BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

NUTRITION

Elementary Questions

1. Autotrophic organisms include

A. bacteria and virus

B. green plants and all bacteria

C. bacteria and fungi

D. green plants and some bacteria

Answer: D

View Text Solution

2. Which gland is not associated with human alimentary canal?

A. salivary glands

B. adrenal gland

C. liver

D. pancreas

Answer: B

View Text Solution

3. In humans, bile juice is secreted by

A. pancreas

B. small intestine

C. esophagus

D. liver

Answer: D

View Text Solution

4. An enzyme which can only act in acidic me dium is

A. pepsin

B. trypsin

C. renin

D. amylase

Answer: A

View Text Solution

5. Which is the first part of the small intestine in humans?

A. duodenum

B. jejunum

C. ileum

D. caecum

Answer: A

View Text Solution

6. The part of digestive system where no digestion occurs

A. duodenum

B. oesophagus

C. stomach

D. mouth

Answer: B

View Text Solution

7. Large intestine in man mainly carries out

A. absorption

B. adsorption

C. assimilation

D. acidification

Answer: A

View Text Solution

8. Which of the following are chiefly digested in the stomach?

A. protein

B. carbohydrate

C. lipids

D. fats

Answer: A

View Text Solution

9. Digestion is

A. conversion of large food particles into small food particles

B. conversion of small food particles into large food particles

C. conversion of food into proloplasm

D. conversion of non-diffusible food particles into diffusible food

Answer: D

View Text Solution

10. Digestion in a Hydra takes place within its

A. mouth

B. gastrovascular cavity

C. coelom

D. gut

Answer: B

View Text Solution

11. Digestion within a digestive tract is

A. incomplete

B. extracellular

C. the same as absorption

D. an irreversible process

Answer: B

View Text Solution

12. The main function of prolonged chewing is to rupture

A. membranes

B. cell wall

C. connective

D. muscle bundle

Answer: B

View Text Solution

13. Muscular contractions of alimentary canal are

A. circulation

B. deglutition

C. peristalsis

D. churning

Answer: C

View Text Solution

14. With regards to natural eating habits, a human is

A. an herbivore

B. a carnivore

C. an omnivore

D. a granivore

Answer: C

View Text Solution

15. Which of the following animals has no need for a gall bladder?

A. horse

B. lion

C. dog

D. human

Answer: A

View Text Solution

16. Which teeth are different in shape, size and function then these are called

A. acrodont

B. pleurodont

C. homodont

D. heterodont

Answer: D

View Text Solution

17. Number of teeth, which are replaced in man

A. 20

B. 28

C. 32

D. 12

Answer: A

View Text Solution

18. Bulk of the tooth in mammals is made up of

A. dentine

B. enamel

C. pulp cavity

D. root

Answer: A

View Text Solution

19. The layer of cells that secretes enamel of tooth is

A. dentoblast

B. osteoblast

C. ameloblasts

D. odontoblast

Answer: D

View Text Solution

20. The hardest part of a tooth is the

A. dentine

B. enamel

C. pulp

D. dental tubules

Answer: B

View Text Solution

21. The incisor tooth is meant for

A. biting and cutting

B. chewing

C. munching and chewing

D. munching

Answer: A

View Text Solution

22. Diastema is associated with

A. presence of certain teeth

B. absence of certain teeth

C. absence of tongue

D. presence of tongue

Answer: B

View Text Solution

23. Among mammals, an herbivore has

A. more teeth than carnivore

B. flatter teeth than carnivore

C. teeth that are more pointed than carnivore

D. fever teeth than a carnivore

Answer: B

View Text Solution

24. A dental disease characterised by mottling of teeth is due to the presence of an ingredient in drinking water, namely

