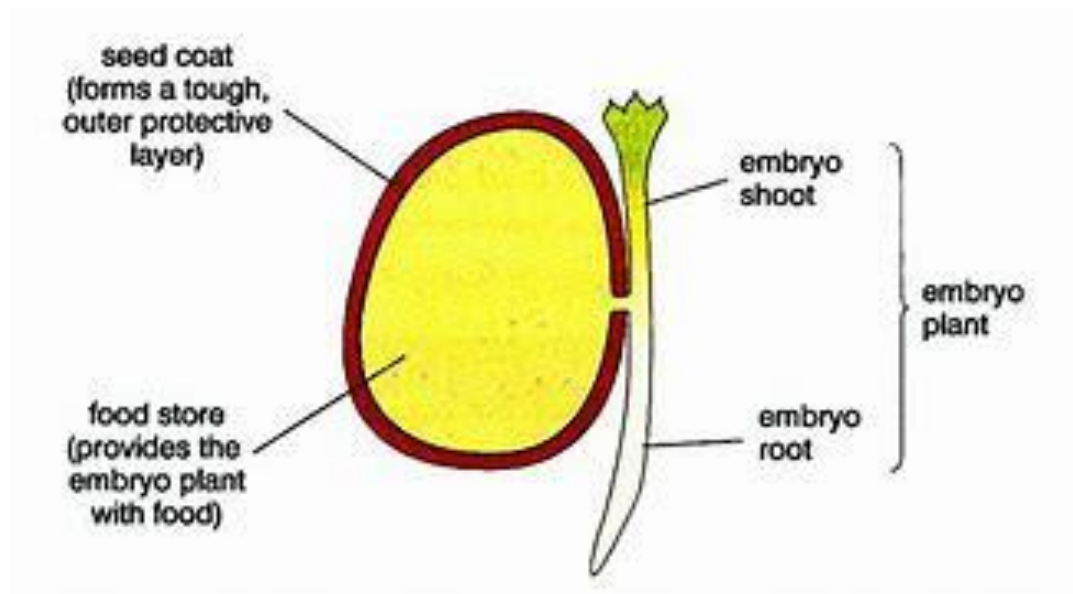
First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link: [https://youtu.be/kKE9PbP\\_hyU](https://youtu.be/kKE9PbP_hyU)

#### Understanding:

- Seeds are where plants begin their life. They are like eggs in animals.
- Not all plants have seeds. Some have spores.

#### Structure of a seed:



- The **seed coat** protects everything inside the seed. So that it has a good chance of germinating.
- The seed coat is also called a Testa.
- The **endosperm** is the tissue that surrounds the embryo and provides it with nutrition.
- The **cotyledon** is a seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates.
- The **embryo** is where life starts within the seed.

Date:10-08-2020

Day : Monday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Seeds and Spores

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/6t6Wwoiv6bw>

#### Question 1                      Encircle the best option

- \_\_\_\_\_ protects everything inside the seed.  
(A) seed coat                      (B) Testa                      (C) both A & B                      (D) embryo
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is where life starts within the seed .  
(A) cotyledon                      (B) embryo                      (C) endosperm                      (D) seed coat

#### Question 2                      Fill in the blanks

- Seeds are formed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the plant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ provides nutrition to the embryo.

#### Question 3                      Match the part of the seed with the correct definitions .

<b>Cotyledon</b>	A tissue that surrounds the embryo and provides it with nutrition.
<b>Embryo</b>	A seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates
<b>Endosperm</b>	Protects everything inside the seed. So that it has a good chance of germinating.
<b>Seed coat</b>	Where life starts within the seed.

**Activity:**

**Write down the four main parts of a seed and then draw a seed and label its four parts.**



**Date:11-08-2020**

**Day: Tuesday**

**UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD**

**Topic: Monocots and Dicots**

**Book page 39**

**Objective:**

To enable the students to explain the difference between monocots and dicots..

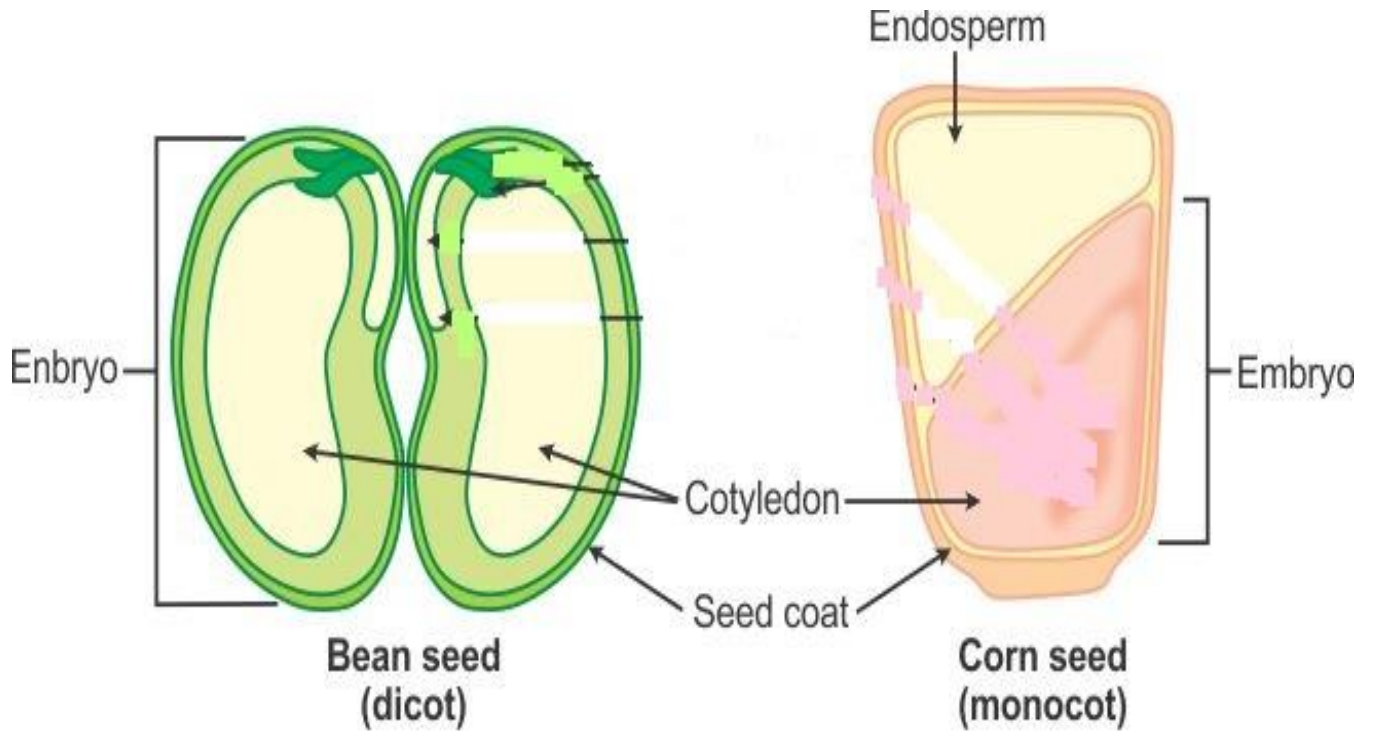
First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link:** <https://youtu.be/6IEJw3AEcls>

