Extra Questions for Class 7 Science Chapter 7 Transportations In Animals And Plants

1. Which vessel carries oxygen rich blood?

Answer: Arteries carries oxygen rich blood.

2. What happens when you get a cut on your body?

Answer: Blood flows out when we get a cut on our body.

3. What does the circulatory system mainly consists of?

Answer: Circulatory system consists of the heart and blood vessels.

4. What is excretion?

Answer: Removal of waste products from the body is called excretion.

5. What is called pulse rate?

Answer: The number of beats per minute is called the pulse rate.

6. What system removes waste from the body?

Answer: The excretory system removes waste from the body.

7. What is the fluid part of blood called?

Answer: The fluid part of the blood is called plasma.

8. What does human sweat contain?

Answer: The sweat contains water and salts.

9. What is the function of phloem?

Answer: Phloem transports food from the leaves to the rest of the plant.

10. Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure?

Answer: A sphygmomanometer is used to measure blood pressure.

11. Name the major excretory product in humas.

Answer: The major excretory product in humans is urea.

12. What is haemoglobin?

Answer: Red blood cells (RBC) which contain a red pigment called haemoglobin.

13. Which veins carry oxygen rich blood?

Answer: Pulmonary vein carries oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart.

14. What makes the blood look red?

Answer: Blood contain a red pigment called haemoglobin give blood its red color.

15. How much urine an adult human being normally passes in 24 hours?

Answer: An adult human being normally passes about 1ñ1.8 L of urine in 24 hours.

16. What urine consists of?

Answer: The urine consists of 95% water, 2.5% urea and 2.5% other waste products.

Short Extra Questions and Answers

1. Where is heart located in human body?

Answer: The heart is located in the chest cavity with its lower tip slightly tilted towards the left.

2. What is the function of Pulmonary artery?

Answer: The pulmonary artery carries carbon dioxide-rich blood from the right ventricle to the lungs.

3. What are the excretory organs of the human body?

Answer: Excretory system of humans consists of two kidneys, two ureters, a urinary bladder, and urethra.

4. What is xylem?

Answer: The vascular tissue for the transport of water and nutrients in the plant is called the xylem.

5. Which blood vessels carry blood from all parts of the body back to the heart?

Answer: Veins are the blood vessels that carry blood from all parts of the body back to the heart.

6. What are veins?

Answer: Veins are the vessels which carry carbon dioxide-rich blood from all parts of the body back to the heart.

7. How do aquatic animals like fishes excrete their waste?

Answer: Aquatic animals like fishes, excrete cell waste as ammonia which directly dissolves in water.

8. How do birds, lizards and snakes excrete their waste?

Answer: Some land animals like birds, lizards, snakes excrete a semi-solid, white coloured compound (uric acid).

9. What is the significance of partition between the chambers of heart?

Answer: The partition between the chambers helps to avoid mixing up of blood rich in oxygen with the blood rich in carbon dioxide.

10. How does sweat help keep you cool?

Answer: Sweating plays an important role in cooling the body by allowing water to evaporate off the skin, resulting in a loss of body heat.

11. Why is it necessary to excrete waste products?

Answer: When our cells perform their functions, certain waste products are released. These are toxic and hence need to be removed from the body.

12. Differentiate between Atrium and Ventricle.

Answer: Atrium – The two upper chambers of the heart are called the atria (singular: atrium).

Ventricle – The two lower chambers of the heart are called the ventricles.

13. What is function of xylem?

Answer: The xylem forms a continuous network of channels that connects roots to the leaves through the stem and branches and thus transports water to the entire plant.

14. What is heart beat?

Answer: The walls of the chambers of the heart are made up of muscles. These muscles contract and relax rhythmically. This rhythmic contraction followed by its relaxation constitutes a heartbeat.

15. What is the main function of the kidneys?

Answer: The kidneys perform the essential function of removing waste products from the blood and produce urine, composed of wastes and extra fluid. It helps in regulating the water fluid levels.

