

Chapter-2

Nutrition in animals

Qus. Fill in the blanks:-

- (a) The main steps of nutrition in humans are ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation and egestion.
- (b) The largest gland in the human body is liver.
- (c) The stomach releases hydrochloric acid and digestive juices which act on food.
- (d) The inner wall of the small intestine has many finger like outgrowths called villi.
- (e) Amoeba digests its food in the food vacuole.

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

- (a) Digestion of starch starts in the stomach [F]
- (b) The tongue helps in mixing food with saliva [T]
- (c) The gall bladder temporarily stores bile [T]
- (d) The ruminants bring back swallowed grass in to their mouth and chew it for some time [T]

Qa3: Tick the correct answer:

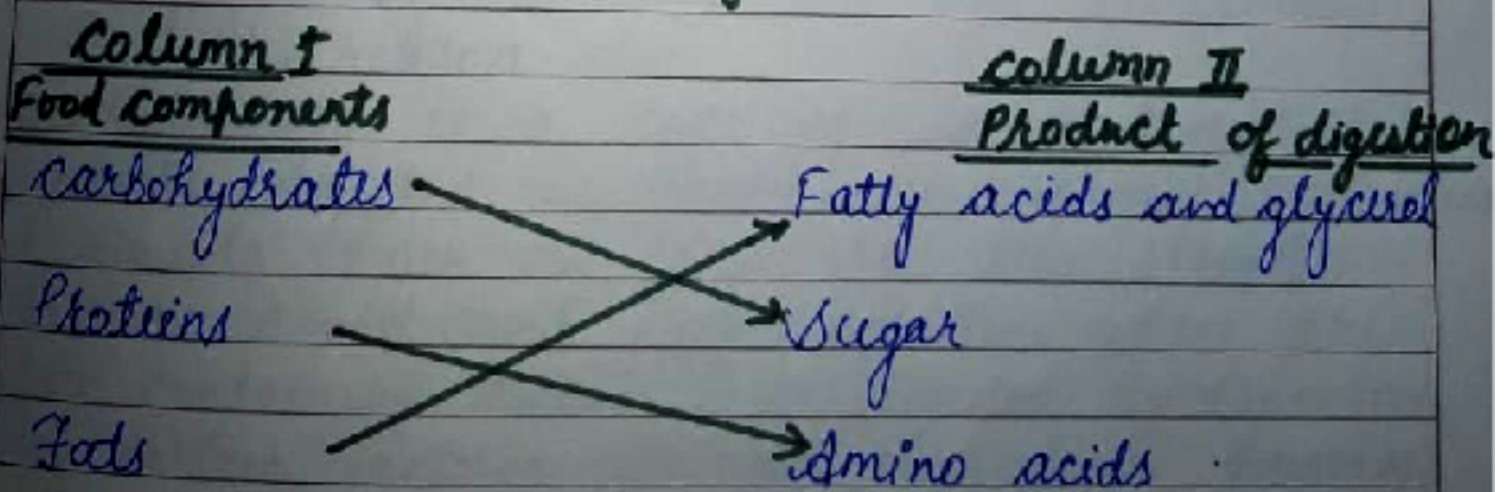
(a) Fat is completely digested in the

- (i) Stomach
- (ii) mouth
- (iii) Small intestine ✓
- (iv) large intestine

(b) Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the

- (i) Stomach
- (ii) food pipe
- (iii) Small intestine
- (iv) large intestine ✓

Qa4 Match the following:



Q45: What are villi? what is their location and function?

Ans: Villi are tiny finger like projections originating from the walls of the small intestine. They increase the surface area for absorption of the digested food. The blood vessels present inside the villi can absorb the nutrients from the digested food.

Q46: Where is the Bile produced? which component of the food does it help to digest?

Ans: Liver secretes the bile juice which is stored in the gall bladder. Bile plays an important role in the digestion of fats.

Q47: Name the type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants but not by humans. Give the reason also.

Ans: Cellulose is a type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants and not by humans. Ruminants have a large sac-like structure between small and large intestine where the food containing cellulose is digested by the action of certain bacteria. On the other hand, human cannot digest cellulose, as the cellulose digesting enzymes are absent in them.

Qus: Why do we get instant energy from glucose?

Ans: Glucose is a simple sugar. Carbohydrates, when consumed, have to be digested into glucose. As glucose can be easily absorbed in blood, it provides energy to the body. Hence, when glucose is directly taken, it does not have to be digested and thus acts as an instant source of energy.

Qus: Which part of the digestive canal is involved in:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) absorption of food | - <u>Small intestine</u> |
| (ii) chewing of food | - <u>buccal cavity</u> |
| (iii) Killing of bacteria | - <u>Stomach</u> |
| (iv) complete digestion of food | - <u>Small intestine</u> |
| (v) formation of faeces | - <u>large intestine</u> |

Qus:- Write one similarity and one difference between the nutrition in Amoeba and human beings.

Ans Similarity: Both Amoeba and human require energy for the growth and maintenance of their bodies. This energy is derived from the food that they eat. The food that they consume is always in a complex form and is therefore broken down into simpler forms by the process of digestion. Hence both these organisms are heterotrophs.

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Difference - Amoeba captures the food with help of pseudopodia and engulfed. In human beings food is taken by the mouth.

Q11. Can we survive only on raw, leafy vegetables / grass? Discuss.

Ans: No, Humans cannot survive only on raw, leafy vegetables or grass. It is because the grass is rich in cellulose, which is a type of carbohydrate that humans are not able to digest due to the absence of cellulose-digesting enzymes.

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

Column I

Column II

(a) Salivary gland
(b) Stomach

(a) Bile juice secretion.
(b) Storage of undigested food, faeces

(c) Liver
(d) Rectum

(c) Saliva secretion
(d) Acid release

(e) Small intestine

(e) Digestion is completed.

(f) Large intestine

(f) Absorption of water.

Qy Draw the labelled diagram of 'digestive system'.

