

\* Choose the correct alternative from those given below each questions [34]

1. In an experiment, test tube A with boiled rice and test tube B with chewed rice were both tested with iodine. What is the correct prediction and explanation?

- (A) Both test tubes turn blue-black due to starch
- (B) Test tube A turns blue-black, B remains unchanged
- (C) Test tube B turns blue-black, A remains unchanged
- (D) Both remain unchanged

**Ans. :** (B) Test tube A turns blue-black, B remains unchanged

2. Why do cows regurgitate their food?

- (A) To help chew plant material better in the gizzard
- (B) To increase surface area for better absorption
- (C) To re-chew partially digested food that aid in digestion
- (D) To break down proteins in the stomach faster

**Ans. :** (C) To re-chew partially digested food that aid in digestion

3. Why does breathing rate increase during exercise?

- (A) To remove excess oxygen
- (B) To supply more oxygen and remove  $\text{CO}_2$  quickly
- (C) Because diaphragm stops functioning
- (D) To raise body temperature

**Ans. :** (B) To supply more oxygen and remove  $\text{CO}_2$  quickly

4. Why is the small intestine long despite being called "small"?

- (A) It is narrower but longer for greater nutrient absorption
- (B) It stores undigested food
- (C) It digests fats only
- (D) It helps churn food mechanically

**Ans.:** (A) It is narrower but longer for greater nutrient absorption

5. Which adaptation allows birds to digest food efficiently without teeth?

- (A) Large intestine with villi
- (B) Presence of crop with hydrochloric acid
- (C) Muscular gizzard for mechanical digestion
- (D) Beak secreting enzymes

**Ans. :** (C) Muscular gizzard for mechanical digestion



6. What explains the difference in oxygen content between inhaled and exhaled air?
- (A) Oxygen increases after passing through lungs
  - (B) Exhaled air has more oxygen due to energy production
  - (C) Some oxygen is used in respiration to produce energy
  - (D) No change occurs in oxygen level

**Ans. :** (C) Some oxygen is used in respiration to produce energy

7. What may happen if intestinal villi are damaged?
- (A) Food is digested faster
  - (B) Protein digestion increases
  - (C) Nutrient absorption is reduced drastically
  - (D) Bile is not secreted

**Ans. :** (C) Nutrient absorption is reduced drastically

8. What feature of alveoli aids efficient gas exchange?
- (A) Thick muscular walls
  - (B) Very few blood vessels
  - (C) Large surface area and thin walls
  - (D) Ability to store oxygen for later use

**Ans. :** (C) Large surface area and thin walls

9. The blue-black colour seen on adding iodine to boiled rice indicates the presence of:
- (A) Proteins
  - (B) Fats
  - (C) Starch
  - (D) Sugar

**Ans. :** (C) Starch

10. Which part of the digestive system absorbs most nutrients?
- (A) Stomach
  - (B) Large intestine
  - (C) Small intestine
  - (D) Liver

**Ans. :** (C) Small intestine

11. In birds, food is mechanically broken down in the:
- (A) Liver
  - (B) Gizzard
  - (C) Crop
  - (D) Stomach

**Ans. :** (B) Gizzard

12. The enzyme in saliva helps in breaking down:
- (A) Proteins
  - (B) Fats
  - (C) Starch
  - (D) Vitamins

**Ans. :** (C) Starch

13. Ruminants bring back partially digested food to the mouth. This process is called:
- (A) Digestion
  - (B) Rumination
  - (C) Absorption
  - (D) Egestion

**Ans. :** (B) Rumination

14. Which of the following structures is involved in gas exchange in lungs?

- (A) Bronchi                      (B) Trachea                      (C) Alveoli                      (D) Diaphragm

**Ans. :** (C) Alveoli

15. Diaphragm helps in:

- (A) Secreting enzymes                      (B) Digestion                      (C) Breathing                      (D) Absorption

**Ans. :** (C) Breathing

16. The process of taking in air rich in oxygen is:

- (A) Exhalation                      (B) Breathing                      (C) Inhalation                      (D) Egestion

**Ans. :** (C) Inhalation

17. Which animal uses moist skin for breathing?

- (A) Cow                      (B) Earthworm                      (C) Frog (adult)                      (D) Bird

**Ans. :** (B) Earthworm

18. The circulatory system in humans primarily functions to:

- (A) Break food                      (B) Transport oxygen and nutrients  
(C) Produce saliva                      (D) Remove bile

**Ans. :** (B) Transport oxygen and nutrients

19. During inhalation, the diaphragm:

- (A) Relaxes and moves up                      (B) Contracts and moves down  
(C) Reduce space in the lungs                      (D) Closes the windpipe

**Ans. :** (B) Contracts and moves down

20. Which of the following is NOT part of the digestive system?

- (A) Oesophagus                      (B) Pancreas                      (C) Kidney                      (D) Stomach

**Ans. :** (C) Kidney

21. The small balloon-like sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs are called:

- (A) Bronchi                      (B) Alveoli                      (C) Windpipe                      (D) Nasal passage

**Ans. :** (B) Alveoli

22. Breathing is a process that

- (i) provides  $O_2$  to the body.  
(ii) breaks down food to release energy.  
(iii) helps the body to get rid of  $CO_2$ .  
(iv) produces water in the cells.

Which of the following gives the correct combination of functions of breathing?

- (A) (i) and (ii)                      (B) (ii) and (iv)                      (C) (i) and (iii)                      (D) (ii) and (iii)

**Ans. :** (C) (i) and (iii)

23. The swallowed food moves downwards in the alimentary canal because of
- (A) force provided by the muscular tongue
  - (B) the flow of water taken with the food
  - (C) gravitational pull
  - (D) the contraction of muscles in the wall of the food pipe.

**Ans. :** (D) the contraction of muscles in the wall of the food pipe.

24. What is the role of saliva in digestion?
- (A) It digests proteins.
  - (B) It breaks down fats.
  - (C) It moistens food and begins starch digestion.
  - (D) It neutralises stomach acid.

**Ans. :** (C) It moistens food and begins starch digestion.

25. During the process of exhalation, the ribs move
- (A) down and inwards.
  - (B) up and inwards.
  - (C) down and outwards.
  - (D) up and outward.

**Ans.:** (A) down and inwards.

26. The main purpose of respiration is to:
- (A) Produce oxygen
  - (B) Eliminate waste
  - (C) Produce energy
  - (D) Digest food.

**Ans. :** (C) Produce energy

27. When air is blown from the mouth into a test-tube containing lime water, the lime water turns milky due to the presence of
- (A) oxygen
  - (B) carbon dioxide
  - (C) nitrogen
  - (D) water vapour

**Ans. :** (B) carbon dioxide

28. Oxygen helps break down of glucose to release
- (A) water
  - (B) enzymes
  - (C) energy
  - (D) none of these

**Ans. :** (C) energy

29. What is the role of bile in digestion?
- (A) Digests proteins
  - (B) Absorbs nutrients
  - (C) Neutralises acid
  - (D) Produces saliva

**Ans. :** (C) Neutralises acid

30.