Long Extra Questions and Answers

1. What will happen if there are no platelets in the blood?

Answer: Platelets are tiny blood cells that help our body form clots to stop bleeding. When we don't have enough platelets in our blood, our body cannot form clots and bleeding won't stop which can be fatal.

2. Why is heart known as the pumping organ of the human body?

Answer: The heart is muscular organ which beats continuously to act as a pump for the transport of blood, which carries other substances with it. Blood provides the body with oxygen and nutrients, as well as assists in the removal of metabolic wastes.

3. What is Dialysis?

Answer: Sometimes a person's kidneys may stop working due to infection or injury. As a result of kidney failure, waste products start accumulating in the blood. Such persons cannot survive unless their blood is filtered periodically through an artificial kidney. This process is called dialysis.

4. Why do veins have thin walls compared to arteries?

Answer: Arteries and veins experience differences in the pressure of blood flow. Arteries experience a pressure wave as blood is pumped from the heart. This can be felt as a "pulse." Because of this pressure the walls of arteries are much thicker than those of veins.

5. What are the three main types of blood vessels?

Answer: There are three major types of blood vessels: the arteries, which carry the blood away from the heart; the capillaries, which enable the actual exchange of water and chemicals between the blood and the tissues; and the veins, which carry blood from the capillaries back toward the heart.

6. How plant roots absorb water and minerals from the soil?

Answer: Plants absorb water and minerals by the roots. The roots have root hair. The root hair increase the surface area of the root for the absorption of water and mineral nutrients dissolved in water. The root hair is in contact with the water present between the soil particles.

7. Why is transport of materials necessary in a plant or in an animal? Explain.

Answer: All organisms need food, water and oxygen for survival. They need to transport all these to various parts of their body. Further, they need to transport wastes to parts from where they can be removed. Thus, transport of materials is necessary in a plant or in an animal.

8. Why animals such as sponges and hydra do not have blood?

Answer: Animals such as sponges and hydra do not possess any circulatory system. The water in which they live brings food and oxygen as it enters their bodies. The water carries away waste materials and carbon dioxide as it moves out. Thus, these animals do not need a circulatory fluid like the blood.

9. Does transpiration serve any useful function in the plants? Explain.

Answer: Plants absorb mineral nutrients and water from the soil. Not all the water absorbed is utilised by the plant. The water evaporates through the stomata present on the surface of the leaves by the process of transpiration. The evaporation of water from leaves generates a suction pull which can pull water to great heights in the tall trees. Transpiration also cools the plant.

10. Why is blood needed by all the parts of a body?
Or
What are the Functions of Blood in Human Body?

Answer: Blood is the fluid which flows in blood vessels. It transports substances like digested food from the small intestine to the other parts of the body. It carries oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body. It also transports waste for removal from the body. Thus blood is needed by all the parts of a body.

11. What are the three types of cells present in blood?

Answer: The three types of cells present in blood are:

- Red blood cells (RBC) which contain a red pigment called haemoglobin.
- The blood also has white blood cells (WBC) which fight against germs that may enter our body.
- Platelets cells which helps in the clotting of the blood.

12. What is blood?
Or
How does the blood carry various substances?

Answer: Blood is the fluid which flows in blood vessels. It transports substances like digested food from the small intestine to the other parts of the body. It carries oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body. It also transports waste for removal from the body.

13. State one function of the following:

- **Arteries**
- **Veins**
- **Capillaries**

Answer: Arteries – Arteries carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Veins – Veins carry blood from all parts of the body back to the heart.

Capillaries – Capillaries are the smallest of the body's blood vessels. They carry oxygen and other nutrients from the bloodstream to other tissues in the body; they also collect carbon dioxide waste materials fluids for return to the veins.

14. What are stomata? Give two functions of stomata.

Answer: There are small openings on the surface of the leaves. These openings are called stomata. These openings are surrounded with guard cells.

Functions of stomata are:

- The water evaporates through the stomata present on the surface of the leaves by the process of transpiration.
- The evaporation of water from leaves generates a suction pull which can pull water to great heights in the tall trees.
- It helps in exchange of gases.