**Understanding:**

- The seeds of flowering plants contain either one or two cotyledons.

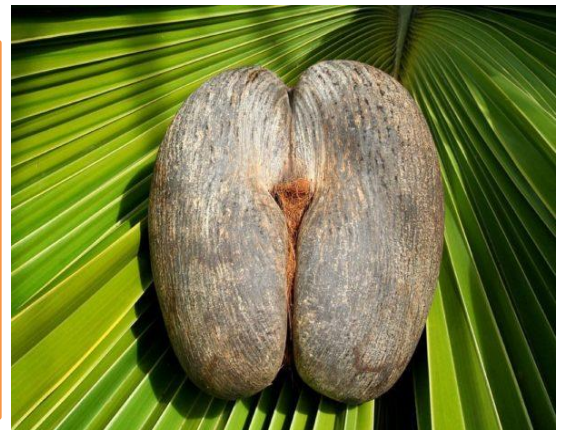
- Those with one cotyledon are called monocots.
- Those with two cotyledons are called dicots.
- The maize seed is monocot and the bean seed is dicot.
- When they germinate , the difference between monocots and dicots can be seen in their leaves.



Monocot and Dicot seeds

**Amazing Scientific Fact**

The biggest plant seed is believed to be the seed of the coco de mer palm. it can weigh up 18 kg. They only grow on the Seychelles Island



Date:12-08-2020

Day : Wednesday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Monocots and Dicots

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/pQMK31Hm1dE>

#### Question 1 Encircle the best option

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of monocot seed.  
(A) wheat                      (B) corn                      (C) rice                      (D) all of these
- The dicot plant has:  
(A) one cotyledon                      (B) one seed                      (C) two cotyledons                      (D) two seeds

#### Question 2 Fill in the blanks

- Seeds with two cotyledons are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The biggest plant seed is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Question 3 Write the answers of the questions on the lines below.

Book page 40

- **What is the difference between dicots and monocots? Explain with the help of diagram.**

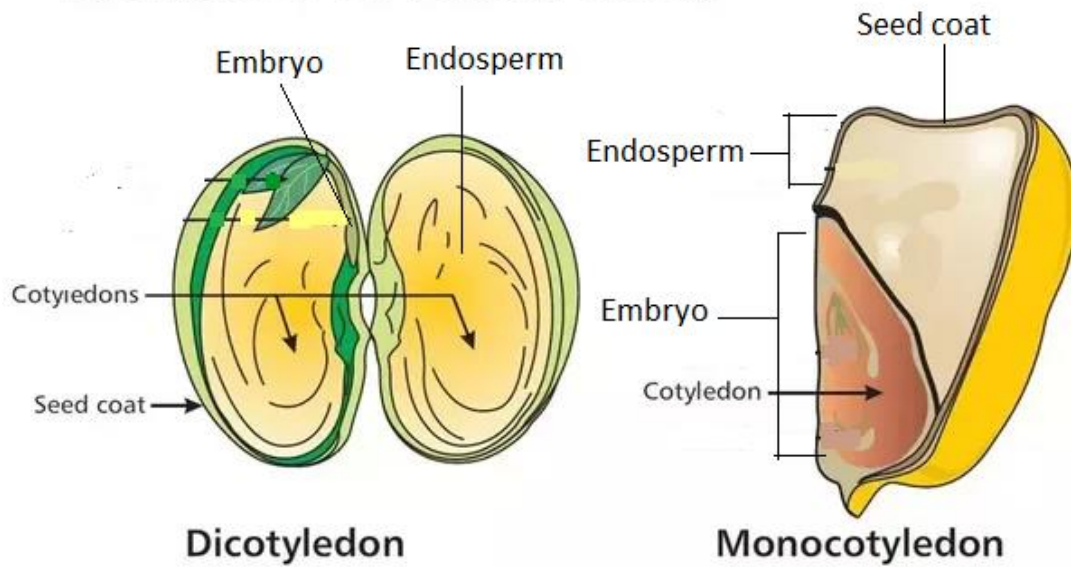
Answer:

