

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH
WORKSHEET FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-27
Class- 7th Subject: Science
CHAPTER # 9 LIFE PROCESS IN ANIMALS

A. Multiple choice questions.

1. Which structure in birds helps to grind food as they do not have teeth to chew?
a) liver b) gizzard c) intestine d) beak
2. What adaptation allows fish to breathe oxygen which is dissolved in water?
a) lungs b) gills c) skin d) alveoli
3. What is the role of saliva in digestion?
a) It digests proteins. b) It breaks down fats.
c) It moistens food and begins starch digestion. d) It neutralises stomach acid.
4. What is the primary function of alimentary canal?
a) To filter blood b) To exchange gases c) To digest and absorb food d) To produce hormones
5. How does the diaphragm function during the breathing process?
a) it protects lungs b) it absorbs oxygen
c) it regulates blood flow d) it contracts and relaxes to facilitate air movement
6. The main purpose of respiration is to:
a) Produce oxygen b) Eliminate waste c) Produce energy d) Digest food.
7. The small balloon-like sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs are called:
a) Bronchi b) Alveoli c) Windpipe d) Nasal passage
8. What is the correct sequence of organs that food passes through in the human digestive system?
a) mouth – food pipe – stomach – small intestine – large intestine – rectum – anus
b) mouth – food pipe – small intestine – stomach – large intestine – rectum – anus
c) mouth – food pipe – stomach – small intestine – large intestine –anus – rectum
d) mouth – food pipe – stomach– large intestine – small intestine – rectum – anus

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The long tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach is called the _____ .
2. The _____ system is responsible for taking in oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from the body.
3. The body part where undigested food is stored temporarily before being removed is the _____.
4. _____ gas that turns lime water milky.
5. The length of the small intestine is _____.

6. _____ produces bile.
7. The respiratory system begins with a pair of nasal openings called _____.
8. _____ in birds helps to grind food as they do not have teeth to chew.
9. Breathing is a physical process and respiration is a _____ process.
10. Grass eating animals such as cows and goats are called _____.

C. The questions given below consist of an Assertion and a Reason. Based on that, choose the appropriate option.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** Alveoli are found in the stomach.

Reason (R): Alveoli help in gas exchange.

2. **Assertion (A):** The small intestine is the main site for absorption of nutrients.

Reason (R): The inner walls of the small intestine have finger-like projections.

3. **Assertion (A):** The esophagus is involved in gas exchange.

Reason (R): The esophagus connects the mouth to the stomach.

D. Match the column I with column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Small intestine	(i) Produces bile
(b) Large intestine	(ii) Produces pancreatic juice
(c) Stomach	(iii) Absorbs nutrients
(d) Liver	(iv) Produces digestive juice
(e) Pancreas	(v) Absorbs water

E. Name the following:

1. What is the term used for the process of taking in air?
2. Which organ produces bile?
3. Which organ forms two branches that enter the lungs?

4. Which specialized structure do fish use to breathe?

F. Case-Based Question

1. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

In an experiment, students placed boiled rice in two test tubes. In one tube, the rice was chewed before placing. Iodine was added to both. The unchewed rice turned blue-black, but the chewed one did not. This experiment showed that **saliva breaks down starch into sugar**, hence no starch was left to react with iodine in the second test tube.

Q1. What does the blue-black colour in the test tube indicate?

- (a) Presence of protein
- (b) Presence of sugar
- (c) Presence of starch
- (d) Presence of fat

Q2. Why didn't the chewed rice turn blue-black with iodine?

- (a) It had less iodine
- (b) Saliva converted starch to sugar
- (c) It contained protein
- (d) It was overcooked

Q3. What is the conclusion of the experiment with chewed rice and iodine?

- (a) Starch is produced in the mouth
 - (b) Chewing rice increases its starch
 - (c) Saliva begins digestion of starch
 - (d) Iodine turns red in presence of sugar
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