Column A	Column B
1. Iodine solution	(A) Makes food easier to swallow
2. Stomach	(B) Mechanical digestion

3. Saliva	(C) Reacts with starch to give a blue-black color
4. Mouth	(D) Breaks down proteins in the food

(A) (1)-(C), (2)-(D), (3)-(A), (4)-(B)

(B) (1)-(B), (2)-(D), (3)-(C), (4)-(A)

(C) (1)-(C), (2)-(A), (3)-(D), (4)-(B)

(D) (1)-(C), (2)-(D), (3)-(B), (4)-(A)

**Ans. :** (D) (1)-(C), (2)-(D), (3)-(B), (4)-(A)

31. Given below from (i) to (iv) are some food items.

(i) Boiled and mashed potato

(ii) Glucose solution

(iii) A slice of bread

(iv) Mustard oil

Which of the above will give a blue-black colour when tested with iodine?

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (i) and (iii)

(C) (ii) and (iii)

(D) (iii) and (iv)

**Ans. :** (B) (i) and (iii)

32. What is the main function of the lungs in the respiratory system?

(A) Pump blood

(B) Absorb nutrients

(C) Exchange gases

(D) Digest food

**Ans. :** (C) Exchange gases

33. The finger-like outgrowths of Amoeba help to ingest food. However, the finger-like outgrowths of the human intestine help to

(A) digest the fatty food substances

(B) make the food soluble

(C) absorb the digested food

(D) absorb the undigested food.

**Ans. :** (C) absorb the digested food

34. What is the role of diaphragm in breathing?

(A) To filter the air

(B) To produce sound

(C) To help in inhalation and exhalation

(D) To absorb oxygen

**Ans. :** (C) To help in inhalation and exhalation

\* a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose [19]  
the correct option.

35. Assertion (A): Bile helps in digestion.

Reason (R): Bile breaks down proteins present in our food.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans. :** (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

36. Assertion (A): Villi increase surface area in small intestine.

Reason (R): Villi help in the absorption of nutrients.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

37. Assertion (A): Alveoli are involved in excretion.

Reason (R): Lungs contain numerous alveoli to remove  $CO_2$  from blood.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

38. Assertion (A): Birds break food using gizzards.

Reason (R): All the birds lack teeth.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

39. Assertion (A): All mammals are ruminants.

Reason (R): Ruminants chew the cud.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

40. Assertion (A): Lime water turns milky when exhaled air is passed.

Reason (R): Exhaled air contains carbon dioxide.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

41. Assertion (A): Pancreas secretes bile into small intestine.  
Reason (R): Bile is secreted by the liver.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

42. Assertion (A): Diaphragm moves upward during exhalation.  
Reason (R): The process of exhalation reduces chest cavity space.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

43. Assertion (A): The liver secretes bile juice.  
Reason (R): Bile juice is stored in the small intestine.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true

**Ans. :** (C) A is true but R is false.

44. Assertion (A): Alveoli are found in the stomach.  
Reason (R): Alveoli help in gas exchange.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.



(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true.

45. Assertion (A): The small intestine is the main site for absorption of nutrients.  
Reason (R): The inner walls of the small intestine have finger-like projections.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

46. Assertion (A): The nose filters and moistens the air we breathe.  
Reason (R): Tiny hairs and mucus help trap dust particles.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

47. Assertion (A): Alveoli increase the surface area of the lungs.  
Reason (R): Greater surface area improves gas exchange.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

48. Assertion (A): The small intestine is longer than the large intestine.  
Reason (R): The small intestine is 1.5 m long.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans. :** (C) A is true, but R is false.

49. Assertion (A): Churning of food takes place in the stomach.

Reason (R): The walls of the stomach contract and relax to churn the food.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

50. Assertion (A): The oesophagus is involved in gas exchange.

Reason (R): The oesophagus connects the mouth to the stomach.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true.

51. Assertion (A): The pancreas is part of the respiratory system.

Reason (R): The pancreas produces pancreatic juice that is basic in nature.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true.

52. Assertion(A): Inhalation is caused by the expansion of the chest cavity.

Reason (R): The diaphragm contracts during inhalation.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans.:** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

53. Assertion (A): Oxygen is the final product of respiration.

Reason (R): Respiration produces water, carbon dioxide, and energy.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true.

**\* State Whether The Following Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each]**

**[10]**

54. All animals use the same body part for breathing.

**Ans. :** false



55. Ruminants have a four-chambered stomach.

**Ans. :** true

56. Alveoli increase the surface area for gas exchange.

**Ans. :** true

57. Gills are present in all aquatic animals.

**Ans. :** false

58. Respiration produces energy using oxygen.

**Ans. :** true

59. Digestion of starch starts in the stomach.

**Ans. :** false

60. The ruminants bring back swallowed grass into their mouth and chew it for some time.

**Ans. :** true

61. The large intestine is longer and broader than the small intestine of the human alimentary canal.

**Ans. :** false

62. We should always breathe through the mouth and not the nose. The ribcage protects our lungs.

**Ans. :** false

63. The ribcage protects our lungs.

**Ans. :** true

**\* Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each]**

**[11]**

64. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of breaking complex food into simple forms.

**Ans. :** Digestion

65. \_\_\_\_\_ protects the stomach lining from acid.

**Ans. :** Mucus

66. The blue-black colour with iodine indicates the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** starch

67. The human respiratory system starts from the \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** nostrils

68. The finger-like projections in small intestine are called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** villi

69. Earthworms respire through their \_\_\_\_\_ .



**Ans. :** skin

70. The long tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** oesophagus

71. The \_\_\_\_\_ system is responsible for taking in oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from the body.

**Ans. :** respiratory

72. The body part where undigested food is stored temporarily before being removed is the \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** rectum

73. The contraction and relaxation of the \_\_\_\_\_ helps in breathing.

**Ans. :** diaphragm

74. The final stage of digestion, where undigested material is removed, is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans. :** egestion

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]**

**[43]**

75. Name the digestive enzymes in the mouth.

**Ans. :** The digestive enzyme present in the mouth is salivary amylase.

76. What is the function of bile?

**Ans. :** Bile is a secretion from the liver that has two main functions:

→ It neutralizes acids present in the food coming from the stomach.

→ It breaks down fats into tiny droplets, making it easier for your body to digest

77. Which part of the body absorbs water from undigested food?

**Ans. :** The large intestine absorbs water from the undigested food.

78. What is egestion?

**Ans. :** Egestion is the process by which our body removes the waste it doesn't need.

79. Name one animal that uses gills to breathe.

**Ans. :** Fish uses gills to breathe.

80. What is respiration?

**Ans. :** Respiration is the process by which nutrients are converted into usable energy.

81. Which part of the respiratory system helps trap dust?

**Ans. :** Nostrils help trap dust.

82. What does the windpipe divide into?



**Ans. :** The windpipe divides into two branches that enter the lungs.

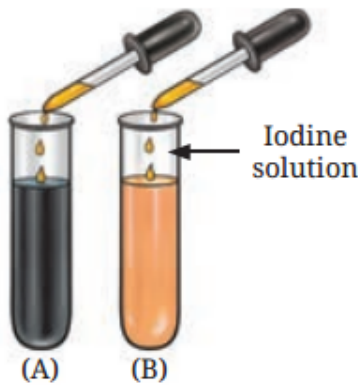
83. Cows keep chewing the food even when they are not actively grazing or eating anything. Why?

**Ans. :** Cows continue to chew even when they are not eating, as they are ruminating (chewing cud) to aid in the digestion of their food more effectively. This allows them to get the nutrients they need from rigid plant material.

