



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Mcq

1. Which of the following association is correct?

A. stomach-amylase

B. maltose-pepsin

C. fat-lipase

D. protein-trypsin

Answer: B



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2. Which is not a function of the liver in adults?

A. make red blood cells

B. produce bile

C. store glucose

D. produce urea

Answer: A



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3. The substrate of salivary amylase is

A. starch

B. maltose

C. protein

D. gulcose

Answer: A



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4. A digestive juice with a pH of approximately 2 is found inside the

A. stomach

B. small intestine

C. mouth

D. pancreatic duct

Answer: A



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5. sucrase is an enzyme found in

A. intestinal jusice

B. saliva

C. gastric juice

D. pancreatic juice

Answer: A



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6. which of the following digestive glands secretes a digestive juice which does not contain enzyme?

A. liver

B. pancrease

C. salivary gland

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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7. In mammals, mastication of the food is done by

A. incisors

B. molars

C. premolars

D. canines

Answer: B



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8. The chief function of bile juice is to

A. emulsify proteins for digestion

B. digest fats by enzymes

C. regulate digestion of proteins

D. emulsify fats for digestion

Answer: D



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9. The sweet taste buds on the tongue are located at

A. root

B. middle

C. tip

D. between root and middle

Answer: C



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10. Faeces in the body is stored in

A. ileum

B. caecum

C. rectum

D. duodenum

Answer: C



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11. Most of the digestion of lipids in humans takes place in

A. stomach

B. colon

C. small intestine

D. mouth

Answer: C



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12. Digestion causes

A. oxidation

B. reduction

C. hydrolysis

D. polymerization

Answer: C



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13. Blood from GI. Tract goes to

A. liver

B. feet

C. lungs

D. heart

Answer: A



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14. Most digestive systems have regions for _____ food

- A. processing
- B. storing
- C. transporting
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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15. The pH of the gastric juice is about

A. 2

B. 7

C. 9.5

D. 11

Answer: A



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16. The end products of protein digestion are

A. steroids

B. fatty acids

C. amino acids

D. monosaccharides

Answer: C



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17. wisdom tooth is the

A. second molar tooth

B. fourth molar tooth

C. third molar tooth

D. first molar tooth

Answer: B



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18. pancreatic jusice contains

A. HCl

B. DNA

C. H_2SO_4

D. $NaHCO_3$

Answer: D



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19. Isomaltase catalyzes the hydrolysis of bonds as shown in

A. galactose (1-6) glucose

B. both(a) + (b)

C. glucose(1-4)glucose

D. glucose(1-6)glucose

Answer: D



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20. Intestinal gland secretes

A. carboxypeptidase B

B. ribonuclease

C. carboxypeptidase A

D. aminopeptidase

Answer: D



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21. Undigested food or chyme does not pass through

A. large intestine

B. stomach

C. duodenum

D. pancreas

Answer: D



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22. The mouth aids in the digestive process by the action of

- A. tongue
- B. salivary amylase
- C. saliva
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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23. Which of the following is not produced in the stomach?

A. hydrochloric acid (HCl)

B. gastrin

C. pepsinogen

D. sodium carbonate

Answer: D



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24. Most chemical digestion occurs in the

A. liver

B. larger intestine

C. stomach

D. duodenum

Answer: D



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25. In which of the following structures protein digestion first occurs?

A. stomach

B. small intestine

C. mouth

D. large intestine

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following enzymes has the lowest pH optimum?

A. trypsin

B. pepsin

C. pancreatic amylase

D. salivary amylase

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following organ absorbs food nutrient through villi?

A. oesophagus

B. stomach

C. small intestine

D. rectum

Answer: C



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28. Which one of the following is the hardest part of a tooth?

A. enamel

B. dentine

C. pulp

D. pulp cavity

Answer: A



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29. The sigmoid colon is a part of

A. pharynx

B. rectum

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer: D



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30. With regard to natural eating habits, a human is

A. carnivore

B. granivore

C. herbivore

D. omnivore

Answer: D



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31. Enzyme pepsin in the gastric juice help in the digestion

- A. nucleic acids
- B. fats
- C. proteins
- D. carbohydrates

Answer: C



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32. Which of the following carries food through the digestive tract?

