CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 2: The ideas covered in the chapters are explained in the CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 2, which is accessible on the official website. The CBSE syllabus served as the basis for the creation of the Class 7 Chapter 2 Science Notes. You can just download all of the notes and refer to them whenever it's convenient for you. The benefit of using these notes is that they are simple and written in language that is easy to grasp, which will improve the pupils' performance.

The revision notes for CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 2 Nutrition in Animals are available in PDF format here. The basics of animal nutrition are covered in this chapter. It discusses things like how humans digest, how animals that graze on grass digest, how amoebas feed and digest, etc. These notes were created by our subject matter specialists, using the most recent NCERT texts and the CBSE science curriculum for Class 7. Students can use this free PDF revision guide to prepare for their exams by downloading the notes.

CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 2 Overview

Revision of Chapter 2 in CBSE Class 7 Our subject matter specialists create notes on animal nutrition based on the most recent CBSE Class 7 syllabus. Given that these notes cover every significant topic and subtopic in this chapter, students can depend on them for their last-minute adjustments.

When it comes to going over the chapter again the day before the test, the point-by-point explanations of subjects like human digestion, food absorption and assimilation, ingestion, and digestion in grass-eating animals and amoeba are quite helpful. To ace your science exam, download and refer to the PDF notes on nutrition for animals. Then, quickly go over the chapter in-depth.

CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 2

Different Ways of Taking Food

Every species or kind of organism has a unique mechanism for consuming food.
Human infants nurse on their mothers' milk, while bees and hummingbirds eat on plant nectar.
For instance, pythons and other snakes eat the prey they ingest.
Small food particles that are floating around are filtered by aquatic animals, who then eat them.

Digestion in Humans

The digestive system in humans is made up of the digestive tract and the glands that are connected to it.

This is the entire route that food takes when it travels through the body, from the mouth to the anus.
The stomach, small and large intestines, oesophagus, and intestines comprise the digestive tract.
The three main digestive glands are the pancreas, liver, and salivary glands.

Buccal Cavity

The mouth, or buccal cavity as it is more widely called, is where the human digestive system starts.
It is made up of the teeth and tongue.
Teeth: Assist in breaking food into smaller pieces and eating it.
Tongue: Muscular, fleshy organ that is linked to the buccal cavity's floor at the back.
The mouth secretes saliva, which aids in the digestion of meals.

Tongue

It is a fleshy, muscular organ that is joined to the rear of the buccal cavity's base.
It facilitates swallowing and aids in the mixing of saliva and food during chewing.
Taste buds on the tongue enable us to distinguish between various tastes.

Tooth Decay

The sugars from the leftover food are broken down by oral bacteria, which also release acid.
Tooth decay is caused by these acids, which progressively erode the teeth.

Oesophagus or food pipe

Swallowing food causes it to enter the oesophagus.
It is a muscular tube that is roughly 25 centimetres long and has a sphincter, or valve, at each end.
Its job is to move food and liquids from the mouth to the stomach once they have been swallowed.
As there is movement through the food pipe's walls, food is forced downward.

Stomach

It is a construction like a thick-walled bag.
It enters the small intestine and moves towards the other opening after obtaining food from the feeding pipe.
Along with other digestive secretions, the inner lining of the stomach secretes mucus and hydrochloric acid (HCl).
In the stomach, food is mashed into a semi-solid mass.

Food is broken up by the enzymes in gastric juice.
Hydrochloric acid eliminates dangerous germs and aids in the partial breakdown of proteins.

Small Intestine

This 7.5-meter-long organ is extremely coiled.
It gets secretions from the pancreas and liver.
The small intestine is where food is fully digested and absorbed.
Villi are finger-like projections that protrude from the intestinal wall's interior.
The surface area available for food absorption is increased by villi.
There is a little blood vessel network inside every villus.
Villi absorb food, which blood vessels then carry to the body.

Large Intestine

It is not as long as the small intestine, but it is wider.
Its length is 1.5 metres.
The big intestine is where water and salt from undigested meals are absorbed.
The rectum is where the leftover waste material is expelled.
Periodically, waste products are expelled by the anus (egestion).

Anus

The orifice at the end of the digestive tract in humans is called the anus.
Egestion is the process by which faeces are removed from the large intestine through the anus.

Saliva and Salivary glands

Saliva is secreted by three pairs of salivary glands surrounding the mouth, which are connected by salivary ducts.
Salivary amylase and mucus are found in saliva.
Food can move through the food pipe more easily when mucous is present.
The enzyme salivary amylase is in charge of converting food's starch content into simpler carbohydrates.

Gall Bladder

The gallbladder is a little, pear-shaped organ located on the right side of the body, beneath the liver.
The liver secretes bile juice, which is stored there.
The process of breaking down lipids involves bile.

Ingestion

The process of taking food into the body is called ingestion.

Absorption & Assimilation in Small Intestine

The blood vessels that line the walls of the small intestine absorb the food that has been digested. Absorption is the term used to describe this phenomenon.
Villi are many finger-like projections that protrude from the inner walls of the small intestine.
The materials that are absorbed are delivered by blood vessels to different human organs, where they are used to construct intricate materials like proteins that are vital to life. We refer to this as assimilation.

Digestion in Grass-Eating Animals

Compared to humans, animals that consume grass have a different digestive system.
Even when they're not eating, these animals are always chewing.
They quickly ingest the grass and store it in a room known as the Rumen.
Food is partially digested by the microorganisms in the rumen, whereupon it is referred to as cud.
Afterwards, the cud returns to the animal's mouth, where it is carefully chewed once more.
The animals involved are known as ruminants, and this activity is known as rumination.
Additionally, their very lengthy small intestine aids in the thorough digestion of cellulose, the primary ingredient in grass.

Feeding and Digestion in Amoeba

Amoeba

Amoeba is a single-celled organism, microscopic in nature, found in pond water.

Amoeba regularly changes its shape and position.

Process of Digestion in Amoeba

Amoeba uses pseudopodia to assist in picking up food particles. Phagocytosis is the term for the process.
Thus, the food item is enclosed in a food vacuole.
The food vacuole produces digestive fluids as it passes through the cytoplasm.
After they have had an effect on the food and broken it down into simpler components, the food is absorbed.
The undigested food is finally expelled into the surrounding water when the food vacuole opens to the outside.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 2

These notes on CBSE Class 7 Nutrition in Animals have been developed by our subject experts to provide you with a thorough understanding of the subjects discussed in this chapter.

The majority of the themes and subtopics are covered in this revision notes PDF in a clear, point-by-point way, making it easy for students to study for the test.

These notes contain all the pertinent information from the chapter on animal nutrition, together with well-defined terms, captioned pictures, and examples.

Students can download the CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 2 Nutrition in Animals Revision Notes PDF for offline study or view it online for free, which is its finest feature.