84. Is the process of respiration the same in all animals?

**Ans. :** No, respiration is not the same in all animals. It depends on their size, habitat, and complexity.

85. Yadu conducted an experiment to test his idea. He took two test tubes, A and B, and added a pinch of rich flour to the test tubes half-filled with water and stirred them properly. To test tube B, he added a few drops of saliva. He left the two test tubes for 35-45 min. After that, he added iodine solution into both the test tubes. Experimental results are as shown in Fig. What do you think he wants to test?



**Ans. :** Yadu wants to test the presence of starch in both test tubes.

86. Which of the following statement is correct and why?

Anu: We inhale air.

Shanu: We inhale oxygen.

Tanu: We inhale air rich in oxygen.

**Ans. :** Tanu's statement is correct: We inhale air rich in oxygen. When we inhale, we take in air that contains about 21% oxygen and exhale air having more carbon dioxide than inhaled air.

87. Paridhi and Anusha of Grade 7 started running for their morning workout. After they completed their running, they counted their breaths per minute. Anusha was breathing faster than Paridhi. Provide at least two possible explanations for why Anusha was breathing faster than Paridhi.

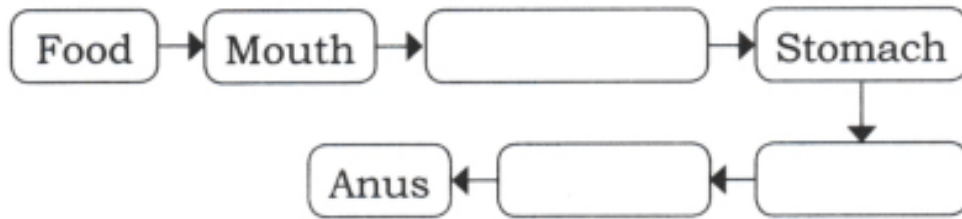
**Ans. :** Two possible explanations :

Anusha might not be fit and healthy, and her lungs were not working efficiently.

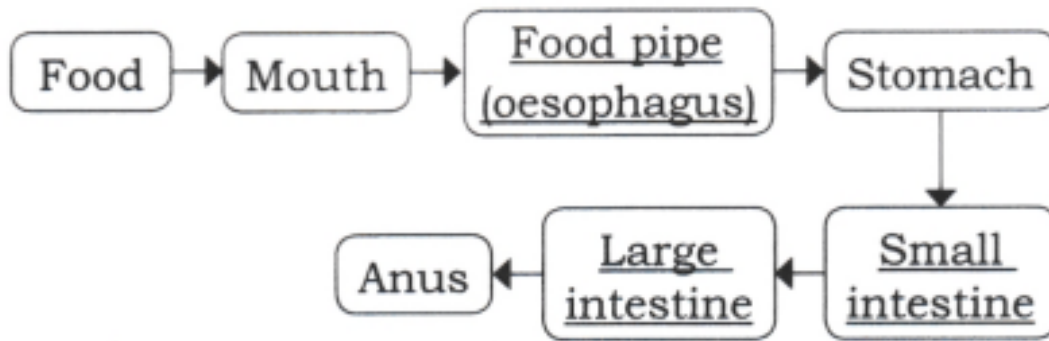
She might have asthma or a cold, and she was struggling to get enough oxygen.



88. Complete the journey of food through the alimentary canal by filling up the boxes with appropriate parts



Ans. :



89. Name the process by which energy is obtained by a living organism.

Ans. : Respiration

90. What is the percentage of exhaled carbon dioxide during the breathing mechanism?

Ans. : Nearly 4-5%.

91. What is the length of the small intestine?

Ans. : About 6 meters.

92. Define the term egestion.

Ans. : The process of removal of faecal matter through the anus from time to time is called egestion.

93. What are ruminants?

Ans. : The animals in which partially digested food returns to the mouth and the animal chews it are called ruminants.

94. What is the role of the pancreas?

Ans. : The pancreas secretes pancreatic juice which is important for digestion process.

95. Which chemical would you select to test the presence of starch in the food item?

Ans. : Iodine solution

96. Name the organ that constitutes respiration in fish.

Ans. : Gills.

97. Where is water absorbed in the digestive system?  
**Ans. :** Water is absorbed in the large intestine.
98. Explain digestion in the mouth.  
**Ans. :** In the mouth, the food is grind with the help of teeth. The saliva in the mouth breaks down starch into sugar.
99. What is the function of saliva?  
**Ans. :** Saliva moistens food, makes it easier to swallow, and contains enzymes that start digestion of starch.
100. Name the balloon-like structures in the respiratory system.  
**Ans. :** Alveoli
101. Give the word equation of the process of respiration.  
**Ans. :** Glucose + Oxygen → Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy
102. Name the organs that form the digestive system in human beings.  
**Ans. :** Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus.
103. What is the function of bile secreted in the human body?  
**Ans. :** Bile neutralises acid and helps in the digestion and emulsification of fats.
104. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: Mouth, stomach, small intestine, oesophagus, large intestine, anus, rectum.  
**Ans. :** Mouth → Oesophagus → Stomach → Small intestine → Large intestine → Rectum → Anus
105. How does smoking affect our health?  
**Ans. :** Smoking harms the lungs, causes breathing problems, and increases the risk of heart disease and cancer.
106. What do you understand by celiac disease?  
**Ans. :** Celiac disease is a condition where the small intestine is damaged by gluten, making it hard to absorb nutrients.
107. What are the functions of the stomach?  
**Ans. :** The stomach stores food, mixes it with digestive juices, and breaks down proteins.
108. Which organ produces bile?  
**Ans. :** Liver
109. What is the last part of the digestive system?  
**Ans. :** Anus
110. Which organ secretes the juice that helps neutralise the acid?



**Ans. :** Pancreas

111. What is the length of the large intestine?

**Ans. :** 1.5 m

112. Name the gas that turns lime water milky.

**Ans. :** Carbon dioxide

113. What is the term used for the process of taking in air?

**Ans. :** Inhalation

114. What is the watery fluid in the mouth?

**Ans. :** Saliva

115. What is the opening through which air enters the nose?

**Ans. :** Nostrils

116. What is the name of the doctor who found that the stomach performs churning of food?

**Ans. :** Dr William Beaumont

117. Which organ forms two branches that enter the lungs?

**Ans. :** Windpipe

**\* consists of questions of 2 marks each.**

**[74]**

118. Why is digestion important for animals?

**Ans. :** Digestion is crucial for animals because it breaks down complex food components into simpler, absorbable forms that the body can use. This process is essential for obtaining nutrients needed for energy, growth, and repair. Without digestion, animals cannot effectively utilize the food they consume, leading to malnutrition and an inability to sustain life processes.

119. Why does food taste sweet when chewed for a longer time?

**Ans. :** Food, especially those rich in starch like chapati or rice, tastes sweeter when chewed for a longer time because of the action of saliva. Saliva contains an enzyme called amylase, which breaks down the complex starch molecules into simpler sugars, such as glucose and maltose. These sugars are what give the food a sweet taste as they are released during prolonged chewing.

120. Explain the term "mechanical digestion" with an example.

**Ans. :** Mechanical digestion is the physical breakdown of food into smaller pieces. This process increases the surface area of food, making it easier for chemical digestion to occur. An example of mechanical digestion is chewing food in your mouth. Your teeth break down large pieces of food into smaller ones, which helps your saliva mix with the food and start the process of chemical digestion.

