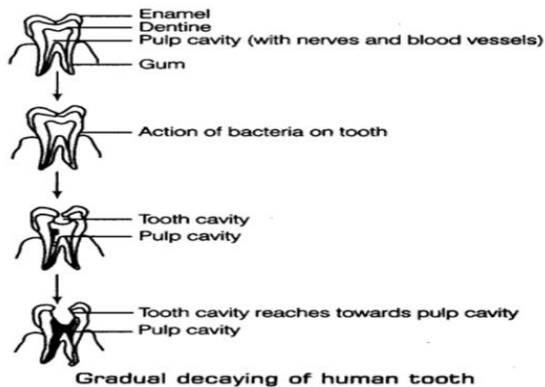


LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. with the help of the labelled diagram show the gradual decay of tooth? How can we protect the tooth from decaying

The tooth is covered by hard outer covering called enamel. Below the enamel dentine is present. It is similar to bone which pulp cavity (with nerves and blood vessels) protects the pulp cavity having nerves and blood vessels. Bacteria are present in our mouth but they are not harmful to us. However if we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating many harmful bacteria also begin to live and grow in it. These bacteria break down the sugars present in the left over food and release acids. The acids gradually damage the teeth and it is called tooth decay.

Therefore tooth decay is defined as the process of rotting of tooth and formation of cavity or pores in it, which leads to the tooth ache. when the holes or cavity reaches to the pulp cavity it causes pain. If these cavities are not treated on time it causes severe tooth ache and may result in tooth loss.



Tooth decay can be prevented by adapting following measures

1. one should rinse and clean its teeth thoroughly after every meal.
2. we should clean our teeth with the help of toothbrush or brush twice a day.
3. we should use dental floss which is a special strong thread.
4. dirty fingers or unwashed objects must be avoided to put in the mouth.
5. we should avoid the use of sweets, chocolates, toffees, ice creams etc.

2. Following statements describe the five steps in animal nutrition. Read each statement and give one word for each statement

Transportation of absorbed food to different parts of the body and the utilization

Breaking of complex food substance into simpler and soluble substances

Removal of undigested and unabsorbed solid residue of food from the body

Taking food in to the body

Transport of digested and soluble food from the intestine to blood vessels

An.1 . assimilation

2. digestion

3. egestion

4.ingestion

5. absorption

3.Label the given figure as directed below in A to D and give the name of each teeth.

The cutting and biting teeth as A

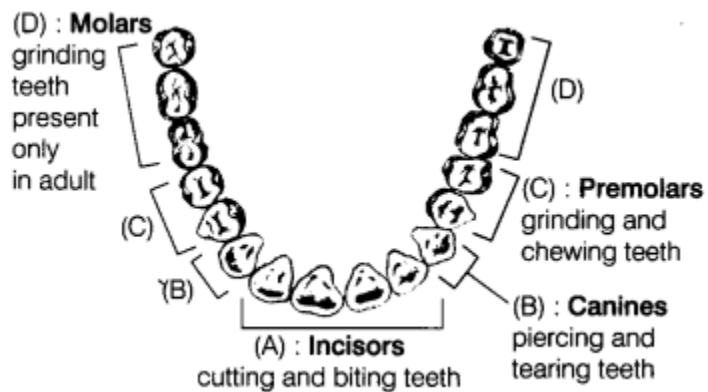
The piercing and tearing teeth as B

The grinding and chewing teeth as C

The grinding teeth present only in adult as D



Answer



4. explain digestion in ruminants?

A. Cellulose is an important component in the diet of herbivorous animals. Cellulose is an important component in the diet of herbivorous animals. It is present in the cell wall of plant cells. Humans cannot digest cellulose. Grass eating animals like the cow, ox, buffalo and sheep swallow the food without chewing. After feeding, they bring the food from the stomach back into the mouth and chew it leisurely. This process is called rumination, and such animals are called ruminants.

The stomach of a ruminant is divided into four chambers – the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasums. Among these, the rumen is the largest.

The partially digested food in the rumen is called cud.

Micro-organisms present in the stomach of the cow help digest the cellulose.

Digestion in ruminants is a good example of symbiosis.

None of the animal can digest cellulose which is a major component of the food eaten by herbivores. The plant eating animals digest their food in two steps. Their stomach is divided into four chamber the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum.

First of all, half chewed food is swallowed and it then goes from mouth to the rumen, the first chamber of the stomach. Here, it is acted upon by bacteria. These microorganisms digest the cellulose. This half digested food goes to the second muscular chamber; the reticulum. From the reticulum the food is sent back to the mouth; as cud; to be chewed again. Chewing of the cud is called rumination and such animals are called ruminating animals or ruminants. Cow, goat, buffaloes, sheep, bison, etc. are good example of ruminating animals. The re-chewed food is swallowed for the second time. After passing the first two chambers it enters the third chamber; the omasum. Here the food is further broken down into smaller pieces and finally enters the fourth chamber, the abomasum. Here, all enzymes act upon the food and the digestion is completed. After digestion and absorption, nutrients from food are taken to the cells in all parts of the body the cells oxidize the food to release energy.

5. label the following digram and explain the role of liver and pancreas in digestion?