A. resorption

B. neurotransmitters

C. peristalsis

D. pinocytosis

Answer: C



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33. A digestive enzyme, named amylase, in the saliva begin digestion of

A. fats

B. nucleic acids

C. carbohydrates

D. proteins

Answer: C



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34. Most digestion and all absorption of food take place in the

A. stomach

B. caecum

C. large intestine

D. small intestine

Answer: D



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35. Digestive enzymes are released by pancreas and bile is released by liver in response to the hormone

A. zymogen

B. cholecystokinin

C. insulin

D. enterokinase

Answer: B



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36. Which of the following organs is responsible for storing excess bile produced by the liver

A. pancreas

B. spleen

C. gall bladder

D. duodenum

Answer: C



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37. Bile in humans

A. is made by the gall bladder

B. is an important enzyme for the digestion
of fats

C. emulsifies fat

D. all of the above

Answer: C



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38. Which of the following is not a function of bile ?

A. it contains alipase

B. its salts emulsify fats

C. it provides an alkaline medium for the
intestinal proteases

D.

Answer: A



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39. The large intestine in humans

A. absorbs water

B. digests all type of food

C. is the longest part of the intestinal tract

D. is connected to the stomach

Answer: A



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40. Most of the digestion in human G.I tract take place in

A. trachea

B. small intestine

C. oesophagus

D. stomach

Answer: B



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41. The acidic region of G.I. tract is

A. large intestine

B. mouth

C. stomach

D. small intestine

Answer: C



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42. Which of the following animals has compound stomach (rumen)?

A. rat

B. cow

C. dog

D. horse

Answer: B



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43. Which of the following factors regulate food intake ?

- A. psychological factors
- B. blood glucose levels
- C. body temperature
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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44. Organic nutrients that regulate physiological processes by serving as coenzymes are called

A. minerals

B. vitamins

C. amino acids

D. trace elements

Answer: B



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45. The first few centimeters of the duodenum are protected by a thick secretion of mucus from he

A. pancreatic duct

B. intestinal gland(crypt of lieberkuhn)

C. microvilli

D. golblet cell of

duodenal(brunner's)glands

Answer: D





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46. Air or food is prevented from going into the trachea during swallowing by the

A. epiglottis

B. tongue

C. larynx

D. pharynx

Answer: A



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47. After surgical removal of an infected gall bladder, a person must be especially careful to restrict the dietary intake of

A. protein

B. fat

C. sugar

D. starch

Answer: B



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48. Trypsinogen , a pancreatic zymogen secreted into the duodenum, can be activated into

A. trypsin

B. chymotrypsin

C. pepsinogen

D. secretin

Answer: A



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49. Carnassial teeth (pointed molars) would most likely be part of the dentition of a

A. cow

B. hawk

C. lion

D. human

Answer: C



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50. The process by which glucose is formed from noncarbohydrate compound is called

- A. glycogenolysis
- B. glycogenesis
- C. glycolysis
- D. gluconeogenesis

Answer: D



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51. The hepatic portal vein is located between the

- A. small intestine and the liver
- B. pancreas and the small intestine
- C. mouth and the stomach
- D. hepatic vein and the vena cava

Answer: A



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52. Animals that feed discontinuously

A. must have digestive tracts that permit storage

B. exhibit extremely rapid digestion

C. are able to avoid predators by limiting their feeding time

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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53. Most of the absorption of the product of digestion takes place in human across the

A. fingerlike villi of small intestine

B. squamous epithelium of the oesophagus

C. smooth wall of large intestine

D. convoluted walls of the stomach

Answer: A



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54. Those amino acids that cannot be synthesized by the body and must be derived through the diet are known as

- A. essential amino acids
- B. non-essential amino acids
- C. polypeptides
- D. coenzymes

Answer: A



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55. If you have digested triglycerid molecules, you would expect to find increased amount of

A. nucleic acids

B. amino acids

C. glucose

D. fatty acids and glycerol

Answer: D



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56. Obesity is cause due to too much intake of

A. protein

B. fat

C. carbohydrate

D. both(a) and(b)

Answer: B



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57. The probability of which is increased due to long term intake of butter, red meat, egg etc?

