TEACHING TASK (Page 26 -27)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What is the process by which living things make more of themselves?

Answer: C) Reproduction Explanation: Reproduction is the process by which living organisms produce offspring, ensuring the continuation of their species.

2) What allows living things to develop and become more complex as they age?

Answer: B) Growth Explanation: Growth refers to the increase in size and complexity of an organism as it matures.

3) How do plants primarily reproduce?

Answer: C) By producing seeds or spores Explanation: Plants primarily reproduce through seeds (in flowering plants) or spores (in non-flowering plants like ferns and mosses).

4) How do plants primarily obtain energy for survival?

Answer: B) By making their own food through photosynthesis Explanation: Plants use photosynthesis to convert sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water into energy-rich glucose.

5) Which characteristic helps living things survive in their environment by reacting to changes around them?

Answer: C) Response to stimuli Explanation: Response to stimuli allows organisms to react to environmental changes, such as moving toward light or avoiding danger.

6) What process do plants use to make their own food? Answer:

B) Photosynthesis Explanation: Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use sunlight to produce glucose from carbon dioxide and water.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

7) What processes are essential for living things to stay alive and active? (Select all that apply)

Answer: A) Growth, C) Response to stimuli, D) Need for energy
Explanation: Growth enables development, response to stimuli ensures survival in changing environments, and the need for energy powers all life processes. Reproduction (B) is essential for species continuation but not for individual survival.

Fill In the Blanks

8) Living things need _____ to keep going.

Answer: Energy Explanation: Energy is required for all life processes, such as growth, movement, and reproduction.

9) Living things react to what's happening around them through their response to _____.

Answer: Stimuli Explanation: Stimuli are changes in the environment (e.g., light, touch, sound) that trigger responses in living organisms.

10) To match the items in Column I with the correct options in Column II:

1. Dogs, Cats, Birds → B. Give birth to live young or lay eggs that hatch into offspring
2. Plants → C. Produce seeds or spores
3. Bacteria → A. Divide to create more bacteria

Answer the Following Questions

11) Explain about features of living organisms with respect to response to the stimuli and cells Answer:

Response to Stimuli: Living organisms can detect and respond to environmental changes, known as stimuli, to survive and adapt. For example, plants grow toward sunlight (phototropism), and animals react to danger by fleeing or fighting. This ability helps organisms maintain homeostasis and avoid harm.

Cells: All living organisms are composed of cells, which are the basic structural and functional units of life. Cells carry out essential processes like metabolism, growth, and reproduction. Some organisms are unicellular (e.g., bacteria), while others are multicellular (e.g., humans, plants), with specialized cells performing specific functions.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 27 -28)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which process ensures that life can continue from one generation to the next?

Answer: B) Reproduction Explanation: Reproduction allows organisms to produce offspring, ensuring the continuation of their species across generations.

2) What is the basic building block of all living things?

Answer: B) Cells Explanation: Cells are the fundamental units of life, making up all living organisms.

3) What do animals primarily use for energy?

Answer: D) Other plants or animals Explanation: Animals are heterotrophs, meaning they obtain energy by consuming other organisms (plants or animals).

4) What characteristic allows living things to carry out life processes like growing and reproducing?

Answer: C) Need for energy Explanation: Energy is required to power all life processes, including growth and reproduction.

5) What is the primary source of energy for plants?

Answer: A) Sunlight Explanation: Plants use sunlight as the primary energy source for photosynthesis to produce food.

6) What characteristic helps living things survive in their environment by reacting to changes around them?

Answer: C) Response to stimuli Explanation: Responding to stimuli, such as moving away from danger or toward resources, helps organisms survive.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

7) Which of the following are characteristics of living things? (Select all that apply)

Answer: A) Growth, B) Reproduction, C) Response to stimuli, D) Need for energy, E) Cells Explanation: All listed options are defining characteristics of living organisms. Growth and reproduction enable development and species continuation, response to stimuli ensures adaptability, energy is needed for life processes, and cells are the structural basis of life.

Fill In the Blanks

8) Plants make their own food through a process called _____.

Answer: Photosynthesis Explanation: Photosynthesis is the process by which plants produce glucose using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.

9) All living things are made up of _____.

Answer: Cells Explanation: Cells are the basic building blocks of all living organisms.

10) To match the items from Column I with the correct descriptions in Column II:

1. Response to stimuli - A. All living things are made up of basic building blocks
2. Need for energy - B. Living things react to what's happening around them, adapting to their environment for survival
3. Cells - C. to carry out life processes like growing, moving, and reproducing

Answer the Following Questions

11) Explain about features of living organisms with respect to growth and reproduction

Answer:

Growth: Living organisms grow by increasing in size and/or complexity through cell division and differentiation. For example, a seedling grows into a mature plant, and a human child develops into an adult. Growth is a continuous process that enhances an organism's ability to function and survive.

Reproduction: Reproduction is the process by which living organisms produce offspring to ensure the survival of their species. It can be sexual (involving two parents, e.g., in animals and flowering plants) or asexual (involving one parent, e.g., in bacteria or some plants via runners). Reproduction ensures genetic continuity and diversity.

TEACHING TASK (Page 28 – 29)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What are non-living things made of?

Answer: D) All of the above Explanation: Non-living things can be made of various materials, such as wood, metal, and plastic, depending on their purpose.

2) What is a key feature of non-living things?

Answer: B) They don't have life Explanation: Non-living things lack the characteristics of life, such as growth, reproduction, or response to stimuli.

3) Which example shows how non-living things can change?

Answer: C) Both a and b Explanation: Non-living things can undergo physical changes, such as a toy getting dusty (accumulation of particles) or a paper getting wet (absorbing water), but these changes do not involve life processes.

4) Which non-living thing is mentioned as super tough?

Answer: B) A metal spoon Explanation: Metal spoons are durable and resistant to breaking, making them "super tough" compared to fragile items like glass or paper.

5) What might happen to a glass cup if it is not handled carefully?

Answer: B) It will break easily Explanation: Glass is brittle and prone to breaking if dropped or mishandled.

6) Why do non-living things feel different when you touch them?

Answer: A) They are made of different materials Explanation: The texture and feel of non-living things depend on their material composition, such as smooth metal, rough wood, or soft fabric.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 29)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What do non-living things NOT do?

Answer: D) All of the above Explanation: Non-living things do not eat, grow, or move on their own, as these are characteristics of living organisms.

2) Non-living things come in all _____.

Answer: D) All of the above Explanation: Non-living things, such as tools or furniture, vary in shapes, sizes, and colors based on their design and purpose.

3) Which of the following is a job of a chair?

Answer: B) For sitting Explanation: The primary function of a chair is to provide a surface for sitting.

4) What is the job of a pencil?

Answer: B) For writing Explanation: A pencil's primary function is to write or draw.

5) What makes our lives easier?

Answer: A) Non-living things Explanation: Non-living things, such as tools, furniture, and technology, are designed to simplify tasks and improve comfort.

6) Which item is mentioned as helping you sleep?

Answer: C) Bed Explanation: A bed is designed to provide a comfortable surface for sleeping.