Dicots are flowering plants containing two cotyledons in their seeds. Example: Bean seed

Monocots are flowering plants containing one cotyledon in their seeds. Example : Maize seed

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Monocot vs Dicot seed



**Draw and label the diagram of Monocot and Dicot seed.**

Date:13-08-2020

Day: Thursday

### UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: Germination of seed

Book page 40-41

#### Objective:

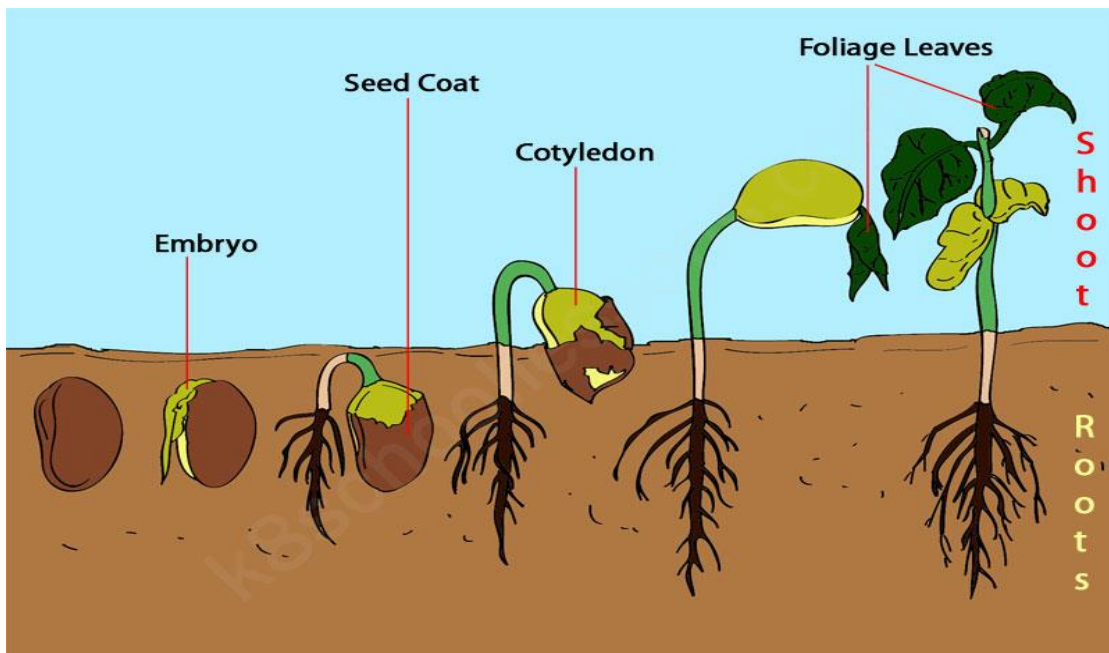
To enable the students to describe the conditions necessary for germination to take place in seeds and spores.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link:** <https://youtu.be/w5VFJoB1cp8>

#### Understanding:

- The process which involves a seed becoming a plant is known as germination.
- The water, oxygen, light, heat are necessary for seeds to germinate.
- The seeds soak up with water. When water enters the seed it breaks down the food.
- When food breaks down it releases energy.
- The embryo plant gets too big for its seed and breaks through the case.
- The first parts of the plant to break through the seed are the roots.
- The next part to emerge is the cotyledon.
- Once the shoot breaks through the surface, light and heat from the Sun enable the plant to start producing its own food.





Date: 15-08-2020

Day : Saturday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Germination of seed

Tutor web link: [https://youtu.be/ahgtLMqb1\\_A](https://youtu.be/ahgtLMqb1_A)

#### Question 1 Encircle the best option

- \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for seed to germinate.  
(A) oxygen (B) light (C) heat (D) all of these
- The first part that emerges out of a seed is:  
(A) shoot (B) root (C) stem (D) none of these

#### Question 2 Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ grows downward and anchor the plant.
- Light and \_\_\_\_\_ from sun enables the plant to produce its own food.

#### Question 3 Write the answers of the questions on the lines below.

- Define germination.

Answer: The process which involves a seed becoming a plant is known as germination.

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#### Activity: Draw a diagram showing the stages of germination.



Date:17-08-2020

Day: Monday

## UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: Scattering seeds

Book page 42-44

### Objective:

To enable the students to explain how the scattering of seeds takes place.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link: <https://youtu.be/IPd1M1a10hE>

### Understanding:

- Seeds are formed in the flower of a plant.
- Nature wants every seed to have the best possible chance to survive ,so seeds are scattered far and wide in several ways.
- Some seeds are sticky or have hooks or spikes ,They stick o the animal
- Some seeds grow in fruit. The fruit is eaten by animals .They come out of the body in the animal's waste and start growing in the ground.
- Some seeds are very light which means they are blown through the air.
- Some seeds are not only light but also shaped like wings which help hem travel farther through the air.
- Some plants produce heavy seeds that fall to the ground because of gravity.
- Some seeds float on water so can travel a long distance and scatter

### **Seed Dispersal is Scattering Seeds**

Seeds are dispersed or spread out so that they can grow without too much competition from each other. Here are some ways in which the seed can be dispersed:

#### 1) Wind dispersal

Dandelion fruit.



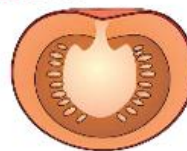
Sycamore fruit.



Wings help it fly away from the parent tree.

#### 2) Animal dispersal

Tomato fruit.



Fruit gets eaten. Seeds come out in the animals' droppings.

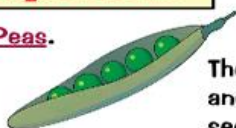
Burdock fruit.



