



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - LAKHMIR SINGH & MANJIT KAUR

NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

Exercise

1. What is the scientific name of the process of 'taking food into the body'?



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2. What substance is mixed with food in the mouth during chewing by the teeth ?



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3. Name the process which moves the food forward in the food pipe as well as the whole alimentary canal.



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4. Where is the water from undigested food absorbed in the body?



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5. Where is the digested food absorbed into the blood?



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6. What is the other name of food pipe?



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7. The bacteria present on uncleaned teeth convert the sugar in food into a substance X which causes tooth decay. Name the substance X.



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8. Name the type of teeth which are :
for chewing and grinding food.

A. Premolars and molars

B. Incisors

C. Canines

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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9. Name the type of teeth which are :

for piercing and tearing food.



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10. Name the type of teeth which are :

for biting and cutting food.



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11. What is the name of the set of teeth :

which grow in a small baby?



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12. What is the name of the set of teeth :
which grow in a small baby?



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13. Which teeth in human being are replaced
by permanent teeth?



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14. At what age do the milk teeth fall off in children?



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15. Which organ helps in getting the taste of food which we eat?



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16. Which two tastes can be detected by the front part of the tongue?

A. Sweet

B. Salty

C. Bitter

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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17. Which taste of food can be detected :
by the sides of the tongue?



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18. Which taste of food can be detected :
by the back part of the tongue?



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19. What is the special name of the animal
which can chew the cud?



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20. What type of micro-organisms digest cellulose carbohydrate present in the grass food of ruminant?



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21. Which single-celled organism has pseudopodia?



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22. Name a single-celled organism (animal) which constantly changes its shape.



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23. The false feet of Amoeba are used for



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24. Name the part of Amoeba which help it in moving and also in capturing the food.



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25. Name the condition in which a person passes out frequent watery stools.



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26. Name one condition (or disease) which can lead to the dehydration of our body.



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27. Write the full form of ORS.



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28. What happens when glucose breaks down in body cells with the help of oxygen?



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29. State whether the following statement is true or false :

the tongue helps in mixing saliva with food.



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30. State whether the following statement is true or false :

Digestion of starch starts in the stomach.





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31. State whether the following statement is true or false :

The gall bladder stores bile temporarily.



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32. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:

The ruminants bring back swallowed grass

into their mouth and chew it for some time.

(T/F)



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33. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

The largest gland in the human body is

_____.



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34. Fill in the following blank with suitable word :

The stomach releases hydrochloric acid and _____ juices which act on food.



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35. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

The inner wall of the small intestine has many finger-like outgrowths called _____.





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36. Fill in the following black with suitable words :

When the digestion of food is completed, the carbohydrates get broken down into _____, protein into _____, and fats into _____ and _____.



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37. Fill in the following black with suitable words :

The alimentary canal together with the associated glands constitutes the _____ system.



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38. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

Permanent teeth grow in place of _____ teeth.



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39. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

Tooth decay happens when the bacteria present in mouth turn the sugar present in our food into _____.



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40. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

The partially digested food which is brought

back from stomach to mouth of an animal for re-chewing is known as _____.



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41. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

An example of the animal which can chew the cud is _____.



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42. Fill in the following black with suitable words :

The finger-like projections on the body of Amoeba are called_____.



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43. Fill in the following black with suitable words :

Amoeba digests its food in the _____.



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44. What is the role of mucus in stomach?



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45. what is the role of hydrochloric acid in stomach?



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46. What is alimentary canal? Name the various parts of alimentary canal and the associated glands.



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47. Match the items of column I with those given in column II.

Column I
Food components
(i) Carbohydrates
(ii) Proteins
(iii) Fats

Column II
Products of digestion
(a) Fatty acids and glycerol
(b) Sugar (Glucose)
(c) Amino acids



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48. What is the action of saliva on food?



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49. Which part of the alimentary canal is involved in :
absorption of food?



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50. Which part of the alimentary canal is involved in :
chewing of food?



