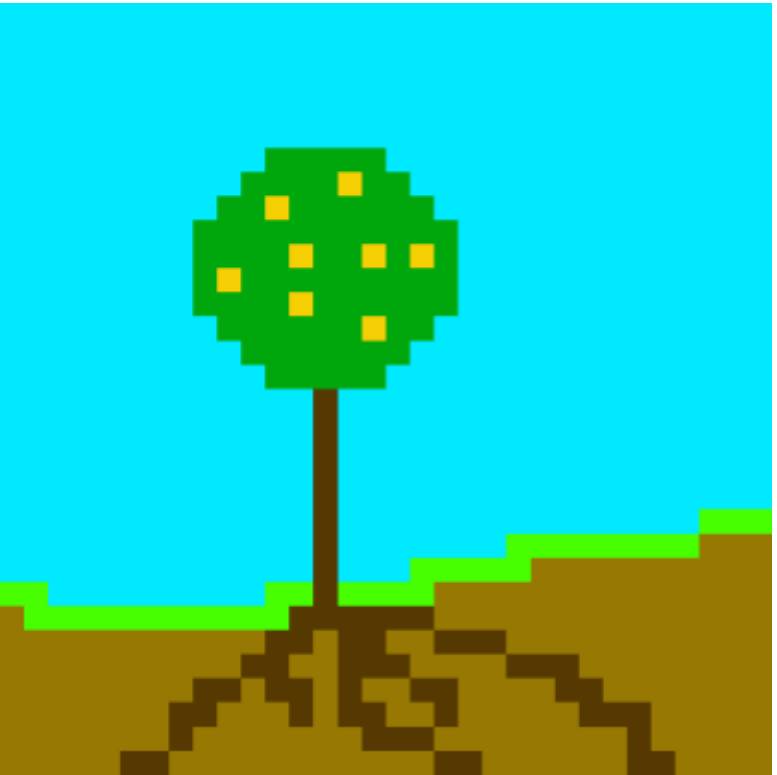
PLANTS AND ANIMALS

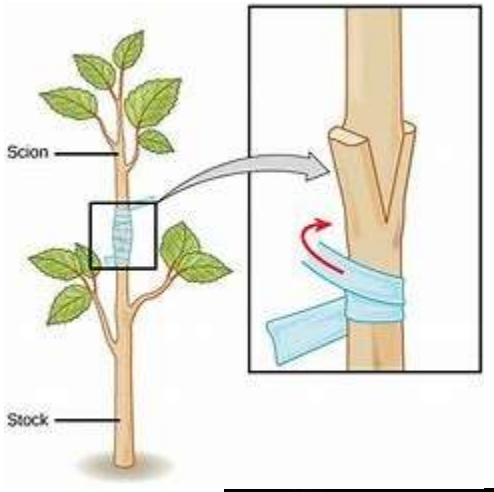
SOME COMMON FEATURES OF PLANTS

Development

Both plant and animal take food for growth and development

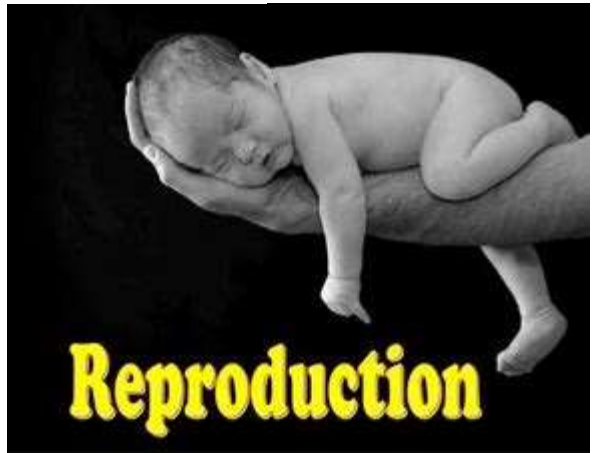
SOME COMMON FEATURES OF PLANTS





Reproduction

Plant and animal both produce there young ones



SOME COMMON FEATURES OF PLANTS

Respiration

Both plant and animal exchange gases

SOME COMMON FEATURES OF PLANTS

Death

Both plant and animal die after certain period

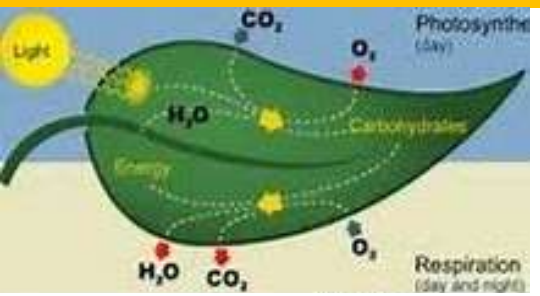
SOME DIFFERENT FEATURES OF PLANTS

Movements :Plant cannot move , animal can move from one place to another.