A. fluorine

B. mercury

C. boron

D. chlorine

Answer: A

View Text Solution

25. About how much saliva does a person produce each day?

A. 100 ml

B. 250 ml

C. 500 ml

D. 1500 ml

Answer: D

View Text Solution

26. A digestive enzyme, salivary amylase, in the saliva begin digestion of

A. protein

B. nucleic acids

C. facts

D. carbohydrates

Answer: D

View Text Solution

27. A lubricant, mucin, in saliva is made up of

A. polyunsaturated facts

B. actin and myosin

C. glycoproteins

D. phospholipids

Answer: C

View Text Solution

28. A bolus is

A. a mass of crushed food moistened with saliva

B. the semisolid material resulting from partial digestion in the stomach

C. the milky emulsified fat absorbed from small intestine

D. indigestible materials that helps in move

ment and absorption

Answer: A

View Text Solution

29. Saliva has the enzyme

A. pepsin

B. ptyalin

C. trypsin

D. rennin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

30. Which of the following enzyme acts efficiently at pH two?

A. trypsin

B. pepsin

C. ptyalin

D. all of the above

Answer: B

View Text Solution

31. Pepsin digests

A. proteins in stomach

B. carbohydrates in duodenum

C. proteins in duodenum

D. fats in ileum

Answer: A

View Text Solution

32. Curdling of milk in the stomach is due to the action of

A. Pepsin

B. rennin

C. HCI

D. renin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

33. Which category of compound is most concen trated energy source?

A. lipid

B. carbohydrates

C. proteins

D. vitamins

Answer: A

View Text Solution

34. Inactive enzyme precursors, such as pepsinogen for pepsin, are called

A. holoenzymes

B. actinases

C. zymogens

D. mucopolysaccharides

Answer: C

View Text Solution

35. Pepsinogen is secreted by

A. gastric glands

B. intestinal glands

C. chief cells

D. parietal cells

Answer: C

View Text Solution

36. The original function of the vertebrate stomach was

A. storage

B. digestion

C. enzyme secretion

D. Absorption

Answer: A

View Text Solution

37. Gastric juice has a pH of about

A. 1

B. 2

C. 16

D. 10

Answer: B

View Text Solution

38. Gastric digestion takes place efficiently in

A. acidic medium

B. alkaline medium

C. neutral medium

D. highly alkaline medium

Answer: A

View Text Solution

39. Chief function of HCl is

A. to maintain a low pH to prevent growth of micro-organisms

B. to facilitate absorption

C. to maintain low pH to activate pepsinogen to form pepsin

D. to dissolve enzyme secreted in stomach

Answer: C

View Text Solution

40. Chief function of bile is

A. to digest fat by enzymatic action

B. to emulsify fat for digestion

C. to eliminate waste product

D. to regulate process of digestion

Answer: B

View Text Solution

41. Where is bile produced?

A. in gall bladder

B. in blood

C. in liver

D. in spleen

Answer: C

View Text Solution

42. Ileum is

A. first part of the small intestine

B. middle part of the small intestine

C. last part of the small intestine

D. not a part of the small intestine

Answer: C

View Text Solution

43. Brunner's glands are present in the

A. stomach

B. liver

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer: C

View Text Solution

44. Peyer's patches produce

A. lymphocytes

B. Enterokinase

C. mucous

D. trypsin

Answer: A

View Text Solution

45. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are present in

A. pancreas and secrete pancreatic juice

B. small intestine and secrete digestive en

zymes

C. stomach and secrete dilute hydrochloric acid

D. stomach and secrete pepsin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

46. Which of the following plays a key role in absorption and distribution of fats?

A. lacteals

B. villi

C. secretin

D. segmentation movements

Answer: A

View Text Solution

47. Vermiform appendix is made up of

A. respiratory tissue

B. excretory tissue

C. lymphatic tissue

D. digestive tissue

Answer: C

View Text Solution

48. Which of the following are produced from the pancreas?

A. three digestive enzymes and three hor mones

B. two digestive enzymes and one hormone

C. three digestive enzymes and two hormones

D. three digestive enzyme and one hormone

Answer: C

View Text Solution

49. Which of the following cells of pancreas pro duce insulin?

A. α cells

B. β cells

C. B cells

D. T cells

Answer: C

View Text Solution

50. The specific function of liver is

A. excretion

B. digestion

C. histolysis

D. glycogenesis and glycogenolysis

Answer: D

View Text Solution

51. Glisson's capsules are found in

A. kidney of frog

B. heart of frog

C. liver of mammals

D. cerebellum of rabbit

Answer: C

View Text Solution

52. Largest gland in human body is

A. liver

B. pancreas

C. pituitary

D. thyroid

Answer: A

View Text Solution

53. CO_2 and O_2 balance in atmosphere is due to

A. photorespiration

B. photosynthesis

C. respiration

D. leaf anatomy

Answer: B

View Text Solution

54. The experimental material that has largely been responsible for making rapid advances in research on photosynthesis is

