Q1. Which of the following pair of teeth differ in structure but are similar in function?

(a) canines and incisors.

(b) molars and premolars.

(c) incisors and molars.

(d) premolars and canines.

Q2. The false feet of Amoeba are used for

(a) movement only.

(b) the capture of food only.

(c) the capture of food and movement.

(d) exchange of gases only.

Q3. 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.

Q4. 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.

Q5. Mark the following statements as True or False. If false, write the correct statements.

(a) Tongue is attached to the roof of the mouth cavity at the back.

(b) The large intestine is longer and wider than the small intestine of the human alimentary canal.

(c) Mucus protects the stomach lining from damage.

(d) All heterotrophs have a similar basic process of nutrition.

Q6. The component of food which is complex is
(a) protein
(b) carbohydrate
(c) fat
(d) all of these

Q7. The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called
(a) ingestion
(b) egestion
(c) assimilation
(d) digestion

Q8. The digestive tract and the associated glands together constitute the
(a) digestive system
(b) oesophagus
(c) alimentary canal
(d) nutrition system

Q9. What role does hydrochloric acid play in the stomach?

a) It breaks down fats

b) It kills bacteria

c) It digests proteins

d) It absorbs vitamins

Q10. What initiates the digestion of starch?

a) Gastric juices

b) Bile

c) Pancreatic juice

d) Saliva

Q11. Label the below-given Figure 2.1 as directed below in (i) to (iv) and give the name of each type of teeth.

Fig. 2.1

(i) The cutting and biting teeth as 'A'

(ii) The piercing and tearing teeth as 'B'

(iii) The grinding and chewing teeth as 'C'

(iv) The grinding teeth present only in adults as 'D'

Q12. Match the items of Column I with suitable items in Column II

Column I	Column II
(a) Salivary gland	(i) Bile juice secretion
(b) Stomach	(ii) Storage of undigested food
(c) Liver	(iii) Saliva secretion
(d) Rectum	(iv) Acid release
(e) Small intestine	(v) Digestion is completed
(f) Large intestine	(vi) Absorption of water
	(vii) Release of faeces

Q13. Write one similarity and one difference between the nutrition of Amoeba and human beings.

Q13. **Explain how small intestine is designed to absorb digested food.**

Q14. Briefly explain, why animals like cow cannot chew their food properly at the time they take it in.

Q15. Explain how assimilation is different from absorption.

Q16. Name the various components of food and their simpler forms.

Q17. Explain the process of nutrition in amoeba.

Q18. Explain the process of digestion and absorption in the small intestine.

Q19. Explain the importance of rumen in ruminants.

Q20. Explain how the digestion of cellulose occurs in grass eating animals.