- A. kidney stone
- B. vitamin A toxication
- C. hypercholesterolemia
- D. ketoneuria

Answer: C



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58. Most abundant mineral of animal body is

A. calcium

B. potassium

C. iron

D. sodium

Answer: A



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59. The distal part of the stomach that opens into duodeum is called

A. vagus

B. omentum

C. fundus

D. pylorus

Answer: D



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60. Hepairn is produced by

A. blood cells

B. liver cell

C. kidney cells

D. bone cells

Answer: B



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61. Which of the following hormones is correctly matched with its deficiency disease?

A. parathyroid hormone -tetany

B. prolactin -astigmatism

C. relaxin -cretinism

D. insulin -diabetes insipidus

Answer: A



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62. If for some reason our goblet cells are non-functional, this will adversely affect

A. maturation of sperm

B. smooth movement of food down the intestine

C. production of somatostatin

D. secretion of sebum from the sebaceous glands

Answer: B



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63. Which one of the following is not a micronutrient?

A. magnesium

B. zinc

C. molybdenum

D. boron

Answer: A



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64. Which one of the following are proteolytic enzymes?

- A. ptyyalin, pepsin, trypsin
- B. erepsin, trypsin, pepsin
- C. pepsin, nuclease, nucleotidse
- D. lipase , erepsin, trypsin

Answer: B



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65. One of the constituents of the pancreatic juice while poured into the duodenum in humans, is

A. chymotrypsin

B. trypsin

C. trypsinogen

D. enterokinase

Answer: C



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66. select the wrong the statement

A. adenosine is a nucleoside

B. lysine is a neutral amino acid

C. glycerol is a trihydroxy propane

D. lecithin is a phospholipid

Answer: B



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67. The back flow of faecal matter in the large intestine is prevented by the presence of

- A. sphincter of oddi
- B. pyloric sphincter
- C. ileo-caecal valve
- D. gastro-oesophageal sphincter

Answer: C



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68. Which one of the following enzymes carries out the initial step in the digestion of milk in humans?

A. rennin

B. pepsin

C. trypsin

D. lipase

Answer: A



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69. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic in take of

A. tobacco(chewing)

B. cocaine

C. opium

D. alcohol

Answer: D



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70. Anxiety and eating spicy food together in an otherwise normal human, may lead to

A. diarrhoea

B. vomiting

C. indigestion

D. jaundice

Answer: C



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71. Which one is the most abundant protein in the animal world ?

A. collagen

B. insulin

C. trypsin

D. haemoglobin

Answer: A



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72. Which of the following is a gastrointestinal hormone ?

A. Prolactin

B. Enterogastrone

C. GH

D. FSH

Answer: B



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73. The pH of stomach is 1.6, then which enzyme will digest protein ?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Amylase

D. Erypsin

Answer: B



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74. Which of the following organs does not produce any digestive enzymes ?

A. Salivary gland

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Stomach

Answer: C



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75. The initial step in the digestion of milk in humans is carried out by

- A. Lipase
- B. Trypsin
- C. Rennin
- D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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76. Gastric juice of infants contains

A. amylase,renin,pepsinogen

B. maltase,pepsinogen,renin

C. nuclease,pepsinogen,lipase

D. pepsinogen,lipase,renin

Answer: D



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77. Nitrogenase enzyme is a

- A. magnesium-iron protein
- B. molybdenum-iron protein
- C. iron-copper protein
- D. nickel-iron protein

Answer: B



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78. Zymogenic cells of gastric glands secrete

A. pepsinogen

B. Trypsin

C. Rennin

D. Pepsin

Answer: B



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79. The epithelium found in the inner linings of stomach and intestine is

A. columnar

B. squamous epithelium of the oesophagus

C. stratified

D. pseudo-stratified

Answer: A



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80. The hormone that simulates the release of pancreatic juice is

A. secretein

B. glucagon

C. inhibin

D. inslin

Answer: A



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81. kuffer cells present in

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. kidney

D. intestine

Answer: A



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82. Which hormone do stimulate the product of pancreatic juice bicarbonate?