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51. Which part of the alimentary canal is involved in :
killing of bacteria?



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52. Which part of the alimentary canal is involved in :
complete digestion of food?



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53. Which part of the alimentary canal is involved in :
formation of faeces?



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54. Which organ of the body secretes bile?

Where is bile stored? What is the function of bile in the digestion of food?



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55. What is the food of butterfly? How does

butterfly get this food?



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56. What are the modes of taking food into the body used by the following animals?

Frog, Snakes, Mosquitoes, Lice, Housefly, Ant, Snail.



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57. Match the items of column I with suitable items in column II :

Column I

- (i) Salivary glands
- (ii) Stomach
- (iii) Liver
- (iv) Rectum
- (v) Small intestine
- (vi) Large intestine
- (vii) Anus

Column II

- (a) Bile juice secretions
- (b) Storage of undigested food
- (c) Saliva secretion
- (d) Acid release
- (e) Digestion is completed
- (f) Absorption of water
- (g) Release of faeces



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58. What are villi? Where villi located? What is the function of villi?



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59. Where is the bile produced? Which component of food does it digest?



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60. Why do we get instant energy from glucose?



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61. What is Amoeba? Where is it found? Write one similarity and one difference between Amoeba and human beings.



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62. How does Amoeba take in (ingest) the food? From which part of the body undigested food is egested in Amoeba?



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63. Name the various kind of teeth in our mouth. State their functions.



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64. How many teeth does an adult man have?

What is the number of the following types of teeth in one jaw? (a)incisors, (b) canines, © premolars, (d) molars



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65. How would you distinguish between ice and ice-cream with your eyes closed?



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66. State the various functions of the tongue?

Name four different tastes which can be detected by our tongue.



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67. Can we survive only on grass and raw leafy vegetables? Give reason for your answer.



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68. Which parts of the tongue detect the following tastes? (a) Bitter, (b) Sweet, © Sour, (d) Salty



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69. What is meant by digestion? Name the various organs of the human digestive system. Also name the associated glands. Draw a labelled diagram of the human digestive system.





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70. What is meant by tooth decay? Name some of the foods which are the major cause of tooth decay. What are the various ways of preventing tooth decay?



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71. With the help of a labelled diagram describe the process of reproduction in Amoeba



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72. What are ruminants? Which of the following are ruminants? Fish, Amoeba, Cow, Human, Dogs, Sheep, Buffalo, Deer, Goat, Giraffe.



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73. Name the type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants but not by human. Give

the reason also.



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74. Name the three things secreted by the inner lining of our stomach. Also state their functions. What is the function of large intestine?



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75. What are incisors, canines, premolar and molars? State their functions.



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76. What is the taste of neem leaves extract or bitter gourd (karela)? Which part of the tongue can detect this taste?



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77. What is the taste of lemon juice? Which part of the tongue can detect this taste?



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78. Draw a sketch of the tongue. Label the parts of the tongue which detect sweet, salty, sour and bitter tastes.



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79. What is meant by the term "ruminant"?

Name any two ruminants.



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80. Explain why, a cow can digest grass but we cannot.



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81. What is diarrhoea? How is diarrhoea caused? Why does dehydration take place during diarrhoea? How can dehydration be prevented?



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82. What is oral rehydration solution? How can you make the oral rehydration solution at home? When is it given to a person?



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83. Which of the following foods is not obtained from plants?

A. maize

B. milk

C. mango

D. melon

Answer: B



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84. The process of taking in food by an animal and its utilisation in the body is called :

A. ingestion

B. digestion

C. nutrition

D. egestion

Answer: C



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85. Which one of the following does not suck nectar from flowers?

A. butterfly

B. bee

C. lizard

D. hummingbird

Answer: C



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86. The aquatic animal which ingests food with the help of pseudopodia is :

A. Eagle

B. Fish

C. Aquatic snake

D. Amoeba

Answer: D



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87. Which of the following is digested by saliva?