121. What is the function of nasal hairs and mucus in the respiratory system?

**Ans. :** Nasal hairs and mucus play a crucial role in the respiratory system by filtering and cleaning the air we breathe. The nasal hairs trap larger particles like dust and pollen, preventing them from entering the lungs. Simultaneously, the mucus moistens the incoming air and traps smaller particles, further ensuring that the air reaching the lungs is clean and humidified, which is essential for healthy respiratory function.

122. Mention two ways in which birds and mammals differ in food digestion.

**Ans. : (1) Presence of a Gizzard (Birds):**

→ Birds lack teeth, so they have a specialized organ called a gizzard.

→ Mammals, on the other hand, use their teeth for the initial breakdown of food through chewing.

**(2) Crop for Storage (Birds):**

→ Many birds have a crop, which is an expanded part of the esophagus used for storing food temporarily.

→ Mammals do not have a crop; instead, their stomach is the primary storage site for ingested food.

123. If bile were absent in the body, what impact would it have on digestion?

**Ans. :** If bile were absent, fat digestion would be significantly impaired because bile emulsifies fats into smaller droplets, increasing the surface area for enzymes to act on. Additionally, the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins would be reduced, impacting overall nutrient uptake.

124. Why do athletes breathe heavily after a race?

**Ans. :** Athletes breathe heavily after a race to replenish the oxygen debt incurred during intense physical activity. During the race, their muscles require more energy than the body can supply through normal oxygen intake, leading to anaerobic respiration and the build-up of lactic acid. The heavy breathing helps to clear the excess carbon dioxide, convert lactic acid back into glucose, and restore the body's oxygen levels to normal.

125. What would happen if the mucus lining in the stomach were absent?

**Ans. :** If the mucus lining in the stomach were absent, the stomach would be exposed to the corrosive effects of hydrochloric acid. This would lead to the stomach acid digesting the stomach's own tissues, causing ulcers and severe damage to the stomach lining. Consequently, the stomach's function would be impaired, leading to digestive problems and internal bleeding.

126. Sahil says that stomach acid is harmful. Do you agree or disagree? Justify.

**Ans. :** I partially agree with Sahil. Stomach acid, or hydrochloric acid, is essential for digestion as it helps break down proteins and kills harmful bacteria. However, it can



also be harmful because its corrosive nature can damage the stomach lining. The stomach produces mucus to protect itself from the acid's effects, but if this protection fails, it can lead to ulcers or other digestive issues.

127. Priya observed that lime water turned milky on blowing through a straw. What did she conclude?

**Ans. :** Priya likely concluded that the air she exhaled contains carbon dioxide. Lime water turns milky when it reacts with carbon dioxide, so by blowing through the straw and observing this change, Priya determined that her breath contained a significant amount of carbon dioxide, a key byproduct of respiration.

128. In winter, people feel breathless in hilly areas. Why?

**Ans. :** At higher altitudes, the air pressure is lower. This means there are fewer oxygen molecules in each breath you take compared to what you'd get at sea level. Cold air can irritate your lungs and airways, causing them to constrict. This makes it harder to breathe deeply and get enough oxygen. So, when people are in hilly areas during winter, the combination of less oxygen in the air and the constricting effect of cold air on their lungs can lead to feelings of breathlessness.

129. A person chews food fast but swallows it without proper chewing. What problems can arise?

**Ans. :** The stomach and small intestine have to work harder to break down the larger food particles. This can lead to indigestion, bloating, and discomfort. Nutrient absorption may not be as efficient because the food isn't properly broken down.

130. Compare and contrast the breathing mechanisms of a frog and a bird.

**Ans. :**

Feature	Frog	Bird
Primary Organ	Lungs (on land), Skin (in water), Gills (as tadpoles)	Lungs
Mechanism	<b>Lungs:</b> Positive pressure breathing (forces air into lungs). <b>Skin:</b> Gas exchange through moist skin. <b>Gills:</b> (as tadpoles) exchange gases between water and blood.	<b>Lungs:</b> Air sacs and unidirectional airflow.

131. Draw and colour a labelled diagram of the digestive system.

**Ans. :** self

132. Identify and compare breathing organs in fish, frogs, and humans using a chart.

**Ans. :** self

133. Conduct an experiment with chewed rice and iodine to show starch digestion.

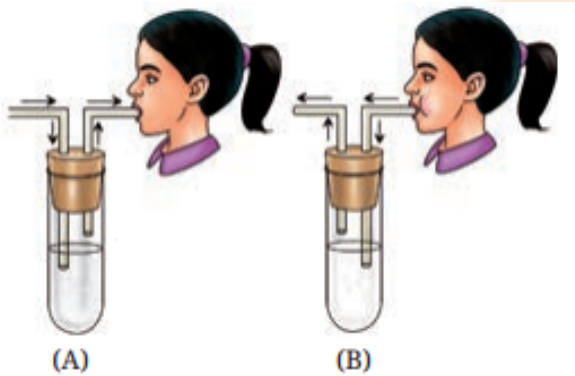
**Ans. :** Take a small piece of chewed rice in a test tube and add a few drops of iodine solution. The colour will not turn blue-black, showing that starch in the rice has been partially digested by saliva.



134. We often sneeze when we inhale a lot of dust-laden air. What can be possible explanations for this?

**Ans. :** When we inhale a lot of dust-laden air, the dust particles get trapped in the hair of our nasal cavity. These particles irritate the lining of the cavity. As a result, we sneeze to expel these dust particles. Sneezing expels these foreign particles from the inhaled air, and dust-free, clean air enters our bodies.

135. Rakshita designed an experiment taking two clean test tubes, A and B and filled them with lime water as shown in the figure. In test tube A, the surrounding air that we inhale was passed on by sucking air from the pipe, and in test tube B, the exhaled air was blown through the pipe (Fig.). What do you think she is trying to investigate? How can she confirm her findings?



**Ans. :** Rakshita is trying to investigate the gas we inhale and exhale while breathing. The lime water in test tube B turned milky (or cloudy), but the lime water in test tube A did not. Lime water turns milky when it reacts with carbon dioxide. Therefore, this indicates that the exhaled air contains more carbon dioxide than the air we inhaled.

136.

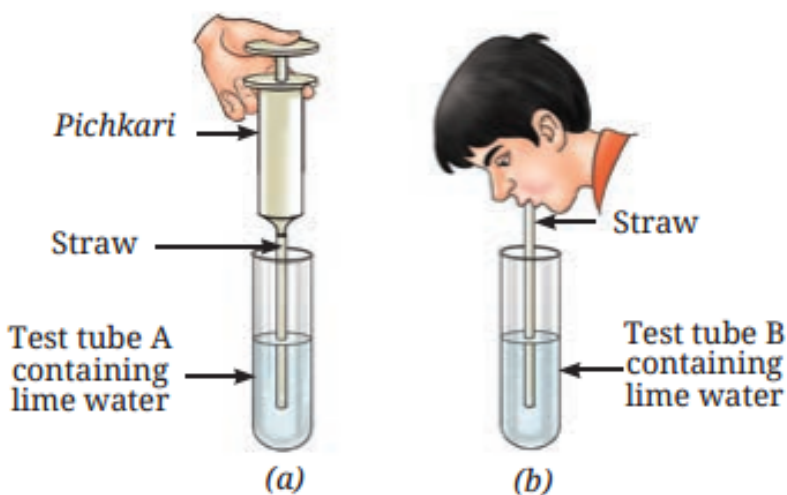


Fig. (a) Air is passed into lime water with a pichkari/syringe

(b) Air is exhaled into lime water

Observation: The lime water in test tube B turns milky as it receives exhaled air but the lime water in test tube A does not.