- A. insulin and glucogen
- B. Angiotensin and epinephrine
- C. Gastrin and Insulin
- D. Cholecystokinni and secretin

Answer: D



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83. In the stomach, gastric acid is secreted by the

A. parietal cells

B. peptic cells

C. acidic cells

D. Gastrin secreting cells

Answer: A



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84. Which cells of 'cypts of leiberkuhn' secrete antibacterial lysozyme?

- A. Paneth cells
- B. Zymogen cells
- C. Kuffer cells
- D. Argentaffin cells

Answer: A



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85. Which of the following option best represent the enzyme composition of pancreatic juice?

A. Amylase, pepsin, trypsinogen, Maltase

B. Peptidase, amylase, pepsin, rennin

C. Lipase, amylase, trypsinogen,
procarboxypeptidase

D. Amylase, peptidase, trypsinogen, rennin

Answer: C



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Mcq Choose More Than One Options

1. Which of the following statements are true about teeth ?

- A. dermis of skin
- B. bone of the skeleton of jaw
- C. partly dead and partly living
- D. dead structure

Answer: A::C::D



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2. Which of the following pairs are correct?

- A. pancreas - kupffer duct
- B. parotid gland - Stensen duct
- C. sub maxillary gland - Wharton's duct
- D. sublingual gland - ducts of Rivinus

Answer: ::B::C::D



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3. Which of the following statements are correct about Gastric inhibitory peptide (GIP) ?

A. other name of GIP is enterogasterone

B. it is secreted from duodenum

C. it acts on gall bladder and release bile

D. it inhibits gastric secretion

Answer: A::B::C::D



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4. Which of the following pairs are correct ?

A. Brunners's gland - alkaline watery juice

B. Delta cells of pancreas - somatostatin

C. Gamma cells of pancreas - Pancreatic polypeptide

D. Ampulla of Vater - common bile duct

Answer: A::B::C::D



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5. Which of the following statements are true for stomach ?

A. it is located in the upper left portion of abdominal cavity

B. in stomach mucosa layer forms irregular folds called rugae

C. mucosa layer forms glands in stomach called crypts of lieberkuhn'

D. the capacity of stomach 1.5 to 1.7 litre

Answer: A::B::C::D



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6. Which of the following statements are correct about kwashiorker ?

A. it occurs in infants aged lt 1 year

B. albumin and enzyme in blood are reduced

C. oedema is formed

D. it is due to deficiency of mainly protein food

Answer: B::C::D



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7. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Thiamine - Damage to nerves and hearts

B. Ascorbic acid - scurvy

C. Riboflavin - slow rate of clotting of
blood

D. Niacin - damage of skin and intestinal lining

Answer: A::B::D



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8. Which of the following are function of Gastrin hormone

A. it stimulates HCl secretion from the oxyntic cells of the stomach

B. stimulation of the growth of gastric
mucosa

C. inhibits the secretion of pepsin from
peptic cells

D. influences the release of secretion from
duodenum

Answer: A::B::D



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9. Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'beri-beri' ?

A. A crippling disease prevalent among the native population of sub-Saharan-african

B. a deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine

C. a nutritional disorder in infants and young children when the diet is persistently deficient in essential protein

D. occurs in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice

Answer: B::D



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10. Which of the following statements are correct about gastrointestinal hormones (Gis) ?

A. Gis are also called gut hormones

B. GI hormone are produced by the APUD cells

C. Gastrin is produced by the G-cells of the mucosa of stomach

D. GIP is secreted from the I-cells in the mucosa of duodenum

Answer: A::B::C::



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11. Which of the following statements are correct ?