Hooks catch animals' coats.

#### 3) Explosions

Peas.



The pods dry out and flick the seed out.

#### 4) Drop and Roll

The heavy fruit falls down from the tree. It splits when it hits the ground and the seeds roll out.



Horse Chestnut fruit.

The seeds then tend to be further dispersed by animals.

Date:18-08-2020

Day : Tuesday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Scattering seeds

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/MvF6ceBBXiE>

#### Question 1 Encircle the best option

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of seed that are scattered by wind.  
(A) dandelion seeds                      (B) papaya seeds                      (C) sunflower seeds                      (D) lupin seeds
- When the food inside a seed breaks down , what is released?  
(A) oxygen                      (B) carbon dioxide                      (C) energy                      (D) water

#### Question 2 Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ are formed in the flower of a plant.
- Some plants produce \_\_\_\_\_ seeds that fall to the ground because of gravity.

#### Question 3 Write the answer of the question on the lines below

- In what different ways are seeds scattered?

Book page 45

Answer:

1. Seeds can be sticky, have hooks or spikes, be light, or shaped like wings.
2. Some plants produce heavy seeds which fall directly to the ground.
3. Seeds inside a fruit are excreted by animals and then start growing in the ground.
4. Seeds in seed pods are thrown over a large area when the pods burst.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date:19-08-2020**

**Day: Wednesday**

### **UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD**

**Topic: Spores**

**Book page 44-45**

#### **Objective:**

To enable the students to understand the spores.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link :** <https://youtu.be/OVKtztDXB5A>

#### **Understanding:**

##### **Spores:**

- Some plants grow from spores rather than seeds.
- Spores are much simpler than seeds .They are very small and light .
- They are often found on the underside of leaves.
- These plants often produce thousands or even millions of spores.
- For spores to germinate the ground needs to be damp and contain the right nutrients , and the area needs to have the right amount of light.
- Plants that produce spores do not wait until animals or strong wind take them ; they release them into the air when the plant is mature .
- Not many spores become plants.



Date:20-08-2020

Day : Thursday

## Home Assignment

### Topic: Spores

#### Objective :

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/Ygo1kpHxXbQ>

#### Question 1 Fill in the blanks

- Some plants grow from \_\_\_\_\_ rather than seeds.
- Spores are much \_\_\_\_\_ than seeds.
- Spores are very small and very \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Spores are often found on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the leaves .

#### Question 2 Write the answers of the questions on the lines below

Book page 45

- **What conditions are necessary for seed to germinate?**

Answer: Seeds need water, oxygen, light, and heat to germinate.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Name three plants that grow from spores and three that grow from seeds?**

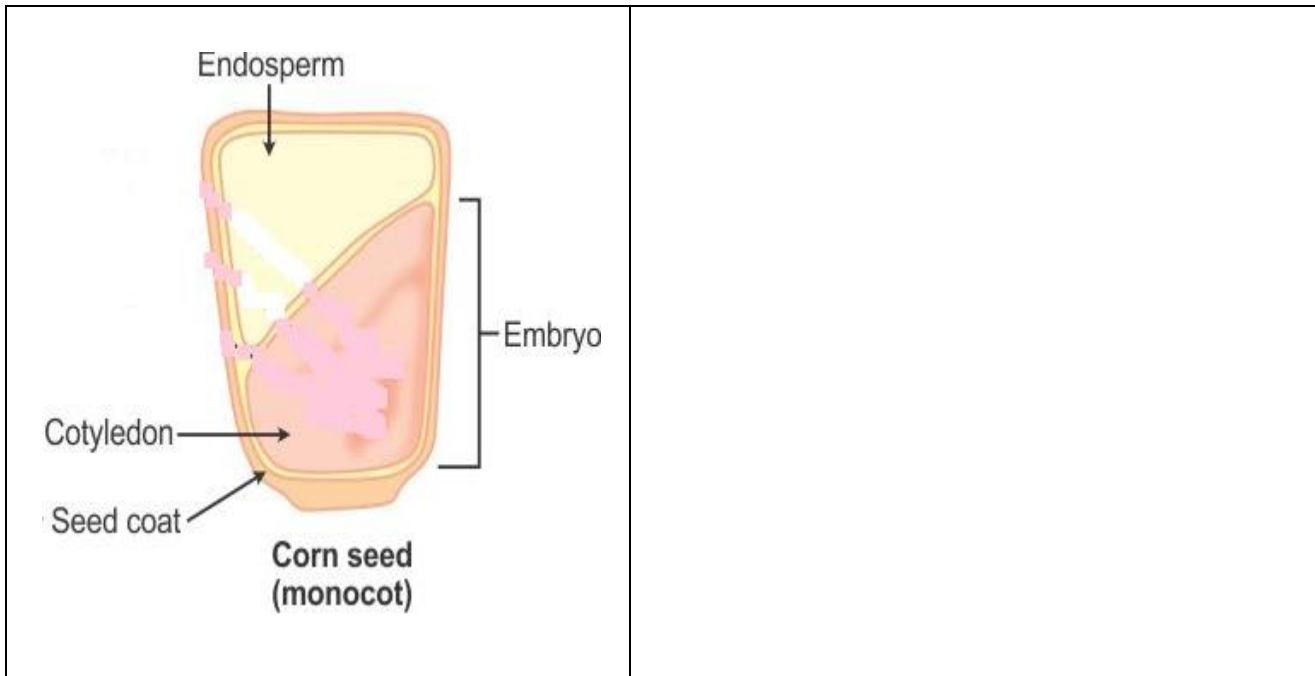
Answer: **Grow from seeds:** apple, mango, wheat, rice.