**Ans. :** Conclusion: This indicates that exhaled air contains carbon dioxide. Lime water reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which causes the milky appearance. The change only in test tube B confirms that more carbon dioxide is present in the air we breathe out than in the air we breathe in.

137. Ruminants such as cows and buffaloes swallow their food hurriedly and then sit restfully and chew their food. Can you give the reason?

**Ans. :** Ruminants quickly swallow the food and store it in an isolated part of the stomach called the rumen, where the food gets partially digested and is called cud, which later on returns to the mouth in the form of small lumps and then is chewed up by the animal. This process is called rumination.

138. Explain the process of breathing.

**Ans. :** The process of breathing happens in two steps inhalation (breathing in) and exhalation (breathing out).

(i) When we inhale air, the diaphragm moves downwards and the chest cavity expands. This makes space for the lungs to fill with air. Air rushes in and fills the tiny air sacs in the lungs called alveoli.

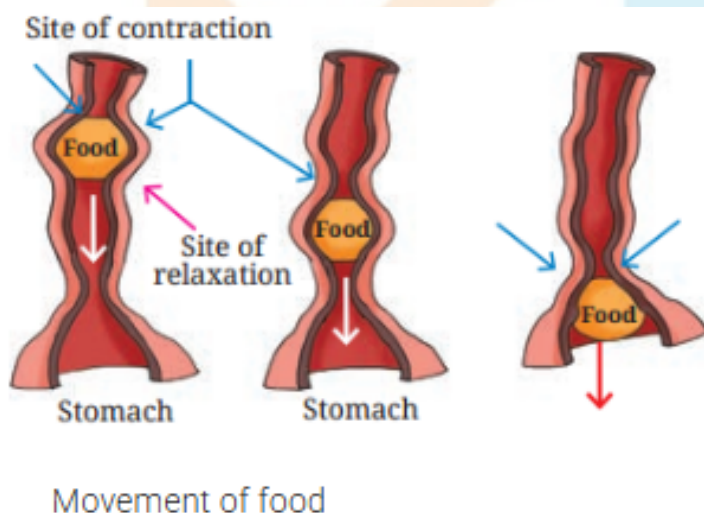
(ii) When we exhale, the diaphragm moves upwards and the chest cavity becomes smaller. This pushes out the air containing carbon dioxide and water vapour from the lungs.

139. Explain the process of digestion in the small intestine.

**Ans. :** The small intestine is a long, coiled tube (6 metres) where most of the digestion and absorption of food happens. Digestive juices from the liver (bile) and the pancreas (pancreatic juice) are mixed with the food in the small intestine. These juices help to break down fats, proteins, and carbohydrates into simpler forms. After digestion, the tiny finger-like structures on the inner walls of the small intestine absorb the nutrients into the blood.

140. Draw a diagram of the oesophagus and stomach to show the movement of food.

**Ans. :**



141. Explain the digestive system of a bird with the help of a diagram.

**Ans. :**



Digestive system in birds

142. What do you understand by passive smoking?

**Ans. :** Passive smoking, also known as second-hand smoking, happens when a non-smoker breathes in the smoke from someone else's cigarette, cigar, or pipe. This smoke contains harmful chemicals, just like the smoke inhaled by the smoker.

143. Pick the odd-one-out from each of the groups given below on the basis of respiratory organs. Give reason for your answer.

- (a) cockroach, grasshopper, snail, ant
- (b) lizard, cow, earthworm, snake
- (c) crocodile, whale, dolphin, fish
- (d) snake, tadpole, crow, goat

**Ans. :** (a) Snail, as it does not breathe through trachea.

(b) Earthworm, because unlike others earthworm breathes through its skin and does not have lungs.

(c) Fish, because unlike others most fishes breathe through their gills and do not have lungs.

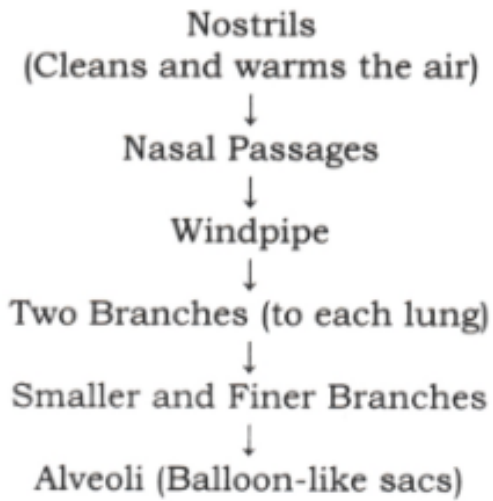
(d) Tadpole, because unlike others tadpole breathes through gills and does not have lungs.

144. Give the pathway of air in the human respiratory system.

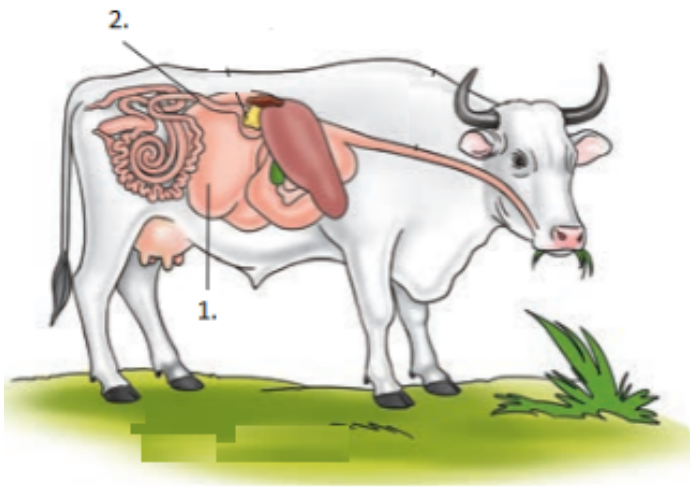
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Ans. : The pathway of air in the human respiratory system is given as:



145. (a) Refer to the diagram of the digestive system and label the parts marked as 1 and 2.



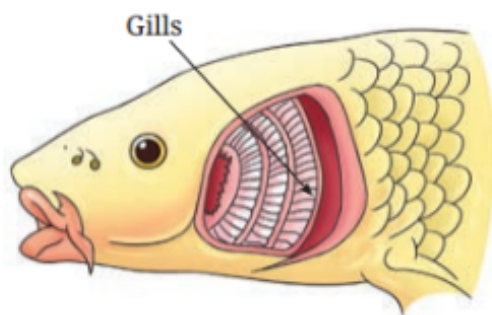
(b) Name the process by which food is digested.

Ans. : (a) 1. Rumen 2. Pancreas

(b) Rumination

146. Draw a diagram of the breathing parts in a fish.

Ans. :



147. Draw a labelled diagram of human respiratory system.

**Ans. :** self

148. Give reasons why the diaphragm flattens, and the ribs are lifted when we breathe in.

**Ans. :** The diaphragm flattens and the ribs are lifted to increase the volume of the chest cavity, which reduces pressure inside the lungs and allows air to flow in.