A. spinach leaf

B. Chlorella

C. Hydrilla

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B

View Text Solution

55. Nine-tenth of all photosynthesis of the world is carried out by

A. herbs

B. algae of oceans

C. trees with large branches

D. shrubs

Answer: B

View Text Solution

56. During photosynthesis the oxygen in glucose comes from

A. water

B. carbon dioxide

C. both from water and carbon dioxide

D. oxygen in air

Answer: B

View Text Solution

57. Where do the energy-capturing reactions of photosynthesis occur?

A. plasma membrane

B. cytoplasm

C. stroma

D. thylakoids

Answer: D

View Text Solution

58. The source of O_2 liberated in photosynthesis

A. photosynthetic enzyme

B. carbohydrate present in leaf

C. water

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: C

View Text Solution

59. Which enzyme is most abundantly found on earth?

A. rubisco

B. nitrogenase

C. invertase

D. catalase

Answer: A

View Text Solution

60. Grana refers to

A. glycolysis of glucose

B. by-product of photosynthesis

C. stacks of thylakoids

D. stacks of quantasomes

Answer: C

View Text Solution

61. Which of the following is the least effective in photosynthesis?

A. red light

B. blue light

C. green light

D. violet

Answer: C

View Text Solution

62. The assimilatory power in photosynthesis is

A. ATP

B. NADPH

C. ATP and NADPH2

D. ATP, NADPH and CO_2

Answer: C

View Text Solution

63. A specific function of light energy in the process of photosynthesis is to

A. activate chlorophyll

B. split water

C. synthesis glucose

D. reduce CO_2

Answer: A

View Text Solution

64. Dark reaction in photosynthesis is called so because

A. it does not require light energy

B. cannot occur during daytime

C. occurs more rapidly at night

D. it can also occur in darkness

Answer: A

View Text Solution

65. Who received Noble Prize for working out the early carbon pathway of photosynthesis?

A. Calvin

B. Krebs

C. Khorana

D. Watson

Answer: A

View Text Solution

66. Dark reaction is traced by

A. X-rays

B. O^{18}

C. $^{14}O_2$

D. P^{32}

Answer: C

View Text Solution

67. The primary acceptor during Co, fixation in C plants is

A. ribulose biphosphate

B. glycolate

C. phosphoenolpyruvate

D. triosephosphate

Answer: A

View Text Solution

68. First stable compound in C_3 cycle is

A. phosphoglyceraldehyde

B. phosphoglyceric acid

C. fructose-1-6 diphosphate

D. glucose-6-phosphate

Answer: B

View Text Solution

69. Which one of the following would not limit photosynthesis?

A. oxygen

B. carbon dioxide

C. light

D. chlorophyll

Answer: A

View Text Solution

70. Compensation point is

A. where there is neither photosynthesis nor respiration

B. when there is enough water just to meet the requirements of plant

C. when there is enough water just to meet the requirements of plant

D. when the entire food synthesised in photo synthesis remain unutilised

Answer: B

View Text Solution

71. Which would do maximum harm to a tree?

A. the loss of all of its leaves

B. the loss of half of its branches

C. the loss of its bark

D. the loss of half of its leaves

Answer: A

View Text Solution

72. It the rate of translocation of food is slow then the rate of photosynthesis will

A. remains the same

B. becomes double

C. decrease

D. increase

Answer: C

View Text Solution

73. Phloem always flows from a

A. sugar source to sugar sink

B. sugar sink to sugar source

C. leaf to the xylem to the phloem

D. leaf to a root