**Grow from spores:** ferns, orchids, mosses.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Draw and label a diagram of monocot seed and explain the function of its parts.**

Answer:



**Seed coat** protects everything inside the seed .

**Embryo** where life starts inside the seed.

**Cotyledon** the seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates .

**Endosperm** tissue surrounding the embryo which also provides it with nutrition .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- **What conditions are necessary for spores to germinate?**

Answer: Damp ground, right nutrients, and an area with sufficient light.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Date:21-08-2020

Day : Friday

**UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD**

**Assessment**

**Total marks :20**

**Objective :**

To evaluate the performance of the students.

**Question 1                      Encircle the best option                      /3**

- The dicot plant has:  
(A) one cotyledon                      (B) one seed                      (C) two cotyledons                      (D) two seeds
- In plant cell , the chloroplast contain \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)nucleus                      (B) vacuole                      (C)water                      (D) chlorophyll
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is where life starts within the seed .  
(A) cotyledon                      (B) embryo                      (C) endosperm                      (D) seed coat

**Question 2                      Fill in the blanks                      /3**

- Seeds are formed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the plant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ provides nutrition to the embryo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ grows downward and anchor the plant.

**Question 3                      Draw and Label the diagram of “ Plant cell”.                      /4**

**Question 4**

**Write the short answer.**

**/4**

- **What is germination?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **What conditions are necessary for seeds to germinate?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 5**

**Long questions**

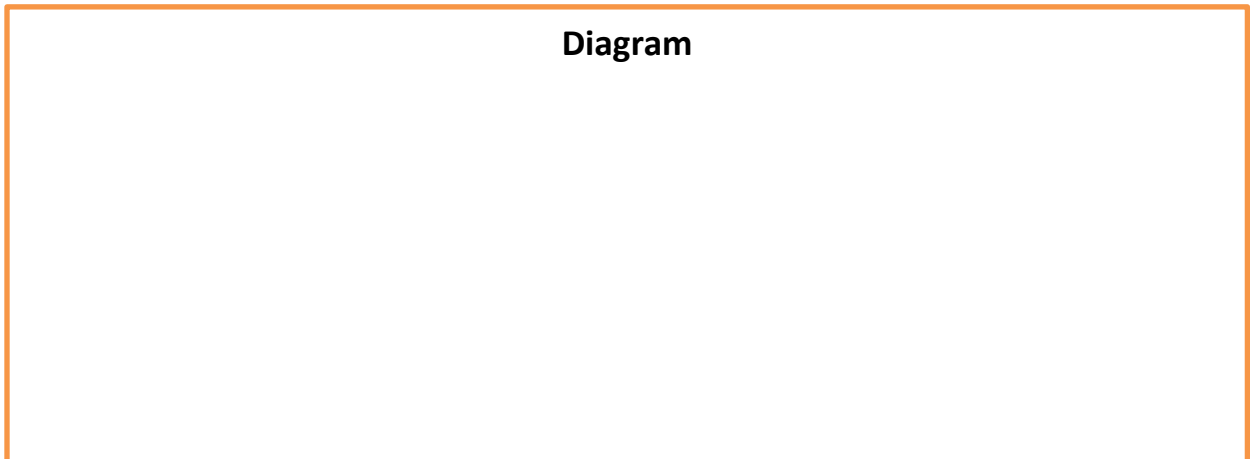
**/6**

- **What is the difference between angiosperms and gymnosperms?**


- **What is the difference between dicots and monocots? Explain with the help of the diagrams.**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Diagram**





## UNIT 4 OTHER LIVING THINGS

### Table of contents:

No.	Contents	Objectives
1	Fungi	To differentiate between fungi and plants
2	Bacteria and protists	To understand about bacteria and protists
3	Microorganisms all good or bad	To decide whether microorganisms are all good or bad
4	Assignments	To answer the given questions To enhance student learning ability
5	Assessment	To evaluate the performance of students



**BACTERIA**



**PROTOZOA**



**FUNGI**



**ALGAE**

Date:22-08-2020

Day: Saturday

## UNIT 4 OTHER LIVING THINGS

**Topic: Fungi**

**Book page 46-47**

### Objective:

To enable the students to differentiate between fungi and plants.

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link:** <https://youtu.be/r3s2brenFE0>

### Understanding:

#### Fungi:

For a long time ,scientists classified fungi as plants. However, the more scientists learned about fungi , the more they realized they belonged a kingdom of their own.

**Here are some of the main differences :**

<b>Plants</b>	<b>Fungi</b>
Plants have stems, leaves and roots	Fungi do not have stems, leaves, and roots
Some plants have flowers	Fungi do not have flowers
Plants are able to produce their own food	Fungi are not able to make their own food



- One thing that fungi have in common with some plants is that they have spores for reproduction.

- Fungi obtain their food by attaching themselves with to the other living things or living off their cells.
- Some fungi attached themselves to the animals including humans .if you don't wash properly and find that your body becomes itchy , it may be because of fungus is growing on you.
- Example of fungi are mushrooms.

**Date:24-08-2020**

**Day : Monday**

### Home Assignment

**Topic: Fungi**

**Tutor web link:** <https://youtu.be/6fqbtR4tQn0>

**Question 1                      Encircle the best option**

- The example of the fungi is:  
 (A) bacteria                      (B) Amoeba                      (C) mushrooms                      (D) All of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ are not able to produce their own food.  
 (A) mushrooms                      (B) fungi                      (C) both A & B                      (D) plants

**Question 2                      Fill in the blanks**

- Mushrooms are an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are able to produce their own food.

