



**DON BOSCO SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE, SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL,  
EGMORE.**

**STD V – EVS**

**LN. 4 FROM THE FARM**

**Points to remember:**

- Crops are plants which are grown on a large scale for food or other commercial purpose.
- Sprouting is the natural process by which seeds germinate and put out shoots.
- Ploughing is the process of turning the earth before sowing and harvesting is gathering of ripe crop from the field.
- Green revolution introduced new methods and modern machines to farming which in turn helped in more production of food grains. M S Swaminathan is known as the “Father of Green Revolution” in India.
- Subsistence farming is a form of farming where farmers grow crops in their small fields just enough to meet their own needs.
- Microbes are tiny living things that are found all around us and are too small to be seen by the naked eye.

**I. Dictation words**

1. Plantation crops
2. Horticulture crops
3. Agriculture
4. Sprouting
5. Irrigation
6. Kharif crops
7. Rabi crops
8. Refrigeration
9. Pickling
10. Pasteurisation
11. Preservatives

**II. Define the following.**

1. Agriculture:

The practice of large - scale cultivation of crops is called agriculture.

2. Irrigation:

Irrigation is the process of supplying water to the crops artificially to fulfill their water requirements.

**III. Answer the following:**

1. How did the hunter-gatherers turn into farmers?

**Ans:** Early humans lived in caves and they hunted animals or gathered food. As days passed, they noticed that the seeds which they threw on the soil grow into plants. This led them to settle down at one place and grow plants. Thus, they turned into farmers.

2. Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi crops with examples.

**Ans:**

<b>Kharif crops</b>	<b>Rabi crops</b>
a. Kharif crops are crops sown in the rainy season.	a. Rabi crops are crops grown in winter season.
b. Examples: Paddy and Maize	b. Examples : Wheat and Mustard

3. List out the requirements to grow a crop.

**Ans:** Soil, fertilizers and manures, seeds, water.

**IV. Answer in detail:**

1. What are the different type of crops? Explain them with examples.

**Ans:**

The different types of crops are:

**a. Cash crops:**

A cash crop is an agricultural crop that is sold to be processed or made into other product and is grown to sell for profit.

Eg. Sugarcane, Jute, Oil seeds.

**b. Food crops:**

Food crops are crops that are meant for human consumption. They are either directly consumed or manufactured to different processed food.

Eg. Wheat, Rice, Ragi

**c. Plantation crops:**

They are perennial crops that are grown on a large scale by an individual or a company.

Eg. Coconut, Coffee, Tea.

**d. Horticulture crops:**

It refers to crops cultivated in enclosure dealing with garden crops.

Eg. Fruits, Vegetables.

2. What are the different ways of preserving food?

**Ans:**

**a. Storage:**

Storing the food in an air tight container preserves food's freshness by blocking air and moisture. Eg. Cereals and pulses

**b. Refrigeration:**

Milk, fish and meat can be preserved for a longer time by freezing them. Freezing prevents the growth of microorganisms that cause the food spoilage.

**c. Pickling:**

In pickling, oil, salt or sugar are added to the food items to preserve them.

**d. Drying:**

Drying the food items helps to remove the water content from them thus preventing the growth of microbes.

Eg. Coconut, Fish

**e. Pasteurization:**

It is a method of preserving milk. The food item is heated to a specific temperature for a given time and then cooled quickly to kill the microbes thus making the milk safe to drink.

**f. Adding preservatives:**

Preservatives are chemical substances will be added to the food items before packing to help prevent spoilage of food.

Eg. Jams and fruit juices.



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**STD 5 EVS**

**LN.5 THE JOURNEY OF FOOD.**

**Points to remember**

- Useful substances that are present in the food are known as nutrients. The process of obtaining and using food for various needs of the body is known as nutrition.
- The organ system of the human body that helps to break down food into simple nutrients and absorb them is called the digestive system.
- The process by which complex substances in the food are broken down into simpler substances is called digestion.
- Tongue is a muscular organ that helps us to taste food with the help of taste buds present on it.
- Human being has 2 sets of teeth – milk teeth (20) and permanent teeth (32).

