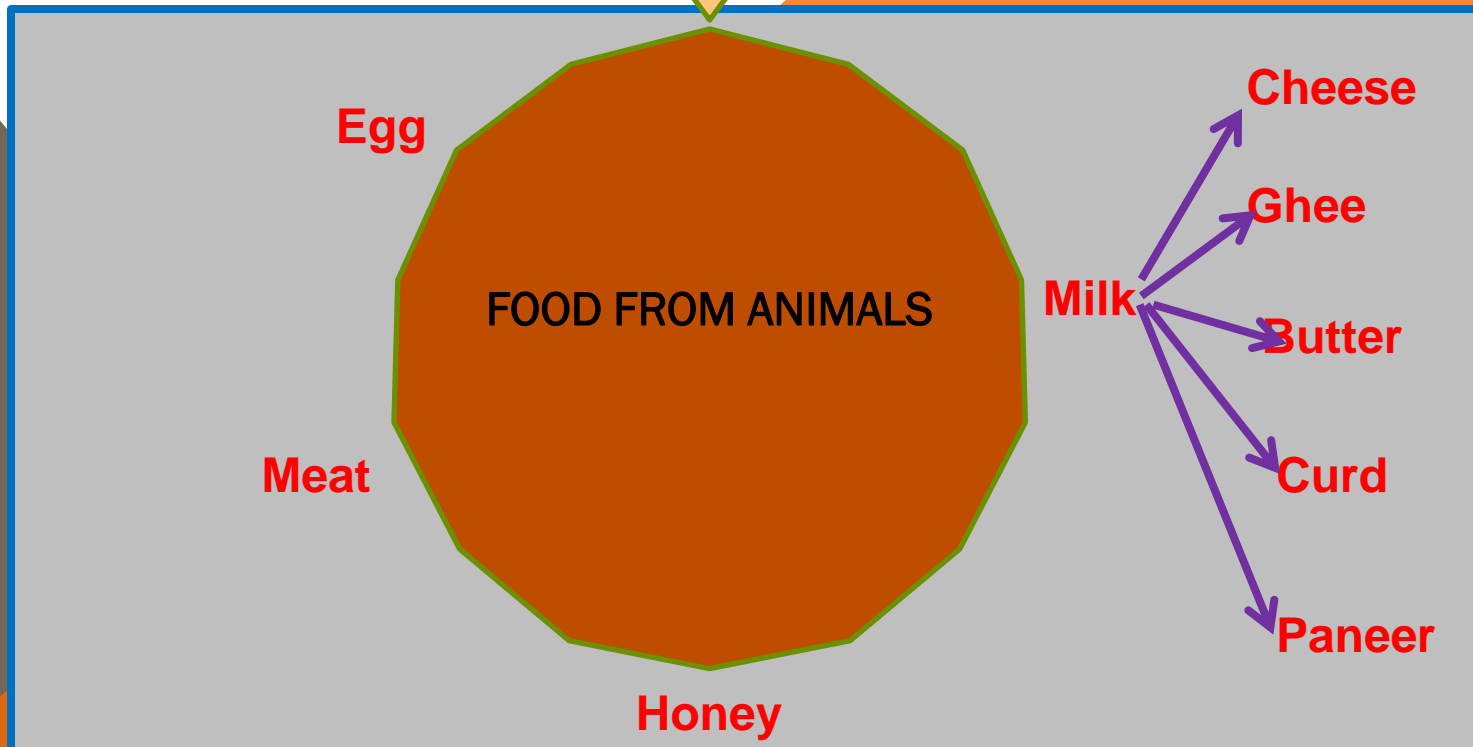


GRADE: VI
SUBJECT: Science

TOPIC: FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

Like different plant parts, animals too serve as sources of food



Food from animals

Animal products such as meat, egg, honey, milk, cheese, butter, and curd are eaten by human beings.

1. MEAT:- People commonly eat meat of animals such as goat, chicken, fish and prawns.



CHICKEN



FISH

2. EGG:- Hen's egg is the most common bird egg eaten in the world. It is a rich source of proteins and vitamins. Some people also eat eggs of goose and duck.



Egg

3. HONEY:- Honey is a sweet liquid made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Honey is collected from beehives. It is used in cooking and also has medicinal value.



Honey

4.MILK:-Milk is obtained from animals such as cow, buffalo, camel and goat. It is very nutritious food item and is a rich source of protein. Milk also contains calcium that is required for proper growth of teeth and bones and for nerve functioning.



❖ Products made from milk are known as *diary products* . Some common diary products are discussed below.