Movement ; Movement is defined as the motion that occurs with or without moving away from an organism's original position . for e.g. breathing

Locomotion ; Locomotion is defined as the movement of an organism from one place to another. For e.g. walking, running, swimming.

SOME DIFFERENT FEATURES OF PLANTS



RESPIRATION

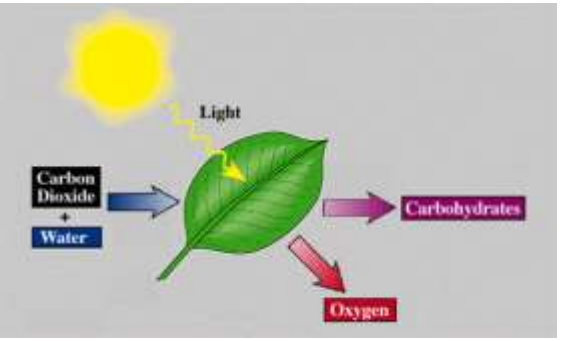
Plant respire through tiny holes called stomata.

Plant generally inhale Carbon di oxide gas and exhale Oxygen

Animals respire through tiny holes called nostrils

They intake oxygen and exhale Carbon di oxide

SOME DIFFERENT FEATURES OF PLANTS



FOOD

Autotrophs : Autotrophs are organisms that can produce their own food ex Plants

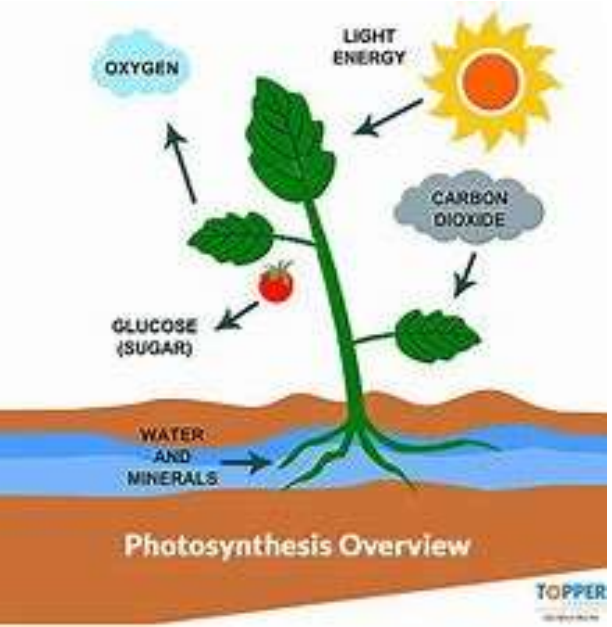
The first life forms on Earth would have had to be autotrophs

Heterotrophs :Heterotrophic nutrition is known to be the mode of nutrition in which certain organisms are dependent on other organisms in order to survive.

Organisms that cannot prepare their own food and have to depend on other organisms are known as heterotrophs.
examples animals, fungi and bacteria.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

PHOTOSYNTHESIS



The food making process of plants is known as Photosynthesis.

It occur in presence of sunlight ,chlorophyll ,water and carbon di oxide

The end product of photosynthesis is oxygen and Glucose

Xylem : transport water from roots to leaves

Phloem : transport food to the different parts of the Plants

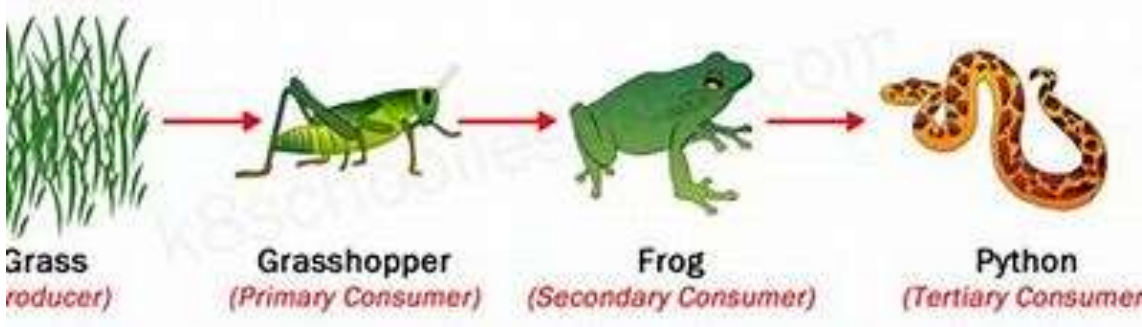
FOOD CHAIN

This occurs when one organism consumes another organism

The food chain is a linear sequence of organisms where nutrients and energy is transferred from one organism to the other.