**I. Dictation words**

1. Nutrients
2. Nutrition
3. Digestion
4. Incisors
5. Canine
6. Pre-molars
7. Oesophagus
8. Pancreatic juice
9. Faeces
10. Flossing

**II. Answer the following:**

1. How do useful substances from the digested food reach different parts of the body?

Ans: Useful substances from the digested food are absorbed by the blood vessels in the walls of the small intestine. Through the blood, these substances reach different parts of the body.

2. Write short notes on the different types of human teeth with diagram.

Ans: We have four different types of teeth – incisors, canine, premolars and molars.

**Incisors:**

The front four teeth in each jaw are the incisors or cutting teeth. They are flat and broad with sharp edges that helps us to bite or cut the food like scissors.

**Canine:**

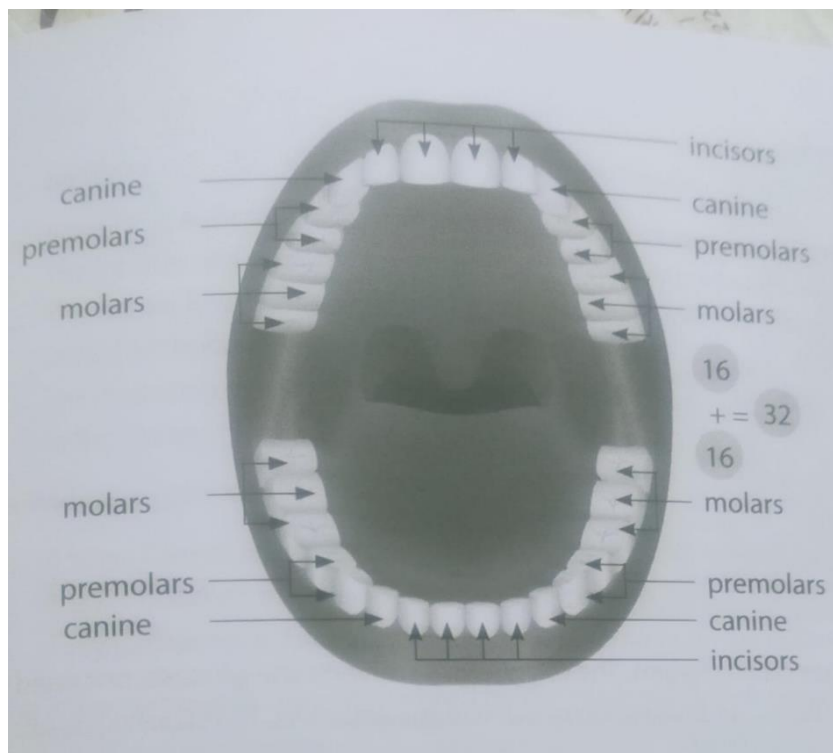
The sharp pointed teeth on either side of the incisors are known as canine or tearing teeth. They are 2 in number in each jaw and help us to tear food like a fork.

**Pre-molars:**

Next to canine we have 2 broad and flat teeth called pre-molars or crushing teeth. They are 4 in number in each jaw. They act as nut cracker and help us to grind and break the food into a fine paste.

**Molars:**

The last 3 teeth which are flat and broader than pre-molars are the molars or the grinding teeth. They help us to crush and grind the food into fine paste further like a mortar. They are 6 in number in each jaw.



**III. Answer in detail:**

1. Explain the journey of food in our digestive system.

The food that we eat travels through various organs to get digested and utilized. They are as follows:

**1. Mouth:**

There are two main parts in the mouth namely teeth and tongue that helps to break food into smaller parts and taste the food. The process of digestion starts from the mouth.

**2. Food pipe:**

From the mouth, the food goes into the stomach through a long pipe called food pipe or Oesophagus or food pipe.

**3. Stomach:**

The stomach is a muscular bag. The food is churned and mixed with gastric juices produced by the walls of the stomach. The digestive juices break down the food into simpler substances called chyme.

**4. Small intestine:**

It is a 7m long coiled tube where food is digested with the help of digestive juices called bile, released from the liver and the pancreatic juice, released from the pancreas. The blood vessels in the walls of the small intestine absorb the nutrients from the digested food which gives us energy and help us to carry other activities. Small intestine is the site of complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

**5. Large intestine:**

The undigested food goes into the large intestine. The water from the undigested food is absorbed by the walls of the large intestine and the semi-solid undigested food called faeces is passed into rectum and sent out of the body through anus.

IV. Draw colour and label the parts of human digestive system