149. Give two reasons to explain why absorption of digested food occurs mainly in the small intestine.

**Ans. :** 1.The small intestine has a large surface area due to villi and microvilli.  
2.It is lined with blood vessels, which help in quick absorption of nutrients into the bloodstream.

150. Draw a labelled diagram of the digestive system of ruminants.

**Ans. :** self

151. Write the differences between respiration taking place in humans and fish.

**Ans. :**

Feature	Humans	Fish
Respiratory organ	Lungs	Gills
Medium	Air	Water
Gas exchange	Oxygen in, carbon dioxide out via lungs	Oxygen in, carbon dioxide out via gills
Breathing method	Inhalation and exhalation	Water flows over gills

152. What is the difference between breathing and respiration?

**Ans. :** Breathing is the physical process of inhaling and exhaling air.  
Respiration is the chemical process of breaking down food to release energy.

153. What is the role of the diaphragm in breathing?

- (i) To filter the air
- (ii) To produce sound

**Ans. :** It does not filter air or produce sound. Its main role is to help in the movement of air into and out of the lungs.

154. What is the role of the diaphragm in breathing?

- (i) To help in inhalation and exhalation
- (ii) To absorb oxygen

**Ans. :** (i) To help in inhalation and exhalation. The diaphragm contracts and flattens during inhalation to allow the lungs to expand, and relaxes during exhalation to push air out.

\* consists of questions of 3 marks each.

[42]

155. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Rakshita conducted an experiment with lime water and exhaled air. When she exhaled in lime water, it changed its appearance. Based on her observations, choose the correct option for each question below:

Q.1. What did Rakshita observe when she passed exhaled air into lime water?

- (a) The lime water became clear
- (b) The lime water turned blue
- (c) The lime water turned milky
- (d) The lime water evaporated

Q.2. What does the change in lime water indicate about exhaled air?

- (a) It contains more oxygen than inhaled air
- (b) It contains nitrogen gas
- (c) It contains more carbon dioxide than inhaled air
- (d) It is cooler than inhaled air

Q.3. How is this experiment helpful in understanding respiration?

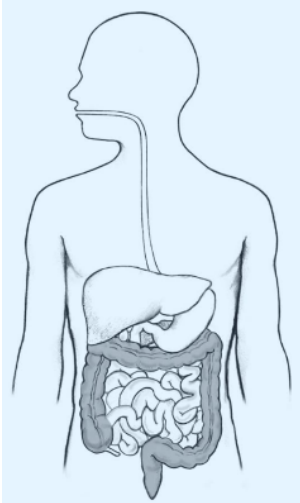
- (a) It shows that oxygen is produced during respiration
- (b) It shows that carbon dioxide is a product of respiration
- (c) It confirms that air does not affect lime water
- (d) It demonstrates that carbon dioxide dissolves lime water.

**Ans. :** (c) The lime water turned milky.

(c) It contains more carbon dioxide than inhaled air.

(b) It shows that carbon dioxide is a product of respiration.

156. Observe the given picture.



1. Label stomach, liver, pancreas, small intestine.
2. Name two organs that secrete digestive juices.
3. Mention the function of the organ that is longest.

**Ans. :** self

157. How does chewing food properly help in digestion?

**Ans. :** → Chewing food properly is crucial for efficient digestion.

→ It breaks down large pieces of food into smaller particles, significantly increasing the surface area for digestive enzymes to act upon.

→ This process also mixes the food thoroughly with saliva, which contains enzymes like amylase that begin the digestion of carbohydrates in the mouth.

→ Properly chewed food is softer and moister, making it easier to swallow and reducing the strain on the stomach.

→ Additionally, chewing sends signals to the digestive system, preparing the stomach and intestines to release the necessary enzymes and acids for further breakdown.

→ Overall, thorough chewing ensures that food is processed more effectively, leading to better nutrient absorption and reduced digestive discomfort.

158. Anil claims to his friend Sanvi that respiration and breathing are the same process. What question(s) Sanvi ask him to make him understand that he is not correct?

**Ans. :** Sanvi can ask the following questions to Anil to make him understand that breathing and respiration are not the same process:

1. Do plants breathe? How do they get oxygen?
2. Does the carbon dioxide we exhale come from respiration or breathing?
3. Can we perform respiration without breathing for a short time?
4. Can you give an example of a process that involves breathing but not respiration?

159. Table : Action of saliva on starch

**Ans. :**

Test tube	Initial colour before adding iodine	colour after adding iodine	Final colour after adding iodine	Final colour after adding iodine
A : Boiled rice	White		Blue-black	Boiled rice contains starch, which reacts with iodine to give a blue-black colour.

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B : Chewed White or slightly No change/  
boiled rice off-white Faint blue black

Saliva contains a digestive juice that breaks down starch into sugars, reducing the starch content. Hence, little or no blue-black colour appears.

160.

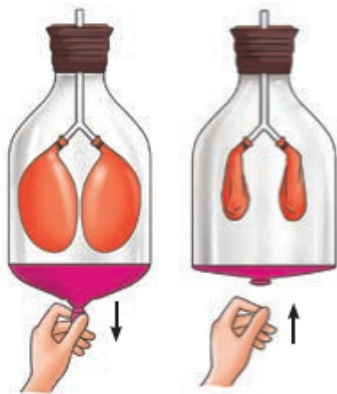


Fig. (a) Inhalation (b) Exhalation

**Ans. :** Observation and conclusion :

This experiment mimics the inhalation and exhalation processes of breathing. When the rubber sheet at the base of the bottle is pulled downward, the space inside the bottle increases. As a result, air is drawn into the balloon, and it inflates, just like the lungs do during inhalation. This shows how the diaphragm moves down and creates an area in the chest, allowing air to flow into the lungs.

When the rubber sheet is pushed back upward, the space inside the bottle decreases and pressure increases, forcing air out of the balloon. This shows exhalation, where the diaphragm relaxes and moves up, reducing space and pushing air out of the lungs.

161. Sahil placed some pices of chapati in test tube A. Neha placed chewed chapati in test tube B, and Santushti took boiled and mashed potato in test tube C. All of them added a few drops of iodine solution to their test tubes A, B, and C, respectively. What would be their observations? Give reasons.

**Ans. :** The observations can be explained by the given table :

Material	Iodine solution	Observation	Reason
Sahil – Chapati	Yes	Blue-black colour	Starch is present and undigested

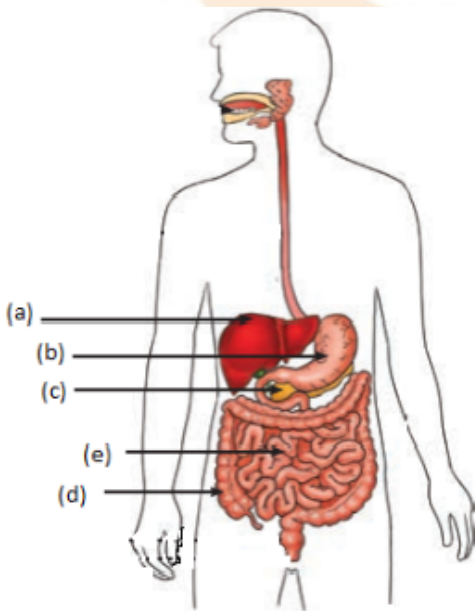
Neha - Chewed chapati	Yes	Slight or no colour change	Starch is partially digested into sugars by salivary amylase
Santushti - boiled and mashed potato	Yes	Blue-black colour	Potato contains a lot of starch that reacts strongly with iodine