The food chain consists of four major parts,

- **a) The sun**
- **b) Producers**
- **c) Consumers**
- **d) Decomposers**



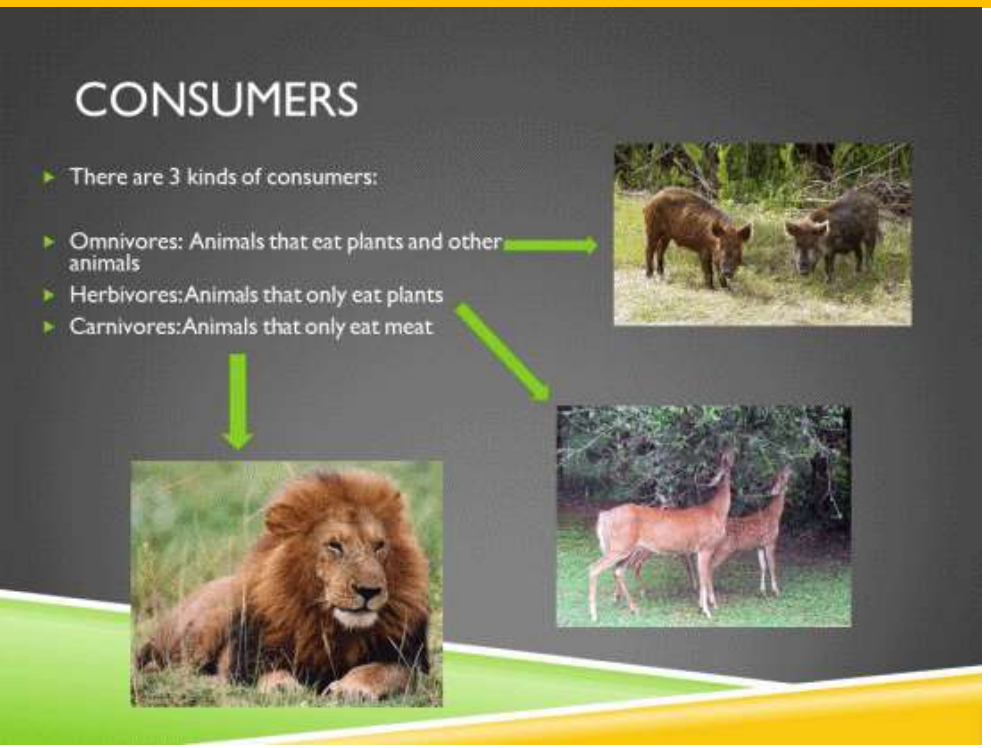
COMPONENTS OF FOOD CHAIN

The Sun : Sun is the essential source of energy.

Producers : Consist of all the autotroph organism for e.g. Green plants

The producers utilize the energy from the sun to make food

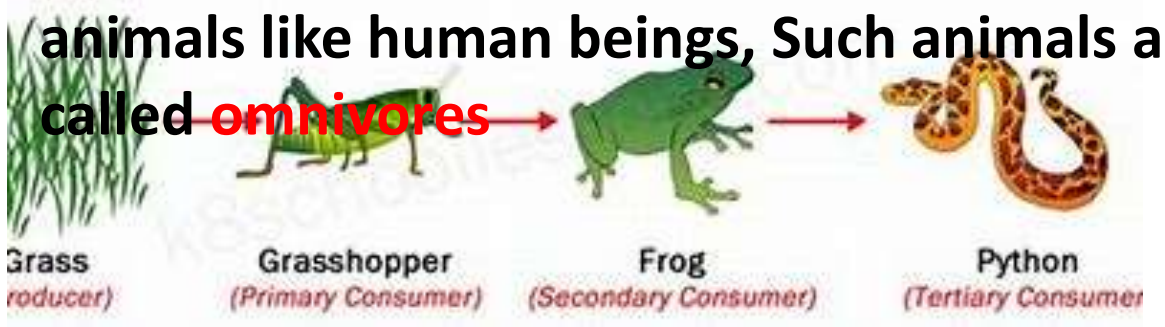
COMPONENTS OF FOOD CHAIN



Consumers: there are two type of consumers

Primary Consumers : Those consumers which depends directly on plants are called primary consumers. They are also called as herbivores.

Secondary Consumers : They depend upon primary consumer to fulfil the energy required by them to survive also known as carnivores .however there are certain animals which directly take food from plants and as well as animals like human beings, Such animals are called omnivores



COMPONENTS OF FOOD CHAIN

Decomposers: Decomposers are organisms that get energy from dead or waste organic material. This is the last stage in a food chain.

Decomposers are an integral part of a food chain as they convert organic waste materials into inorganic materials like nutrient-rich soil or land.