A. PANEER (*cottage cheese*):-Common methods of making paneer include adding lemon juice or vinegar to milk. This process is called curdling. This results in the separation of milk into solid and liquid parts. Then, the liquid portion of milk is drained off and the solid part forms paneer.



B. CHEESE:-Cheese is made from the curdled milk of cow, goat, sheep or buffalo.



C. BUTTER:- Butter is made by *churning* (moving or shaking) fresh cream.



D. GHEE:-Ghee(*GIU in nepali*) is made by gently heating butter and removing the solid matter.



E. CURD:- Common methods of making curd include adding a small sample of curd in warm milk. The *microorganisms* (tiny organisms like bacteria that can be seen only with the help of a microscope) present in the curd sample turn milk into curd.



Unlike green plants, animals cannot make their own food. They depend on plants and other animals for food.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS EAT?



GIRAFFEE



DEER



CROW



RACCOON



SQUIRREL

Classification of animals based on the eating habits

HERBIVORES

Herbivorous animals or herbivores (*herbi*:plant, *vore*:eater) are those that eat only plants and plant products. Cow, deer, horse, giraffe and squirrel are examples of herbivores.

CARNIVORES

Carnivorous animals or carnivores (*carni*:meat, *vore*:eater) are those that eat only the flesh of other animals. Lion, tiger, jackal, owl, eagle, snake and spider are examples of carnivores.

OMNIVORES

Animals that eat plants as well as the flesh of other animals are called omnivores. Examples: Bear, raccoon, crow and human beings

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HERBIVORES

- i. Herbivores such as cow, horse and goat have wide, blunt teeth. Such teeth are suitable for pulling plants off the ground and grinding them.
- ii. Herbivores such as cow and goat have the ability to bring back previously swallowed food to the mouth for chewing it the second time. This helps them to absorb most of the nutrients from hard to digest food as grass.
- iii. Squirrels have a pair of broad, sharp-edged front teeth (incisors) in each jaw. They use these teeth to gnaw food items such as nuts.
- iv. Insects such as butterfly do not need to worry about chewing food. They have mouth-parts shaped like a straw to suck nectar from flowers.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CARNIVORES

- i. Carnivores such as lion and tiger have sharp and pointed front teeth. They also have sharp claws and powerful jaws, which help them to tear flesh.
- ii. Carnivorous birds such as eagle and hawk have curved, pointed beaks that allow them to tear flesh.
- iii. Carnivores such as chameleon and frog have a long, sticky tongue that they use to catch insects.
- iv. Carnivorous fish such as shark have several small, sharp teeth that help them bite off chunks of flesh.
- v. Carnivores such as snakes swallow their *prey* (an animal that is hunted or killed for food).

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OMNIVORES

- i) Omnivores such as bear and human beings have different types of teeth that help them to eat both plants and the flesh of other animals.
- ii) Omnivorous birds such as crow have sharp and pointed beak that helps them eat a variety of food.



SCAVENGERS AND DECOMPOSERS



Scavengers: The birds and animals that eat the flesh of other animals which are already dead, are called scavengers. Vulture is one such bird.

Decomposers: The organisms that feed on and degrade (decompose) dead plants and animals are called decomposers. Fungi and bacteria are examples of such organisms.

ACTIVITY SECTION:

A. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Dairy products
2. Herbivores
3. Carnivores
4. Omnivores
5. Decomposers

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What are dairy products?
2. Name the groups of animals based on the food they eat?
3. Describe any two special characteristics of herbivores?
4. Describe any two special characteristics of carnivores?
5. How are scavengers and decomposers useful to us?
6. Define the following:- a) Herbivore b) Carnivore c) Omnivore d) Scavenger
e) decomposer

C. Choose the correct option:

1. Stems of which of the following plants are eaten?

- a) Onion and beetroot
- b) Ginger and radish
- c) Radish and potato
- d) Potato and ginger

2. Which of the following are cereals?

- a) Chickpea and kidney bean
- b) Wheat and rice
- c) Wheat and mung dal
- d) Kidney bean and rice

3. Which of the following animals give us eggs?

- a) Goat and hen
- b) Camel and goat
- c) Camel and duck
- d) Hen and duck

4. Which of the following are examples of dairy products?

- a) Paneer, cheese, butter, egg
- b) Cheese, curd, butter, paneer
- c) Curd, egg, milk, honey, cheese
- d) Paneer, cheese, honey, curd

5. Which of the animals have wide teeth to grind food?

- a) Cow and horse
- b) Giraffe and lion
- c) Camel and tiger
- d) Horse and tiger

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