A. the element which is very important for

the production of thyroxine is iodine

B. vitamin- B_6 is otherwise known as niacin.

C. fructose is a monosaccharide and is a

hexose sugar

D. globulin is an example for a conjugated

protein

Answer: A::C



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12. Which of the following pairs are correct?

A. chief cells - pepsinogen

B. oxyntic cells - HCl and intrinsic factor

C. argentaffin cells - 5 hydroxy
tryptamine (5HT)

D. Paneth cells - secrete mucin

Answer: A::B::C::D



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13. Which of the following statement are correct?

A. salivary amylase is absent in cow, lion ,
tiger,etc.

B. mucosa layer forms ireegular folds called
rugae

C. lymphoid tissue of pharynx is called
tonsils

D. in ileum lymph nodules are called
Peyer's patch

Answer: A::B::C::D



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14. Name the secretion which are released into
small intestine



15. Which of the following pairs are correct?

A. kwashorkor-protein and calories

B. general anaemia - pyridoxine

C. dermatities - biotin

D. Glossities - nicotinamide

Answer: a,b,c



16. Which of the following are true ?

A. Bile is secreted by gall bladder

B. bile is secreted by liver

C. fundic stomach is site of digestion

D. parietal cell occure in wall of stomach

Answer: A::B::C::D



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17. Choose the correct statements

A. Lipases and nucleases are not found in pancreatic juice

B. goblet cells secrete mucus

C. bile contain no enzyme

D. carboxypeptidase catalyse protein, peptone and proteoses to form dipeptides

Answer: A::B::C::D



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Fill In The Blanks

1. The main function _____ is to pump back the cud for rumination.



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2. The small lymphatic vessel present in the villi of the intestine are called _____.



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3. _____ are the largest and very low density lipoprotein.



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4. HCl is produced in the _____.



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5. Digestion of _____ begins in mouth.



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6. Digestion of food inside the cell is known as _____ digestion.



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7. Bile is synthesized in _____ but stored in _____.



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8. The three pairs of salivary glands in human mouth are _____ and _____.



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9. Bile consists of _____ which aid digestion and absorption of _____



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10. The _____ juice contains _____ that neutralizes HCl in duodenum.



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11. The four basic type of taste buds are _____ and _____



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12. The nutrients after absorption from the digestive tract go directly to _____ via blood.



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13. The number of kilocalories a resting animal requires to maintain itself is called the _____ metabolic rate.



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14. After fat reservoirs have been depleted during starvation the body's _____ are used as sources of energy.



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15. When there is no food in the intestine, the bile flows through _____ to the gall bladder.



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16. Digestive system consists of GI tract, liver, _____ and _____.



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17. Lactose intolerance is due to the lack of enzyme _____.



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18. The major enzyme for digestion of protein present in the stomach is _____.



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19. Products of digestion that enter the capillaries of villi are transported via the _____ vein to the _____.



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20. Pancreas produces _____ to neutralize the acidity in the duodenum coming from the stomach.



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21. _____ catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptide bonds constituted by the carboxylic groups of small neutral amino acids.



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22. Small intestine in an adult person is _____ meters long and _____ cm in diameter.



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23. During the oesophageal phase, the involuntary muscular movement is called as _____.



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24. Crypts lieberkuhn found in _____.



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25. Oxyntic cells that secrete _____.



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True Or False Statement Questions

1. The alimentary canal is larger in carnivorous animals.



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2. Essential amino acids are not synthesized in humans.



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3. Digestive enzymes are secreted in an inactive forms in alimentary canal.



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4. The main action of villi is to break down bulk of particulate materials in the chyme.



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5. Bile helps in fat digestion.



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6. stomach has very high pH.



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7. Ptyalin acts on mouth only.



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8. bacteria produce vitamin in the colon .



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9. Pancreatic juice acts on stomach.



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10. Ileum helps in the process of nutrients absorption .



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name the bile pigment.



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2. Mention the most significant function of rennin.



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3. Which portion of the small intestine is the longest?



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4. What type of tissue is the main component of teeth?



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5. Name the location of -(i) kupffer cells ,(ii) crypts of lieberkuhn.