A. glucose

B. starch

C. cellulose

D. sucrose

Answer: B



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88. Mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices are secreted by the inner lining of :

A. pancreas

B. stomach

C. cellulose

D. sucrose

Answer: B



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89. The site of complete digestion and adsorption of food in the human digestive system is :

- A. stomach
- B. small intestine
- C. large intestine
- D. rectum

Answer: B



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90. The millions of tiny outgrowths on the inner surface of small intestine are called :

A. capillaries

B. buds

C. villi

D. veins

Answer: B



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91. The length of small intestine in a human adult is about :

A. 1.5 m

B. 2.5 m

C. 7.5 m

D. 4.5 m

Answer: C



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92. The amino acids present in digested food in our body are used to make :

A. fats

B. proteins

C. minerals

D. carbohydrates

Answer: B



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93. The fat present in our food is completely digested in the :

A. stomach

B. mouth

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer: B



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94. Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the :

A. stomach

B. food pipe

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer: D



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95. The digestion of a particular food in the small intestine produces amino acids. This food must contain mainly :

A. carbohydrates

B. fats

C. vitamins

D. proteins

Answer: D



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96. The digestion of groundnut oil present in food produces :

A.Amino acid,

B.Glycerol,

C.Alcohol,

D.Fatty acid

A. A and B

B. B and C

C. C and D

D. B and D

Answer: D



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97. Some crushed boil rice, water and saliva mixture is warmed in a test-tube for about 15 to 20 minutes and 2 or 3 drops of dilute iodine solution are added to it. The colour produced will be :

A. violet

B. green

C. blue-black

D. none of these

Answer: D



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98. The teeth in our mouth which are for piercing and tearing the food are called :

A. incisors

B. canines

C. molars

D. premolars

Answer: B



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99. Which of the following are for biting and cutting the food?

A. premolars

B. canines

C. molars

D. incisors

Answer: D



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100. In human beings, the 16 teeth of each jaw consist of :

A. 2 incisors, 4 canines, 4 premolars and 6 molars

B. 4 incisors, 2 canines, 6 premolars, 4
molars

C. 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 premolars and 6
molars

D. 2 incisors, 4 canines, 6 premolars and 4
molars

Answer: C



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101. The part of our tooth which contains nerves and blood vessels is called

A. gum

B. pulp cavity

C. enamel

D. dentine

Answer: B



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102. Excessive use of sugar containing foods is a major cause of :

A. indigestion

B. stomach pain

C. headache

D. tooth decay

Answer: D



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103. Which of the following carbohydrate can be digested by a cow but not by a man?

A. glucose

B. cellulose

C. starch

D. canesugar

Answer: B



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104. Amoeba catches food particles from the surrounding water by using its :

- A. tentacles
- B. food vacuole
- C. pseudopodia
- D. cilia

Answer: C



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105. An animal which has no mouth and no digestive system is :

A. Antelope

B. Amoeba

C. Alligator

D. Angora

Answer: B



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106. Which of the following is an incorrect statement in respect of Amoeba :

- A. It has no fixed shape
- B. It has no fixed mouth
- C. It has false feet
- D. It has a digestive system

Answer: D



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107. Which of the following can digest cellulose carbohydrate present in its food?

A. cow

B. lion

C. cat

D. man

Answer: A



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108. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

What is A?



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109. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

What is B?



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110. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

What is C?



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111. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

What is D?



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112. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

What is E?



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113. When food is put in our mouth, the teeth cut, chew and grind it. The glands A present in mouth secrete a watery liquid B which helps to digest component C present in the food partially. This partially digested food then passes through tube D into an organ E. The inner walls of organ E secrete mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices.

Name the component of food which is broken down by the digestive juices secreted by E.



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114. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is P?



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115. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is Q ?



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116. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is R?



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117. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is S?



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118. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is T?



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119. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U.

What is U?