15. What are the components of blood?

Answer: Blood is a liquid, which has cells of various kinds suspended in it.

- The fluid part of the blood is called plasma.
- One type of cells are the red blood cells (RBC) which contain a red pigment called haemoglobin. Haemoglobin binds with oxygen and transports it to all the parts of the body and ultimately to all the cells.
- The blood also has white blood cells (WBC) which fight against germs that may enter our body.

- Another type of cells in the blood are called platelets. It helps in the clotting of the blood.

16. Differentiate between arteries and veins.

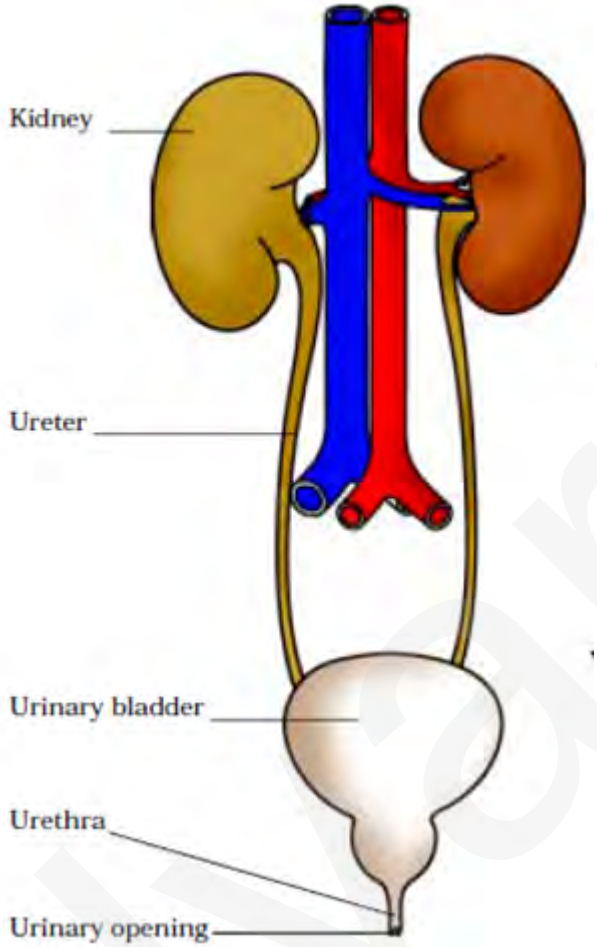
Answer:

Arteries	Veins
1. Arteries carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body.	1. Veins carry blood from all parts of the body back to the heart.
2. Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood.	2. Veins carry carbon dioxide-rich blood.
3. There are no valves present in arteries.	3. There are valves present in veins which allow blood to flow only towards the heart.
4. The arteries have thick walls.	4. The veins have thin walls.

17. Describe the function of the heart.

Answer: The heart is a hollow muscle in the middle of the chest that pumps blood around the body, supplying cells with oxygen and nutrients. A muscular wall, called the septum, divides the heart lengthways into left and right sides. A valve divides each side into chambers: upper atrium and a lower ventricle. When the heart muscle contracts, it squeezes blood through the atria and then through the ventricles. Oxygenated blood from the lungs flows from the pulmonary veins into the left atrium, through the left ventricle, and then out via the aorta to all parts of the body. Deoxygenated blood returning from the body flows from the vena cava into the right atrium, through the right ventricle, and then out via the pulmonary artery to the lungs for reoxygenation.

18. Draw a diagram of the human excretory system and label the various parts.
Answer:



19. Write a note on excretory system in humans.

Answer: A mechanism to filter the blood is required. This is done by the blood capillaries in the kidneys. When the blood reaches the two kidneys, it contains both useful and harmful substances. The useful substances are absorbed back into the blood. The wastes dissolved in water are removed as urine. From the kidneys, the urine goes into the urinary bladder through tube-like ureters. It is stored in the bladder and is passed out through the urinary opening at the end of a muscular tube called urethra. The kindeys, ureters, bladder and urethra form the excretory system.

20. Draw a labeled diagram of the human heart.
Answer: