1. The process of obtaining energy through consumption of food is called as
2. Nutrition
3. Excretion
4. Respiration
5. Transportation
6. Most of these food sources are

a. carbon-based

b. ogygen-based

c. Plant-based

1. The process of acquiring oxygen through breathing and make it available to cells for

the process of breaking down of organic substances into simpler compounds is called as

1. Nutrition
2. Excretion
3. Respiration
4. Transportation
5. The process by which the food and oxygen is carried from one organ to other organs in the body is
6. Nutrition
7. Excretion
8. Respiration
9. Transportation
10. The process by which the metabolic waste by-products are removed from the

different organs and released out from the body

1. Nutrition
2. Excretion
3. Respiration
4. Transportation
5. Materials which provide nutrition to organisms are called
6. Food
7. Nutrients
8. Vitamins
9. Proteins
10. Which among the following in NOT a macro nutrient
11. Carbohydrates
12. Proteins
13. Vitamins
14. Fats
15. Which among the following in a micro nutrient
16. Carbohydrates
17. Proteins
18. Minerals
19. Fats
20. The mode of nutrition in which an organism prepares its own food is called
21. Autotrophic nutrition
22. Heterotrophic nutrition
23. Green plants and blue-green algae follow …….type of nutrition
24. Autotrophic
25. Heterotrophic
26. Saprophytic nutrition is a type of …………… nutrition
27. Autotrophic
28. Heterotrophic
29. The most common chemical means to break-down molecules is
30. Oxidising-reducing reactions
31. Photosynthesis
32. Heterotrophic organisms include
33. Animals and fungi
34. Animals and bacteria
35. Animals and algae
36. What are the three types of heterotrophic nutrition?

Saprophytic nutrition, holozoic nutrition, and parasitic

1. Carbon and energy requirements of the autotrophic organism are fulfilled by
2. Photosynthesis
3. Oxidising-reducing reactions
4. The process by which autotrophs take in substances from the outside and convert them into stored forms of energy is known as
5. Photosynthesis
6. Chemosynthesis
7. During Photosynthesis carbon dioxide and water are converted into
8. Carbohydrates
9. Proteins
10. Fats
11. …………………are utilised for providing energy to the plant
12. Carbohydrates
13. Proteins
14. Oxygen
15. The plants store carbohydrates which are not used immediately, in the form of
16. Stem
17. Starch
18. Roots
19. Fruits
20. In human beings the energy derived from the food we eat is stored in our body in the form of
21. Glucose
22. Glycogen
23. Fats
24. **Equation, Photosynthesis**
25. The chlorophylls are contained in
26. Stem
27. Leaf
28. Chloroplasts
29. The tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves are called
30. Granules
31. Stomata
32. Massive amounts of gaseous exchange takes place in the leaves through …. for the purpose of photosynthesis.
33. Leaf edges
34. Stomata
35. Leaf veins
36. The plant closes stomata when it does not need carbon dioxide for photosynthesis using specialized cells called
37. Tissue
38. Stomatic pores
39. Guard cells
40. **The stomatal pore open when**
41. **Water flows into guard cells**
42. **Water flows out of guard cells**
43. **Plants take Nitrogen, which is an essential element used in the synthesis of proteins and other compounds, from soil in the form of**
44. **Inorganic nitrates or nitrites**
45. **Plants collect Nitrogen in the form of organic compounds which have been prepared by bacteria from atmospheric nitrogen**
46. **Examples for organisms which break-down the food material outside the body and then absorb it are:**
47. Fungi like bread moulds, yeast and mushrooms
48. Algae
49. Bacteria
50. The organisms which derive nutrition from plants or animals without killing them are called
51. Parasites
52. Heterotrophs
53. Give an example of parasitic plant

Cuscuta (amar-bel)

1. Give an example of parasitic animals

Ticks, lice, leeches and tape-worms

1. In single-celled organisms, the food may be taken in
2. Entire surface
3. Middle of the body
4. Outer layer
5. Amoeba takes in food using temporary finger-like extensions of the cell surface which fuse over the food particle forming
6. Food-vacuole
7. Food capsule
8. In Amoeba, Inside the food-vacuole, complex substances are broken down into simpler ones which then diffuse into
9. Cytoplasm
10. Nucleus
11. In Paramoecium, the food is taken in at a specific spot by
12. Movement of cilia
13. Movement of cytoplasm
14. The long tube extending from the mouth to the anus in human being is called
15. Alimentary canal
16. Intestine
17. The food is broken into smaller molecules by

Biological catalysts called enzymes

1. The saliva contains an enzyme called

Salivary amylase

1. Salivary amylase breaks down starch which is a complex molecule to give sugar
2. The rhythmic movement of the lining of Alimentary canal muscles to push the food forward is known as

Peristaltic movements

1. From the mouth, the food is taken to the stomach through the food-pipe called…

Oesophagus

1. The gastric glands present in the ……

Wall of the stomach

1. The digestive functions in our body are taken care of by

Gastric glands

1. The gastric glands present in the wall of the stomach release

Hydrochloric acid, a protein digesting enzyme called pepsin, and mucus

1. The protein digesting enzyme released by the gastric glands is called

Pepsin

1. The hydrochloric acid creates an acidic medium which facilitates the action of the enzyme pepsin
2. The mucus protects the inner lining of the stomach from the action of the acid under normal conditions
3. The longest part of the alimentary canal is

Small intestine

1. sphincter muscle is a muscle which regulates the exit of food from the stomach into small intestine
2. The exit of food from the stomach is regulated by a sphincter muscle which releases it in small amounts into the small intestine
3. The small intestine is the site of the complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.
4. Small intestine, the longest part of the alimentary canal is fitted into a compact space because of extensive coiling
5. The length of the small intestine differs in various animals depending on …..

**The food they eat**

1. Herbivores have a longer small intestine. Why?

They eat grass which needs a longer small intestine to allow the cellulose to be digested.

1. Carnivores have a longer small intestine. Why?

They eat meat which is easier to digest, hence carnivores like tigers have a shorter small intestine.

1. Describe two functions of Bile juice
2. The bile juice make the acidic food coming from the stomach to alkaline so that pancreatic enzymes can act on the food.
3. Bile juice also breaks the fats in the intestine in the form of large globule into small ones
4. The Bile juice is released by …

Liver

1. The juice secreted by the pancreas is
Pancreas juice
2. The enzymes contained in the Pancreas juice are

Trypsin and lipase

1. The function of Trypsin is to….

Digest the protein

1. Name the enzyme which digest the protein

Trypsin

1. The function of Lipase enzyme is

Breaking down of emulsified fats

1. Name the enzyme that breaks down emulsified fats

Lipase

1. The enzymes contained in the walls of the small intestine converts the **Proteins into Amino Acids**, complex **Carbohydrates into Glucose** and **Fats into Fatty Acids and Glycerol**