162. Describe the different parts of the digestive system.

**Ans. :** The different parts of the digestive system are as follows:

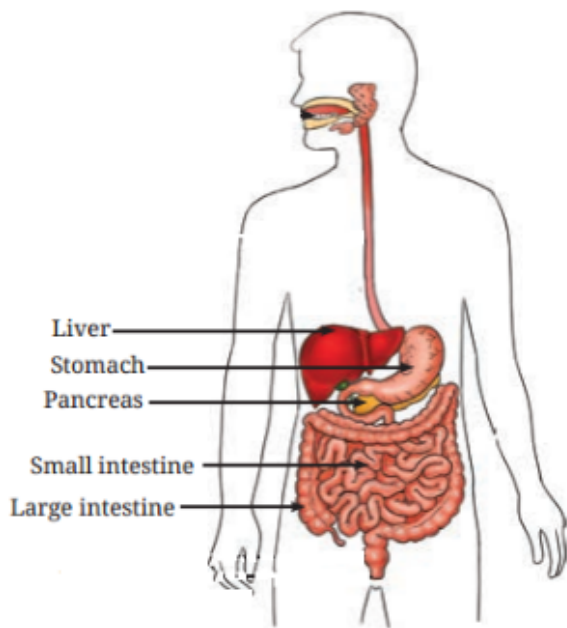
1. Digestion starts in the mouth, where teeth chew the food and saliva changes starch into sugar.
2. The food moves through the oesophagus to the stomach.
3. In the stomach, food is mixed and churned. Digestive juices break down proteins, acid kills germs, and mucus protects the stomach.
4. The food then goes to the small intestine, where juices from the liver, pancreas, and the intestine digest fats, proteins, and carbohydrates.
5. The inner lining of the small intestine has finger-like projections that absorb the digested nutrients into the blood.
6. The leftover food moves to the large intestine, where water and salts are absorbed.
7. The solid waste (stool) is stored in the rectum and passed out through the anus. This process is called egestion.

163. Label the following parts and name them.



- (a) Secretes bile that breaks down fats and neutralises acids.
- (b) Breaks down proteins using digestive juice, acid, and mucus.
- (c) Secretes pancreatic juice that digests carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.
- (d) Absorbs water and salts; stores stool before egestion.
- (e) Receives digestive juices and absorbs nutrients through finger-like projections.

Ans. :

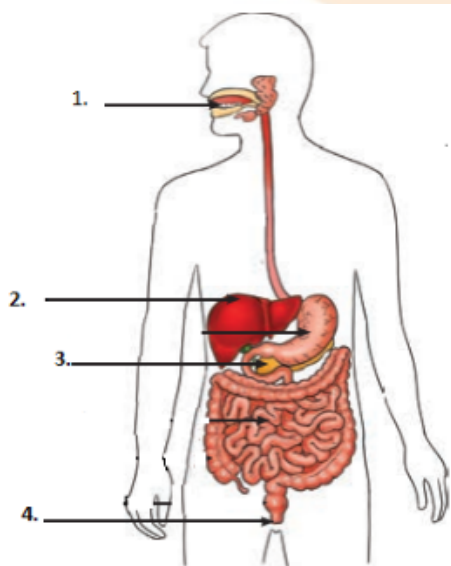


Human digestive system

- (a) Liver
- (b) Stomach
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Large intestine
- (e) Small intestine

164. Refer to the diagram of the human digestive system and answer the following Question:

- (a) Label the parts marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- (b) Name the longest part of alimentary canal.



Ans. : (a) (1) Mouth 2. Liver 3. Pancreas 4. Anus,  
(b) Small intestine.

165. Rahul noticed that when he chewed a piece of bread for a long time, it started tasting sweet. His teacher explained that it happens because enzymes in saliva start breaking down starch into sugar.

(i). Name the type of nutrient present in the bread.

(ii) What did Rahul notice after chewing bread for a while?

(iii) What helps in the breaking down of starch in the mouth?

**Ans. :** (i) Bread contains a nutrient called starch.

(ii) Rahul noticed that the bread started tasting sweet after he chewed it for a long time.

(iii) The saliva helps in the breaking down of starch in the mouth.

166. In a health awareness seminar, students learned that smoking affects the lungs by damaging the alveoli and reducing their surface area. This makes breathing difficult and reduces the amount of oxygen absorbed into the blood.

(i) Which part of the lungs gets damaged by smoking?

(ii) What happens when the alveoli are damaged?

(iii) Why is smoking dangerous for health?

**Ans. :** (i) Smoking damages the alveoli in the lungs.

(ii) When the alveoli are damaged, their surface area gets reduced, making breathing difficult and lowering the amount of oxygen absorbed into the blood.

(iii) Smoking is dangerous for health as it can lead to serious diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory problems, and can also harm others through passive smoking. It is considered a major cause of preventable death worldwide.

167. Explain how the exchange of gases occurs in human beings.

**Ans. :** In human beings, gas exchange occurs in the alveoli of the lungs. Oxygen from the inhaled air diffuses into the blood in the surrounding capillaries, while carbon dioxide from the blood diffuses into the alveoli to be exhaled. This process is called diffusion and ensures that oxygen reaches the body cells and carbon dioxide is removed efficiently.

168. Explain the digestive system of a human being with the help of a labelled diagram.

**Ans. :** The human digestive system begins at the mouth, where food is chewed and mixed with saliva. It then passes through the oesophagus to the stomach, where food is mixed with gastric juices and proteins are broken down. From the stomach, food moves into the small intestine, where enzymes and bile help digest food, and nutrients are absorbed into the blood. The remaining undigested food passes into the large intestine, where water is absorbed. Finally, waste is expelled through the rectum and anus.

\* consists of questions of 5 marks each.

[45]



169. Describe the process of digestion from the mouth to the anus in humans.

**Ans. : (1) Mouth:**

- Your teeth break down food into smaller pieces through mechanical digestion.
- Saliva contains enzymes that start to break down carbohydrates (chemical digestion).

**(2) Oesophagus (Food Pipe):**

- The chewed food goes down the oesophagus.
- The walls of the oesophagus contract and relax to push the food down to the stomach.

**(3) Stomach:**

- The stomach churns the food and mixes it with digestive juices.
- The stomach lining secretes acid and enzymes that break down proteins.

**(4) Small Intestine:**

- This is where most of the digestion and absorption of nutrients occur.
- The liver and pancreas contribute digestive juices (as we discussed earlier).
- The inner lining of the small intestine has finger-like projections called villi, which increase the surface area for nutrient absorption into the bloodstream.

**(5) Large Intestine:**

- Here, water and salts are absorbed from the undigested food.
- The remaining waste becomes semi-solid and is stored as stool.

**(6) Anus:**

- Finally, the stool is expelled from the body through the anus in a process called egestion.

170. Explain the respiratory system in humans in detail.

**Ans. :** → The human respiratory system is responsible for the exchange of gases, primarily oxygen and carbon dioxide, enabling us to breathe and sustain life.

→ The process begins with air entering through the nostrils, where tiny hairs and mucus trap dust and dirt particles.

→ The air then passes through the nasal passages, which warm and moisten it before it enters the windpipe (trachea).

→ The trachea divides into two bronchi, one for each lung. Inside the lungs, the bronchi further branch into smaller and finer tubes called bronchioles, which end in tiny air sacs known as alveoli.