**Question 3                      Write answers of the questions on the lines below**

**Book page 48**

- **Write down the three main differences between plants and fungi.**

Answer:

<b>Plants</b>	<b>Fungi</b>
Plants have stems, leaves and roots	Fungi do not have stems, leaves, and roots
Some plants have flowers	Fungi do not have flowers
Plants are able to produce their own food	Fungi are not able to make their own food

Plants	Fungi

- **Write down two things that fungi attach themselves to.**

Answer : Animals and Plants.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity:**

**Scientist: Louis Pasteur**

**Tutor web link:** [https://youtu.be/t\\_Oedb-z7OQ](https://youtu.be/t_Oedb-z7OQ)

Louis Pasteur was a French biologist, microbiologist and chemist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation and pasteurization. He is remembered for his remarkable breakthroughs in the causes and prevention of diseases, and his discoveries have saved many lives ever since. He reduced mortality from puerperal fever, and created the first vaccines for rabies and anthrax.



- **Write down the discoveries of Louis Pasteur.**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date:25-08-2020

Day: Tuesday

## UNIT 4 OTHER LIVING THINGS

Topic: Bacteria and Protists

Book page 47-48

### Objective:

To enable the students to understand about bacteria and protists

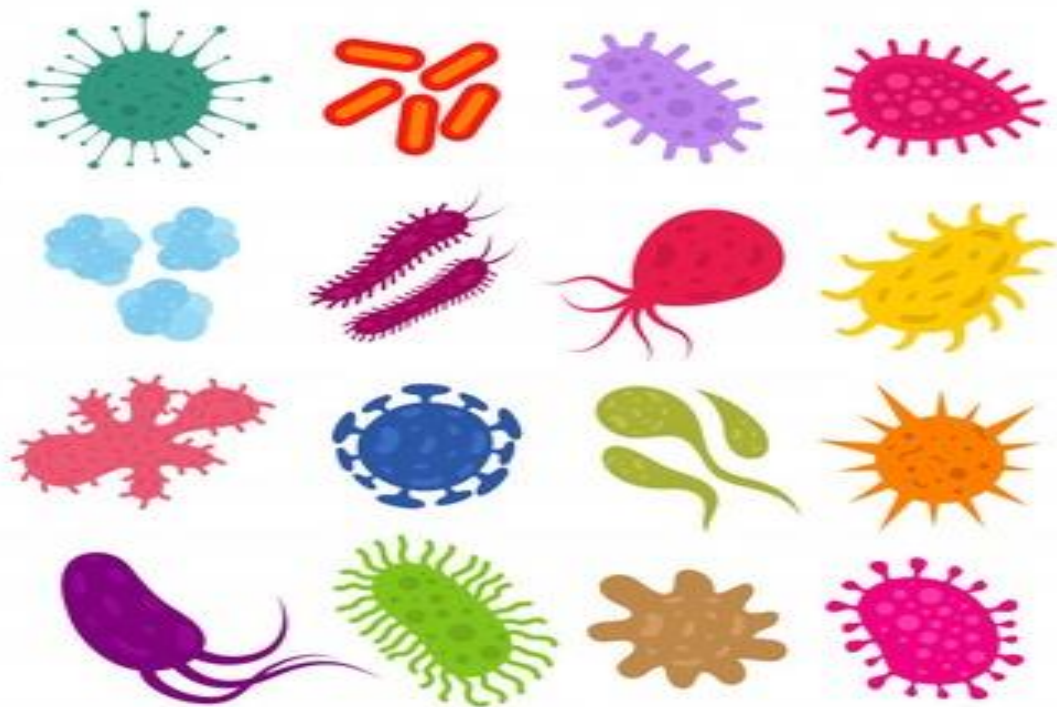
First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

Tutor web Link: <https://youtu.be/-X3deiFWAiA>

### Understanding:

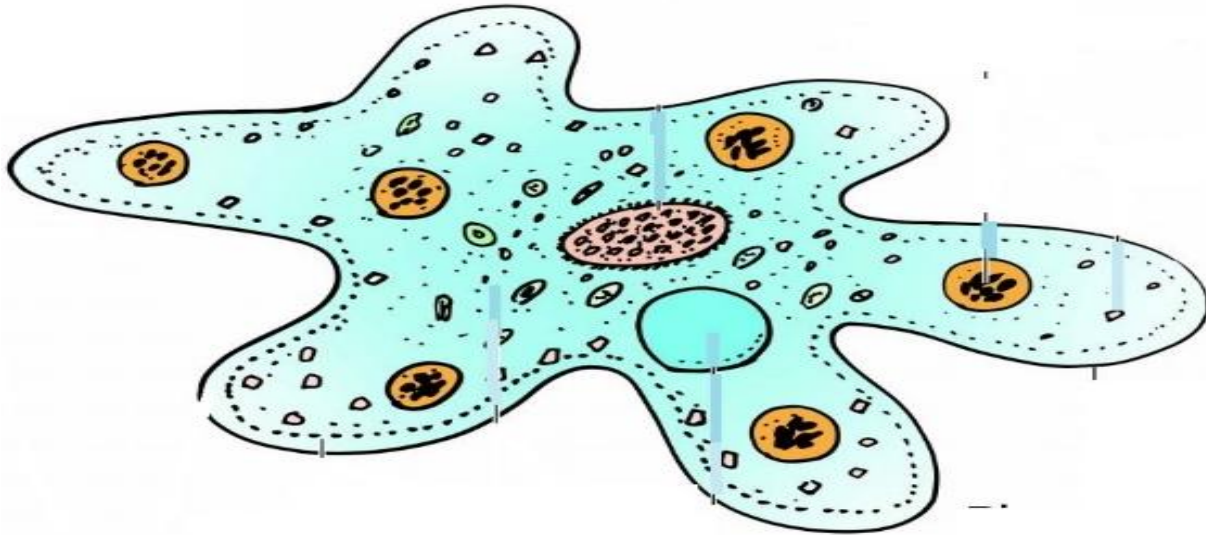
#### Bacteria:

- Bacteria are everywhere but you can't see them.
- Bacteria are microscopic that live on and in other living things.
- Bacteria are the simplest forms of the living things.
- They only have one cell. In comparison, a human is made of trillions of cells.
- The role of bacteria is to act as decomposers.
- They break down the chemical elements inside other organisms.
- Germs are bacteria.