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120. The partially digested food coming from the stomach enters into a long and narrow tube P. Here, liver secretes a liquid called Q which converts fats into tiny droplets. Pancreatic juice breaks down fats completely into R and S. The intestinal juice breaks down the starch carbohydrate completely into T whereas proteins are broken down into U. Name the sac in which liquid Q is stored temporarily.



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121. The digested food in small intestine is absorbed into blood vessels in the walls of small intestine through millions of tiny finger-like outgrowths called W. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into another organ X. The organ X absorbs most of the water from the undigested waste food material making it semi-solid. This semi-solid waste is stored in Part Y of organ X for some time. It is passed out from the body through part Z in the form

of faeces.

What is W?



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122. The digested food in small intestine is absorbed into blood vessels in the walls of small intestine through millions of tiny finger-like outgrowths called W. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into another organ X. The organ X absorbs most of the water from the

undigested waste food material making it semi-solid. This semi-solid waste is stored in Part Y of organ X for some time. It is passed out from the body through part Z in the form of faeces.

What is X?



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123. The digested food in small intestine is absorbed into blood vessels in the walls of small intestine through millions of tiny finger-

like outgrowths called W. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into another organ X. The organ X absorbs most of the water from the undigested waste food material making it semi-solid. This semi-solid waste is stored in Part Y of organ X for some time. It is passed out from the body through part Z in the form of faeces.

What is Y?



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124. The digested food in small intestine is absorbed into blood vessels in the walls of small intestine through millions of tiny finger-like outgrowths called W. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into another organ X. The organ X absorbs most of the water from the undigested waste food material making it semi-solid. This semi-solid waste is stored in Part Y of organ X for some time. It is passed out from the body through part Z in the form of faeces.

What is Z?



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125. The digested food in small intestine is absorbed into blood vessels in the walls of small intestine through millions of tiny finger-like outgrowths called W. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into another organ X. The organ X absorbs most of the water from the undigested waste food material making it semi-solid. This semi-solid waste is stored in Part Y of organ X for some time. It is passed

out from the body through part Z in the form of faeces.

What is the name of the process in which undigested waste is thrown out of the body?



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126. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food

particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What is A?



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127. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-

organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What is B?



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128. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What is C?



129. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get

toothache.

What is D?



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130. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth

gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What is E?



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131. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the

substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What is F?



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132. If we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating food, then many harmful micro-organisms called A begin to grow and live on the tooth. These micro-organisms act on the substance B present in the left-over food particles sticking to the tooth to form C. The C eats up the parts D and E of the tooth gradually and ultimately make a hole in the tooth. When this hole reaches part F of the tooth, our tooth becomes painful and we get toothache.

What name is given to the process in which

the tooth becomes rotten due to the formation of holes in it?



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133. Some crushed boiled rice is put in water in a test-tube and a few drops of dilute iodine solution are added to it. A blue-black colour is produced which shows the presence of X in rice. If, however, the crushed boiled rice and water are first warmed with saliva for some time and then dilute iodine solution is added,

then no blue-black colour is produced. This shows that saliva converts X into product Y which does not produce blue-black colour with dilute iodine solution.

Name X?



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134. Some crushed boiled rice is put in water in a test-tube and a few drops of dilute iodine solution are added to it. A blue-black colour is produced which shows the presence of X in

rice. If, however, the crushed boiled rice and water are first warmed with saliva for some time and then dilute iodine solution is added, then no blue-black colour is produced. This shows that saliva converts X into product Y which does not produce blue-black colour with dilute iodine solution.

Name Y?



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135. Some crushed boiled rice is put in water in a test-tube and a few drops of dilute iodine solution are added to it. A blue-black colour is produced which shows the presence of X in rice. If, however, the crushed boiled rice and water are first warmed with saliva for some time and then dilute iodine solution is added, then no blue-black colour is produced. This shows that saliva converts X into product Y which does not produce blue-black colour with dilute iodine solution.

What does the above activity tell us about the role of saliva in the digestion of food?



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