

- A. 1. Goat, cow; 2. Amino peptidase, maltose
- B. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- C. 1. cat; 2. milk; 3. neck; 4. lungs
- D. 1. (vii); 2. (vi); 3. (iv); 4. (i); 5. (ii); 6. (iii); 7. (v)
- E. 1. Salivary; 2. unicellular; 3. gastric; 4. mastication; 5. largest gland
- F. 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. True; 5. True
- G. 1. Carbohydrate : Simple sugar
Protein : Amino acids
Fat : Fatty acids and glycerol
2. Three enzymes present in pancreas i.e., trypsin, amylase, lipase.
3. Saliva is present in mouth and it is produced by the salivary gland.
4. All the animals who chew and eat grass are called ruminants.
5. Villi is finger like projection which absorb the digested food and pass it into the blood system.
- H. 1. The five steps involved in the digestion of food are :
- (a) Ingestion; (b) Digestion; (c) Absorption; (d) Assimilation; (e) Egestion
- (a) Ingestion : The act of getting and eating food collectively are called ingestion.
- (b) Digestion : The breaking down of food into simpler and soluble molecules inside the body is called digestion.
- (c) Absorption : The process by which soluble molecules present in the digested food pass into the body fluids like blood is called absorption.
- (d) Assimilation : The process in which the absorbed food is used for producing energy from glucose and growth is called assimilation.
- (e) Egestion : The process by which the undigested food materials are carried out through the anus is called egestion.
2. Tongue : The tongue is a muscular and main organ of taste. Different set of taste buds located in the specific area of the tongue distinguish whether the food is sweet, salty, sour, bitter, etc. The taste buds help us to select the right quality of food.
3. In the intestine, the liver secretes bile juice and pancreas secretes pancreatic juice. The bile juice is stored in a sac like structure called gall bladder. The bile juice breaks up fat into tiny droplets which are then acted upon by enzymes and split up into fatty acids and glycerol. The pancreatic juice breaks down starch into simple sugars and proteins into amino acids.
4. All the animals who chew and eat grass are called ruminants. The ruminants consists of four chambers-the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum. Ruminants quickly swallow the grass and store it in a separate part of the stomach called rumen. Here, it is acted upon by bacteria and microorganisms. This partly digested food is called cud. This half digested food then goes to the second muscular