

Christu jyothi convent sr. sec. school

class- 6th

subject- biology

chapter- 4 (the digestive system)

State whether true or false : (pg no.59)

1. Alimentary canal is also known as gut: **true**
2. The food pipe is known as buccal cavity: **false**
3. Saliva is a digestive juice which helps to digest the starch present in the food partially: **true**
4. The small intestine secretes hydrochloric acid and digestive juice: **false**
5. The large intestine in humans is the site of complete digestion of food: **false**
6. Large intestine is quite wide in size: **true.**

Fill in the blanks: (pg no.63)

1. The human saliva contains an enzyme called **salivary amylase.**
2. The bile get store in **gallbladder.**
3. The bile contains **sodium bicarbonate** that neutralize the acid formed in the stomach.
4. **Trypsin** is a protien digesting enzyme.
5. The contraction and expansion movement of the Wall of food pipe is called **peristaltic** movement.
6. The small intestine received the secretion of two glands **liver** and pancreas.
7. The **blood** carries digested and dissolved food to all part of the body.
8. The act of expelling out the faeces is called **egestion.**

Choose the correct option: (pg no.65)

1. Which of the following is not a part of alimentary canal: **Kidneys**
2. The food moves forward in the alimentary canal by the process of: **peristalsis.**
3. _____ is a digestive juice which help to digest the starch present in the food partially: **saliva**
4. The _____ is also the main reason for the absorption of digested food: **small intestine**
5. _____ brings slightly digested food from the mouth into stomach: **oesophagus**
6. Bile is stored in the _____ : **gallbladder**
7. From the duodenum the food is passed into the second part of the small intestine, the _____ : **jejunum**

Fill in the blanks: (pg no.65)

1. Alimentary canal is also known as gut or **digestive tract.**

2. In the mouth, tongue helps in mixing saliva with food and soften it.
3. The liver secretes bile a green yellow coloured fluid which gets stored in the gallbladder.
4. The gastric juice contains three substance; hydrochloric acid ,the enzyme pepsin and mucus.
5. The presence of villi gives the inner walls of the small intestine a very large surface area.
6. The act of expelling the faeces is called egestion or defecation.
7. Heart burn is also called oesophageal reflux.

Write true and false: (pg.no.66)

1. Mouth cavity is called buccal cavity: **true**
2. Saliva helps to digest starch present in food partially: **true**
3. Large intestine has five main parts: **false**
4. The bile contains sodium bicarbonate that neutralize the acid formed in the stomach: **true**
5. Trypsin is starts digesting enzyme: **false**
6. Hydrochloric acid makes the medium in the stomach neutral: **false**
7. There are two types of enzyme present in the pancreatic juice- trypsin and lipase: **false**
8. Indigestion is also called as oesophagral reflux: **false**

Match the following: (pg no.66)

1. Pepsin ----- digestion of protein
2. Erepsin ----- amino-acid
3. Bile ----neutralize acid in stomach
4. Pancreas ----trypsin
5. Stomach ----pepsin

Answer the following questions in short:

1. Name the part of human digestive system.

Ans. The parts of human digestive system are -mouth, oesophagus, stomach ,small intestine and large intestine.

2. Name the process which moves the food forward in the food pipe as well as in the whole alimentary canal.

Ans. Peristalsis is the process which moves the food forward in the food pipe as well as in the whole alimentary canal.

3. What is the other name of food pipe.

Ans. oesophagus tube is the other name of food pipe.

4. Which organ of the body secrete bile and where is bile stored.

Ans. The liver secretes bile which gets stored in the gallbladder.

5. What are Villi? Where are Villi located and what is the function of Villi?

Ans. The inner surface of the small intestine has a million of tiny finger like structure called villi which help in the rapid absorption of food.

6. What is the role of caecum in large intestine?

Ans. The caecum receive the contents of the ileum and continues the absorption of water and salt.

7. What happens when the food passes into ileum of the small intestine?

Ans. When the food passes into ileum of the small intestine, here enzymes such as erepsin, maltose, sucrose, and lactase act upon the food.

8. Define assimilation?

Ans. Assimilation is a process of absorption of vitamins, minerals and other chemicals from food within the gastrointestinal tract.

9. What is egestion?

Ans. The act or process of discharging undigested or waste material from a cell or organism specifically defecation.

10. What is bloating?

Ans. Bloating is a swollen state caused by retention of fluid or gas.

Answer the following questions in detail: (pg no67)

1. Explain the steps of digestion in detail?

Ans. **The steps of digestion in detail are as follows:**

- a. **Mouth:** the mouth is guarded by an upper and a lower lip. the mouth contains teeth, tongue and salivary gland. the salivary gland secretes a watery liquid called saliva and saliva is a digestive juice which helps to digest the starch present in the food partially.
- b. **Oesophagus:** the oesophagus is a tube which connect the mouth to stomach. oesophagus carries to slightly digested food from the mouth to the stomach. the food coming from mouth moves down through oesophagus by peristalsis.
- c. **Stomach:** the stomach is a thick bag present on the left side of the abdomen. the inner lining of stomach secretes mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juice which help in further digestion of food.
- d. **Small intestine:** the small intestine is a very long tube it is about 7.5 metre long. the small intestine in human beings is the site of complete digestion of food.
- e. **Large intestine:** the large intestine is about 1.5 metre long. it is called large intestine because it is a quite wide . the undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enter into large intestine. the inner lining of intestinal wall has numerous finger like projections called villi. These projection help to increase the surface area for the absorption of the food.

2. Describe the role of digestive glands in detail?

Ans. **a. salivary gland:** salivary glands secrete saliva. human saliva contains in enzyme called salivary amylase which digest starch present in the food into glucose.

b. liver: the liver secretes bile. bile is a greenish yellow coloured fluid which gets stored in gallbladder. bile plays an important part in the digestion of fat actually bile convert fat into tiny droplets so that there further breakdown becomes easy.

c. Pancreas: pancreas is a gland associated with small intestine. it secretes pancreatic juice which are poured into the small intestine along with bile. the pancreatic juice consists of three different enzymes- amylase, trypsin and lipase. amylase is starch digestive enzyme, trypsin is protein digestive enzyme and lipase is fat digestive enzyme.

3. How can we avoid indigestion by making Lifestyle changes?

Ans. The problem of indigestion can avoid by bringing some changes in the Lifestyle such as:

- a. Eating many small meals instead of two or three meals.
- b. Avoid snacks at late night.
- c. Avoiding lying down immediately after eating food.
- d. Avoid spicy food and coffee.
- e. Avoid smoking and tobacco.

4. Explain some healthy eating habits for healthy digestive system?

Ans. Some healthy eating habits are:

- a. Never skip breakfast it gives us more energy to do work.
- b. Eat balanced diet ,always eat in moderation.
- c. Eat fresh fruits and vegetables as it keeps the digestive system healthy.
- d. Do not consume sugar in large amount.
- e. Do not eat while watching TV. this makes you eat more than required.

END.