



**Note:** (1) Think & Answer (2) Answer in detail for long answer questions

**Name:**

**Date:**

<b>Areas of Improvement:</b>

<b>Maximum Marks (Objective)</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Marks Obtained</b>	
<b>%</b>	
<b>Maximum Marks (Subjective)</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Marks Obtained</b>	
<b>%</b>	
<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Marks Obtained</b>	
<b>%</b>	

<b>Parent's Signature</b>	<b>Parent's Signature</b>



**I. Objective Questions:**

**A. Tick the correct answers:**

[ 0.5 x 10 = 5 ]

1. The enzymes present in the saliva convert

- (a) fats into fatty acids and glycerol.
- (b) starch into simple sugars.
- (c) proteins into amino acids.
- (d) complex sugars into simple sugars.

2. Cud is the name given to the food of ruminants which is

- (a) swallowed and undigested.
- (b) swallowed and partially digested.
- (c) properly chewed and partially digested.
- (d) properly chewed and completely digested.

3. Choose the correct order of terms that describes the process of nutrition in ruminants.

- (a) swallowing → partial digestion → chewing of cud → complete digestion
- (b) chewing of cud → swallowing → partial digestion → complete digestion
- (c) chewing of cud → swallowing → mixing with digestive juices → digestion
- (d) swallowing → chewing and mixing → partial digestion → complete digestion

4. Cellulose-rich food substances are a good source of roughage in human beings because

- (a) human beings do not have cellulose-digesting enzymes.
- (b) cellulose gets absorbed in the human blood and converts into fibres.
- (c) the cellulose-digesting bacteria convert cellulose into fibres.
- (d) cellulose breaks down into smaller components which are egested as roughage.

5. The false feet of Amoeba are used for

- (a) movement only
- (b) capturing food only
- (c) capturing food and movement
- (d) exchange of gases only

6. Enzymes present in saliva converts

- (a) starch into simple sugars
- (b) proteins into amino acids
- (c) complex sugars into simple sugars
- (d) fats into fatty acids and glycerol



7. How many types of teeth are there?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

8. Which gland secretes bile juice?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Pancreas
- (c) Bladder
- (d) All of these

9. The bile plays an important role in the digestion of

- (a) carbohydrates
- (b) fats
- (c) sugar
- (d) starch

10. The finger-like outgrowths of human intestine helps to

- (a) make the food soluble
- (b) absorb the digested food
- (c) absorb the undigested food
- (d) digest the fatty food substances

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

[ 0.5 x 6 = 3 ]

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ present in the stomach kills the harmful bacteria that may enter along with the food.
2. We get hiccups when food particles enter the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The continuous canal which begins at the buccal cavity and ends at the anus is called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The swallowed food passes from buccal cavity to stomach through \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The lining of the stomach is protected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The length of the small intestine is about \_\_\_\_\_ metres.

**C. State true or false:**

[ 4 x 0.5 = 2 ]

1. Diarrhoea is a condition in which one passes watery stool frequently.
2. Alimentary canal begins at the anus and ends at the buccal cavity.
3. The saliva breaks down the starch into amino acids.
4. The inner walls of large intestine have thousands of finger-like projections called villi.

**D.** Following statements describe the five steps in animal nutrition. Read each statement and give one word for each statement. Write the terms that describe each process. [ 2 marks ]



- (a) Transportation of absorbed food to different parts of the body and their utilisation.
- (b) Breaking of complex food substances into simpler and soluble substances.
- (c) Removal of undigested and unabsorbed solid residues of food from the body.
- (d) Taking food into the body.
- (e) Transport of digested and soluble food from the intestine to blood vessels.

**E. Choose the odd one out from each group and give reasons.**

[ 2 marks ]

- (i) liver, salivary gland, starch, gall bladder
- (ii) stomach, liver, pancreas, salivary gland
- (iii) tongue, absorption, taste, swallow
- (iv) oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, rectum

**F. Match the following:**

[ 0.5 x 10 = 5 ]

Column I	Column II
1. Salivary amylase	(a) Digest protein
2. Gastric juice	(b) Cream-coloured gland
3. Pancreatic juice	(c) Stores many bacteria
4. Bile	(d) Mode of feeding
5. Chewing cud	(e) Kills germ
6. Caecum	(f) Tongue
7. Food pipe	(g) Emulsifies fat
8. Pancreas	(h) Breaks carbohydrate
9. Taste buds	(i) Oesophagus
10. Siphoning	(j) Ruminants

**II. Short Answer Questions**

[ 2 x 6 = 12 ]

Q1. Name the parts of the alimentary canal where

- (i) water gets absorbed from undigested food.

(ii) digested food gets absorbed.

(iii) taste of the food is perceived.

(iv) bile juice is produced.

**Q2.** What are villi? What is their location and function?

**Q3.** Name the type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants but not by humans. Give the reason also.

**Q4.** Name the various components of food and their simpler forms.

Components of food	Simpler form
Carbohydrate	
Fats	
Proteins	
Vitamins	
Minerals and water	

**Q5.** Recall and name the main organs of the digestive system in our body.

**Q6.** Draw a neat and clean diagram of Amoeba showing the correct location of the following components: nucleus, vacuole, pseudopodia.

### III. Long Answer Questions:

[ 3 x 3 = 9 ]

**Q1.** Ruminants such as cows and buffaloes swallow their food hurriedly and then sit restfully and chew their food. Give reason.

**Q2.** Briefly describe the process of digestion in Amoeba with the help of labelled diagram.

**Q3.** Label the following parts in Figure 2.2 and name them.

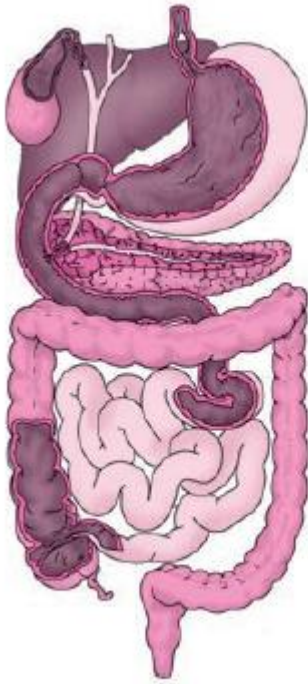
(a) The largest gland in our body.

(b) The organ where protein digestion starts.

(c) The organ that releases digestive juice into the small intestine.



(d) The organ where bile juice gets stored.



**Fig. 2.2**