

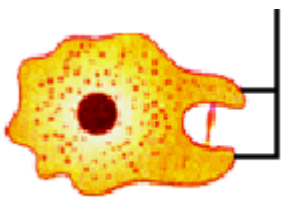


GRADE 7 SCIENCE
CHAPTER 2: NUTRITION IN ANIMALS
QUESTION BANK

A. Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct option for some questions.

- The process by which the absorbed food is used by the body to generate energy and carry out life function is called _____.
a. digestion b. ingestion c. assimilation d. nutrition
- One of the functions of the stomach is to digest _____.
a. proteins b. fats c. carbohydrates d. vitamins
- _____ produces bile.
a. gall bladder b. stomach c. pancreas d. liver
- Digestion of the food is completed in the _____.
a. small intestine b. stomach c. large intestine d. liver
- _____ is/are absorbed from the undigested food when it is in the large intestine.
a. water b. nutrients c. energy d. glucose
- The finger like projections in amoeba (Shown in diagram) is called _____



- a. Pseudopodia b. Oesophagus c. Pseudophogus d. Fingers
- How many stomachs do grass eating animals such as cattle and goats have?
a. 1 b. 4 c. 5 d. 3
- The inner walls of small intestine have numerous projections called _____.
a. Oesophagus b. Epiglottis c. Villi d. Fingers

Ans: 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. a 6.a 7.b 8. c

B. Answer in brief.

1. Differentiate between ingestion and egestion.

Ans: The process of taking food into the body is called ingestion whereas the process by which the undigested food is eliminated from the body is called egestion.

2. What are milk teeth? How are permanent teeth different from milk teeth?

Ans: A newborn baby has no teeth. The teeth start appearing when the child is a few months old. These teeth are called milk teeth. A child has 20 milk teeth which are gradually replaced by 32 permanent teeth, 16 in each jaw, from the age of five. Permanent teeth are bigger than milk teeth.

3. Differentiate between absorption and assimilation.

Ans: Absorption: The process by which nutrients from the digested food move into the blood and the cells of the body is called absorption.

Assimilation: The process by which the absorbed food is utilised by the body for energy, growth, repair and so on is called assimilation.

4. What are ruminants? Which are the four types of stomachs in cattle

Ans: Ruminants are animals that bring the food from the stomach back into their mouth for chewing. Sheep, deer and giraffes are the other examples of ruminants. The four types of stomachs they have are rumen, reticulum, omasum, abomasum.

C. Answer in detail.

1. Does an *Amoeba* follow all the five steps of nutrition? With the help of diagrams depict the process of nutrition in amoeba.

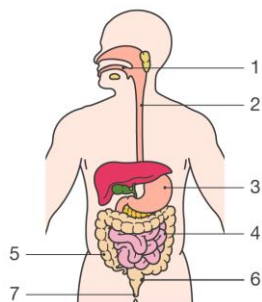
Ans: An *Amoeba* follows all the five steps of nutrition. It ingests food with the help of pseudopodia. Digestion takes place inside a cavity facilitated by the digestive juices in it. Absorption of nutrients takes place once the food is digested. During assimilation, the digested food is utilised for growth, repair and reproduction. The undigested food is thrown out of the cell. Thus, the *Amoeba* follows all the five steps of nutrition.

Diagrams: Refer to the course book.

2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the digestive system in humans

Ans: Diagram of the digestive system: Refer to the course book.

3. Label the diagram.



What are the functions of stomach in digestion?

- Ans:** 1. Mouth
2. Oesophagus
3. Stomach
4. small intestine
5. large intestine
6. Rectum
7. anus

The walls of the stomach secrete digestive juices, acids and mucus.

The walls of the stomach also contract and relax, thus helping to mix the digestive juices with the food.

4. Distinguish between the small intestine and the large intestine

Small Intestine	Large Intestine
Long, narrow coiled tube around 7 meters long	Broader and shorter around 1.5 meters long
Greater part of digestion and absorption of digested food takes place here.	Absorption of water from the undigested food along with some vitamins and minerals takes place here. Undigested food and waste is stored in the rectum and then is thrown out of the body through the anus.
The walls of the small intestine secrete digestive juices to break down complex food substances into simpler substances.	No digestive juices are secreted here.

D. Give one word or phrase for the following.

1. The kind of nutrition where food is taken into the body as a liquid or solid and then further broken down

Ans: Holozoic nutrition

2. Temporary projections on the surface of an amoeba that are used for motion and feeding

Ans: Pseudopodia

3. Innermost portion of the tooth

Ans: Pulp

4. Soft sticky material formed around the teeth by bits of food left in the mouth

Ans: Plaque

5. Partially digested food in the digestive system of cattle

Ans: Cud