Answer: A

View Text Solution

74. Which pigment is present universally in all green plants

A. chlorophylla

B. chlorophyll b

C. chlorophyll c

D. chlorophylld

Answer: A

View Text Solution

75. Living cells of xylem are

A. parenchyma

B. fibres

C. vessels

D. tracheids

Answer: A

View Text Solution

76. Dead cells of phloem are

A. companion cells

B. parenchyma

C. fibres

D. sieve tubes

Answer: C

View Text Solution

Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Which of the following regions of the alimentary canal of man does not secrete a digestive enzyme?

A. oesophagus

B. stomach

C. duodenum

D. mouth

Answer: A

View Text Solution

2. Germs entering the body through food are mainly killed in the region of alimentary canal where pH may reach the level

A. 2

B. 7

C. 10

D. zero

Answer: A

View Text Solution

3. If you chew on a piece of bread long enough, it will begin to taste sweet because

A. maltase is breaking down maltose

B. lipases are forming fatty acids

C. amylase is breaking down starches to disaccharides

D. disaccharides are forming glucose

Answer: C

View Text Solution

4. In the presence of lactase, lactose breaks down into molecules of

A. glucose and galactose

B. glucose and fructose

C. galactose only

D. glucose only

Answer: A

View Text Solution

5. Trypsin enzyme in mammals is formed from the

A. trypsinogen by action of enterokinase

B. trypsinogen by the action of protein

C. trypsinogen by the action of fat

D. none of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

6. If the stomach did not produce any hydrochloric acid, which enzyme will not function?

A. ptyalin

B. trypsin

C. pepsin

D. collagenase

Answer: C

View Text Solution

7. In a villus, some of the glycerol and fatty acids are combined to form fats, coated with

proteins, and then transported as chylomicrons to the

A. lacteal

B. capillaries

C. lumen of the small intestine

D. lumen of the large intestine

Answer: A

View Text Solution

8. Pancreas has

A. only endocrine cells

B. only one type of cell, the same functioning both in an exocrine and endocrine fashion

C. two types of cells-exocrine and endoc rine

D. only exocrine cells

Answer: C

View Text Solution

9. If aphotosynthesising plant releases oxygen containing more than the normal amountof so, it is concluded that the plant has been supplied with

A. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ containing ^{18}O

B. H_2O containing ^{18}O

C. CO_2 containing ^{18}O

D. oxygen in the form of ozone

Answer: B

View Text Solution

10. Young fruits are green but develop brilliant shade of colour towards ripening because

A. amount of sugar increases in them

B. amount of organic acids decreases in them

C. chloroplasts are degraded to carotenes and xanthophylls

D. of ageing

Answer: C

View Text Solution

11. Which of the following wavelength of light is absorbed maximum for photosynthesis?

A. red light

B. blue light

C. green light

D. yellow light

Answer: B

View Text Solution

12. ATP formation during photosynthesis is known as

A. phosphorylation

B. photophosphorylation

C. oxidative phosphorylation

D. substrate level phosphorylation

Answer: B

View Text Solution

13. Dark reaction of photosynthesis occurs is the

A. stroma of the chloroplast outside the lamellae

B. space between the two membranes of the chloroplast

C. membranes of the stroma lamellae

D. thylakoid membrane of the grana

Answer: A

View Text Solution