## Protists:

- The two types of protists are protozoa and algae.
- Like bacteria protozoa are single celled microscopic organisms.
- They do not live on other organisms , they are free living .
- Some protozoa are eaten by fish. Other cause diseases in animals. They have an animal like cell.
- Example: Amoeba



- Amoebas live in water among rotting food and in humans . They have arm like structure that help them to grasp food particles .
- Algae have a plant like cell . While some have just one cell , some have multiple cells .
- Algae live in water , Some algae are microscopic but some are much larger .
- Example : Seaweed



Seaweed

Date:26-08-2020

Day : Wednesday

### Home Assignment

#### Topic: Bacteria and Protists

Tutor web link: <https://youtu.be/5-S6pOUhPio>

#### Question 1                      Encircle the best option

- Protozoa have \_\_\_\_\_ like cell .  
(A) algae                      (B) plant                      (C) animal                      (D) bacteria
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of protist.  
(A) algae                      (B) protozoa                      (C) both A& B                      (D) fungi

#### Question 2                      Fill in the blanks

- The role of bacteria is to act as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bacteria are the \_\_\_\_\_ forms of living things.
- Protozoa are microscopic \_\_\_\_\_ cell organisms.

#### Question 3                      Write answers of the questions on the lines below

Book page 47- 48

- Write down the number of cells that bacteria have.

Answer: Bacteria have only one cell.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- Write down the role of bacteria.

Answer: The role of bacteria is to act as decomposers .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Write down the two main types of protists.

Answer: Protozoa and algae.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity:** Circle the words from the box in the wordsearch.

**Mushrooms , bacteria , penicillin , antibiotics , protozoa ,fungi , microscopic ,algae .**

C	O	F	U	N	G	I	R	P	D	K	C	P	A
A	L	G	A	E	J	O	P	E	G	R	E	D	N
G	P	A	D	F	M	S	I	N	E	G	P	T	T
S	R	B	V	X	U	H	C	I	R	J	R	Y	I
F	G	A	Y	Q	S	Y	N	C	Q	I	O	E	B
H	U	C	P	C	H	M	Q	I	A	G	T	A	I
U	B	T	A	F	R	A	H	L	K	B	O	R	O
R	T	E	J	H	O	S	E	L	P	I	Z	S	T
Y	D	R	S	R	O	H	N	I	L	O	O	M	I
E	A	I	Y	E	M	E	U	N	N	T	A	T	C
A	I	A	V	T	S	D	P	E	O	I	R	E	S
S	K	L	Q	W	C	F	H	Y	R	G	U	A	B
T	D	P	N	E	U	M	O	N	I	A	O	S	T
L	G	J	S	Y	W	C	V	Z	F	S	G	K	U
M	I	C	R	O	S	C	O	P	I	C	R	W	Q

**Date:**27-08-2020

**Day:** Thursday

**UNIT 4 OTHER LIVING THINGS**

**Topic:** Microorganisms- all good or all bad?

**Book page** 48-51

**Objective:**

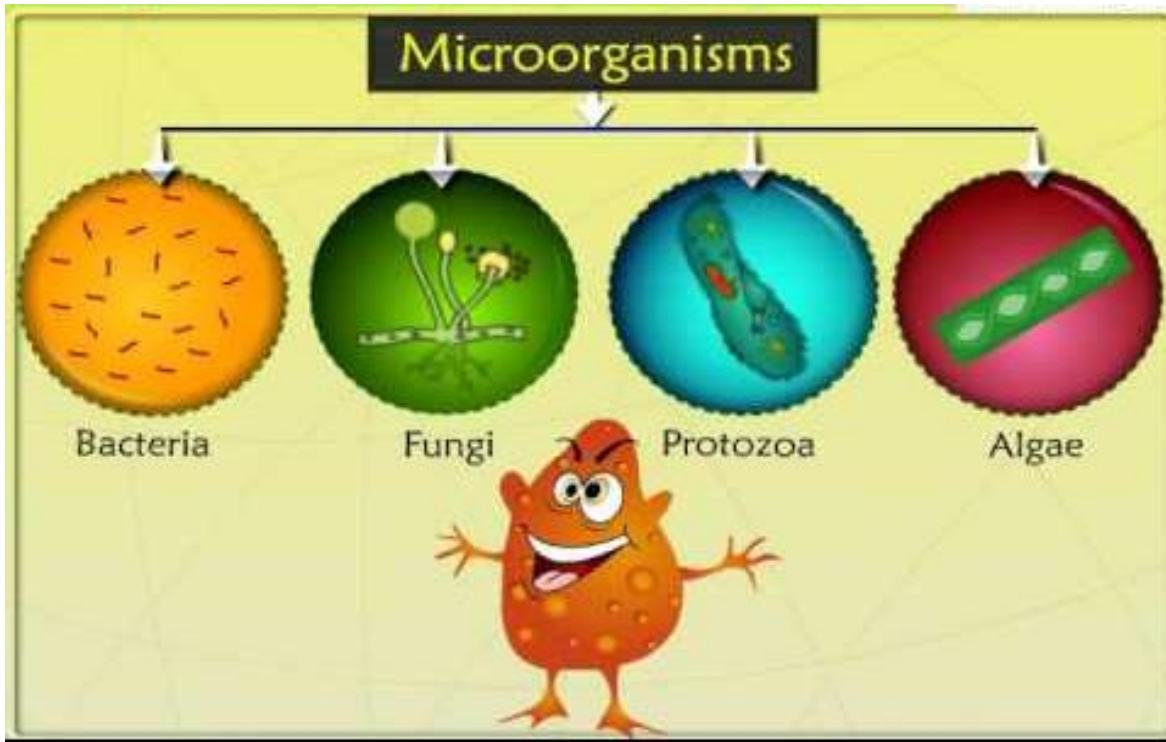
To enable the students to decide whether microorganisms are all good or all bad

First understand this lecture from the tutor web link given below.