→ These alveoli are surrounded by a network of blood vessels.

→ Oxygen from the inhaled air diffuses across the thin walls of the alveoli into the blood, while carbon dioxide from the blood moves into the alveoli to be exhaled.

→ The diaphragm, a dome-shaped muscle below the lungs, and the rib cage play crucial roles in breathing. During inhalation, the diaphragm contracts and moves downward, while the rib cage expands, increasing the chest volume and allowing air to rush into the lungs.



→ During exhalation, the diaphragm relaxes and moves upward, while the rib cage contracts, decreasing the chest volume and forcing air out of the lungs.

→ This continuous exchange of gases ensures that the body receives the oxygen it needs and eliminates carbon dioxide, a waste product of cellular activities.

171. Compare respiration in humans, earthworms, and fish.

Ans. :

Feature	Humans	Earthworms	Fish
Respiratory Organ	Lungs with alveoli	Moist skin	Gills
Environment	Terrestrial (land)	Terrestrial (land)	Aquatic (water)
Mechanism	Inhalation and exhalation through nasal passages, windpipe, and lungs	Gas exchange through the skin	Water flows over gills, oxygen extracted, carbon dioxide released
Gas Exchange	Oxygen from air into blood, carbon dioxide from blood into air	Oxygen from air into blood, carbon dioxide from blood into air	Oxygen from water into blood, carbon dioxide from blood into water
Adaptations	Lungs with large surface area (alveoli) for efficient gas exchange	Moist skin to facilitate gas diffusion	Gills with many filaments and lamellae to increase surface area

172. Write about the test to confirm the action of saliva on starch.

Ans. : → To confirm the action of saliva on starch, a simple test can be performed using two test tubes.

→ In test tube A, boiled rice is mixed with water, and in test tube B, boiled rice that has been chewed for about a minute is mixed with water.

→ A few drops of iodine solution are then added to each test tube.

→ Iodine reacts with starch to produce a blue-black color. In test tube A, the presence of starch will cause the solution to turn blue-black.

→ However, in test tube B, the chewing action mixes the rice with saliva, which contains an enzyme called amylase.

→ Amylase breaks down the starch into simpler sugars.

→ As a result, the iodine solution in test tube B will either show no color change or turn only a light blue color, indicating that the starch has been partially or completely broken down by the saliva.

→ This test confirms that saliva aids in the digestion of starch by breaking it down into simpler sugars.

173. Describe how the pancreas and liver help in digestion.

**Ans. :** → The pancreas and liver are vital organs that secrete digestive juices in the small intestine to aid the breakdown of food.

→ The liver produces bile, which neutralizes acids present in the food and breaks down fats into smaller droplets for easier digestion.

→ The pancreas secretes pancreatic juice, which contains enzymes that further break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

→ These secretions from the liver and pancreas ensure that food is thoroughly digested and nutrients can be absorbed effectively in the small intestine.

174. Differentiate between breathing and respiration.

**Ans. :**

Feature	Breathing	Respiration
Definition	Physical process of inhaling and exhaling air.	Chemical process of breaking down glucose to release energy.
Location	Occurs in the lungs.	Occurs in the cells throughout the body.
Energy	No energy is released.	Energy is released.
Gases Involved	Intake of oxygen and release of carbon dioxide.	Oxygen is used, and carbon dioxide is produced as a waste product.
Purpose	To exchange gases between the body and the environment.	To release energy for the body's functions.

175. Explain the mechanism of breathing with a model.

**Ans. :** self

176. Explain the mechanism of breathing with the help of a diagram.

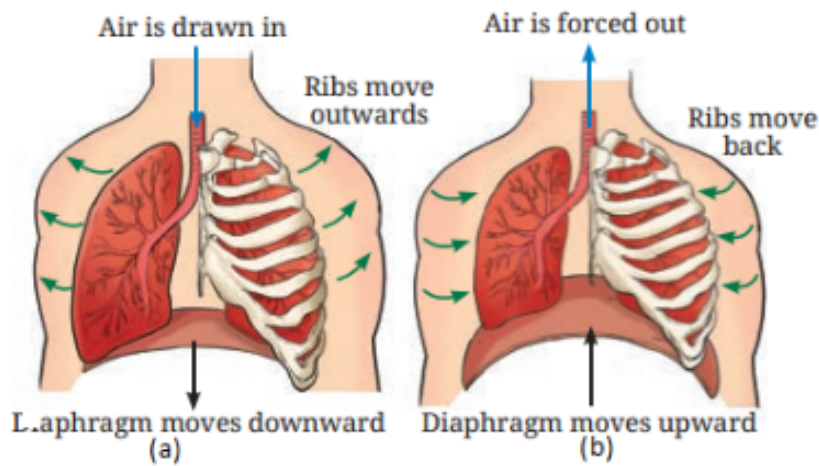
**Ans. :** Breathing means taking in air (inhalation) and letting it out (exhalation). We breathe to get oxygen and remove carbon dioxide. Air enters through the nostrils, passes through the nasal passages, and goes into the windpipe. The windpipe splits into two branches, one for each lung. Inside the lungs, these divide into smaller tubes ending in alveoli, where gases are exchanged.

When we inhale, the ribs move up and out, and the diaphragm moves down. This increases space in the chest, and air enters the lungs. When we exhale, the ribs

Student Bro



move down and in, and the diaphragm moves up. This pushes air out of the lungs.



(a) Inhalation

(b) Exhalation

177. With the help of a diagram, explain the percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide in inhaled and exhaled air.

Ans. : self

\* Match the Following.

[16]

Column A	Column B
178. Gills	(a) Helps in breathing
179. Pancreas	(b) Stores undigested food
180. Rectum	(c) Gas exchange in lungs
181. Alveoli	(d) Exchange of gases in fish
	(e) Secretes digestive enzymes

Ans. : (1-d,2-e,3-b,4-c)

182.

Name of the part	Functions
Q.1. Nostrils	A. fresh air from outside enters
Q.2. Nasal passages	B. exchange of gases occurs
Q.3. Windpipe	C. protects lungs
Q.4. Alveoli	D. tiny hair and mucus help to trap dust and dirt from the
	E. air we breathe air reaches our lungs through this part

Ans. :

Name of the part	Functions
1. Nostrils	D. tiny hair and mucus help to trap dust and dirt from the
2. Nasal passages	A. fresh air from outside enters
3. Windpipe	E. air we breathe air reaches our lungs through this part
4. Alveoli	B. exchange of gases occurs

Column I	Column II
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183. Small intestine	A. Produces bile
184. Large intestine	B. Produces pancreatic juice
185. Stomach	C. Absorbs nutrients
186. Liver	D. Absorbs water

Ans. :

Column I	Column II
1. Small intestine	C. Absorbs nutrients
2. Large intestine	D. Absorbs water
3. Stomach	B. Produces pancreatic juice
4. Liver	A. Produces bile

Column I	Column II
187. Lungs	A. Site for gas exchange
188. Alveoli	B. Helps in breathing
189. Diaphragm	C. Breathing organs of fish
190. Gills	D. Tiny air sacs in lungs

Ans. :

Column I	Column II
1. Lungs	A. Site for gas exchange
2. Alveoli	D. Tiny air sacs in lungs
3. Diaphragm	B. Helps in breathing
4. Gills	C. Breathing organs of fish

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Student Bro