CLASS 7 SCIENCE REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 7 Science Chapter 9: Life Processes in Animals

Quick revision notes summarizing all key concepts from Class 7 Science Chapter 9 "Life Processes in Animals".

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Digestion begins in the mouth, where chewing and salivary amylase start breaking down starch into sugars.

The **iodine test** detects starch: starch turns blue-black with iodine; digested/broken-down starch shows little or no colour change.

Rumination (cud-chewing) in cows and other ruminants allows more thorough digestion of tough, fibrous plant material via a multi-chambered stomach and specialized microbes.

Breathing is the mechanical process of inhaling and exhaling air; **respiration** is the cellular biochemical process that uses oxygen to release energy from food, producing carbon dioxide.

Respiration is not identical across all animals – it varies with body size, habitat, and complexity (e.g., gills in fish, tracheae in insects, lungs in mammals).

The path of inhaled air: nostrils (filter dust via hair/mucus) → nasal passages (air enters) → windpipe (carries air to lungs) → alveoli (gas exchange occurs). The ribcage protects the lungs.

The **diaphragm** is a muscle that helps drive inhalation and exhalation by changing the volume of the chest cavity.

Inhaled air is rich in oxygen (about 21%); exhaled air contains more carbon dioxide than inhaled air.

Lime water turns milky when exposed to carbon dioxide (forming calcium carbonate) – a standard test to detect CO2, including in exhaled breath.

See also: NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Science Chapter 9

Practice more: Extra Questions for Class 7 Science Chapter 9

For the full chapter, see the Class 7 Science book page and the Class 7 Science Formulas Handbook.