**Tutor web Link:** <https://youtu.be/8tYqffbW-Jo>



## Understanding:



## Cooking and food preparation:

- Some microorganisms help humans in food preparation like bacteria are used to make milk products such as yogurt, cheeses, sour cream, and buttermilk.
- Yeast is a fungus and it is used to bake bread and make alcoholic drinks. It is also used to make soy sauce, black tea, and to prepare olives.



### Preventing disease:

- Microorganisms that destroy other microorganism are used in antibiotics.
- Example : Penicillin
- Vaccines are made from the microorganism that are the cause of infectious diseases .



### Natural benefits:

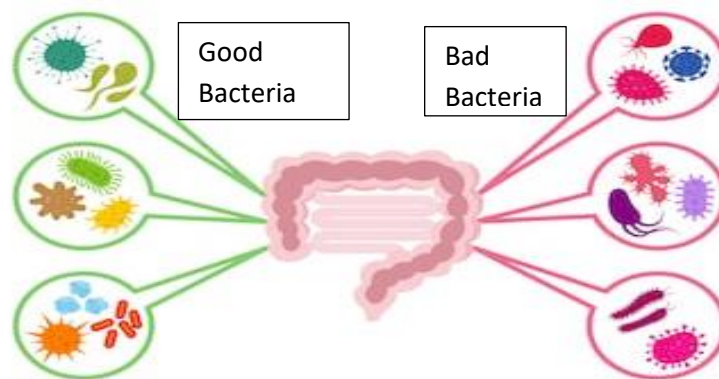
- The human body has tens of millions of microorganisms inside it .
- Apart from preventing diseases , some microorganisms provides us with nutrients.
- Others break down food to make it easy to digest .

### Example: Bacteria

- Microorganisms also break down sewerage plants , which makes its disposal easier and safer.

### How microorganisms harm:

- Some microorganisms have caused harm to humans than all the wars that have ever taken place .
- These microorganisms have included bacteria and protozoa .
- Malaria is caused by a protozoan ,while tuberculosis , diphtheria , typhoid fever cholera , dysentery , and pneumonia are all caused by bacteria .
- Some microorganisms damage to clothes , shoes , carpets and other textiles , and the contamination of food.



**Date:28-08-2020**

**Day : Friday**

**Home Assignment**

**Topic: Microorganisms- all good or all bad?**

**Objective:**

To enable the students to answer the given questions.

**Tutor web link:** <https://youtu.be/Qp5-lBOS WA>

**Question 1 Encircle the best option**

- Yeast is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) algae (B) fungus (C) protist (D) bacteria
- Malaria is caused by a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) algae (B) protozoan (C) virus (D) fungi
- Microorganisms that destroy other microorganisms are used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cooking (B) food preparation (C) antibiotics (D) none of these

**Question 2 Fill in the blanks**

- \_\_\_\_\_ are made from microorganisms that are the cause of infectious diseases .
- The most successful antibiotic is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by a protozoan.
- Some microorganisms break down \_\_\_\_\_ organisms

**Question 3 Write answers of the questions on the lines below**

**Book page 51**

- What are these

**a. a tiny amount of bacteria or virus that is given to a human to protect them against a stronger strain of that bacteria or virus**

**b. microscopic life forms that live on and in other living things**

**c. A medicine that helps fight diseases d. a disease caused by a protozoan**

**e. these attached themselves to other living things for survival**

**Answer:** a. vaccines b. bacteria c. penicillin d. malaria e. fungi

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Write about any two ways in which microorganisms help us .**

**Answer:** Cooking, food preparation, preventing disease and provide nutrients.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **In your opinion are microorganisms helpful to human life or harmful?**

**Answer :** Most of the microorganisms are good and helpful for humans.

However some are very harmful and cause diseases.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date:31-08-2020

Day : Monday

## UNIT 4 OTHER LIVING THINGS

Assessment

Total marks :20

### Objective :

To evaluate the performance of the students.

### Question 1

Encircle the best option

/3

- The example of the fungi is:  
(A) bacteria                      (B) Amoeba                      (C) mushrooms                      (D) All of these
- Protozoa have \_\_\_\_\_ like cell .  
(A) algae                      (B) plant                      (C) animal                      (D) bacteria
- Yeast is a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) algae                      (B) fungus                      (C) protist                      (D) bacteria

### Question 2

Fill in the blanks

/5

- \_\_\_\_\_ are made from microorganisms that are the cause of infectious diseases .
- The most successful antibiotic is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Protozoa are microscopic \_\_\_\_\_ cell organisms.
- Algae have a \_\_\_\_\_ like cell .
- The role of bacteria is to act as \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Question 3

Write the short answer.

/4

- What is the role of bacteria?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Write down the name of disease caused by a protozoan?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4**

**Long questions**

**/8**

- Write down the three main differences between plants and fungi.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- How do antibiotics work?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_