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6. how is fat digested in humans?



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7. Which peritoneal extension binds the small intestine to the posterior abdominal wall?



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8. Which type of reaction is involved in protein catabolism?



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9. What type of movement propels food along the G.I.tract?



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10. Name two organs of the digestive system that secrete the most fluid.



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11. How are long chain fatty acids and monoglycerides absorbed?



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12. Name one function of saliva other than digestion.



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13. Which is the largest gland in our body?



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14. In which part of alimentary canal of man there is no peristaltic movement?



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15. Name three enzymes of small intestine which catalyze hydrolysis of carbohydrates.



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16. Name the monomers of the following dimers /polymers-(i)sugar (ii)lactose(iii)starch.



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17. After a large meal (heavy), does your stomach have rugae?



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18. What is the function of nerve plexus in the wall of G.I.tract?



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19. Name two enzymes which take part in the digestion of proteins in our body.



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20. In a cell of pancreas which makes digestive enzymes, does anabolism dominate ?



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21. Enumerate the main functions of the larger intestine .



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22. Mention the most important function of micovilli.



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23. Name two nutrients which are absorbed rapidly and almost totally from the small intestine.



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24. Name the part of alimentary canal where fat digestion occurs.



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25. Name the chemical substance which converts pepsinogen to its active forms.



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26. Which permanent teeth don't replace any deciduous teeth?



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are Lacteals?



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2. (a) What are the end products of protein digestion ? (b) What are essential amino acids ? (c) In which organ of the body urea is synthesized and through which organ it is excreted?



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3. What are Non-protein nitrogenous substance (NPN)? Give two example.



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4. (a) What is normal blood sugar level? (b)

When does sugar appear in urine?



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5. (A) What is saliva ? (b) what its source?



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6. (a) Which salivary gland contributes maximally to saliva secretion? (b) mention the enzymes in saliva.(c) Is there any bacteriolytic action of saliva? If so, state how it is done?



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7. (a)What is bile? (b) How does gall bladder bile differ from liver bile? (c) Does bile contain any enzyme?





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8. (a) Name the constituents of bile. (b) What does the word cholecretic mean?



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9. (a) What are the differences between liver bile and gall bladder bile in water bicarbonate contents? (b) What is the response of gall bladder to a fatty meal? © Which hormone mediates such response?



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10. (a) What is chemical digestion? (b) state how the following enzymes are activated in the alimentary canal: (i) Chymotrypsin, (ii) Carboxypeptidase, (iii) Pepsin, (iv) Rennin, (v) Trypsin.



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11. (a) Name the chief proteins in milk. (b) How does milk coagulate? (c) What is the product of milkcoagulation? (d) Why milk is not considered as balanced food of adults?



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12. (a) What is the number of amino acids in a dipeptide? (b) Where is Erepsin present?



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13. (a) What is Emulsification? (b) What are the type of teeth in man according to their postion in the gum?



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14. What happen when bile cannot enter the duodenum due to obstruction?



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15. (a) State in which form carbohydrate is stored in liver and muscle. (b) Name the two key enzymes involved in-(i) Glucose - Glycogen and (ii) Glycogen - Glucose conversion.



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16. (a) Name the types of movements of small intestine. (b) Why glucose is not formed from muscle glycogen? (c) Name the products of digestion of (i) Sucrose (ii) Maltose.





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17. Explain the following: (a) protein can be digested in the absence of pepsin and HCl.



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18. Write the role of following enzymes in the alimentary canal-pepsin, lipase, amylase.



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19. Name three protein splitting enzymes and end product of them.



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20. What is peristalsis?



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21. What is egestion ?



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22. Describe the protein digestion in the human stomach.



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23. Describe the structure of a teeth.



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24. Define marasmus



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25. How will you manage diarrhoea and vomiting?



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Differentiation

1. Ingestion and Egestion



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2. Digestion and assimilation



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3. Rennin and Renin



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4. Intracellular and extracellular digestion



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5. Define Carnivore and Herbivore



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6. Define Lipogenesis and Glycogenesis



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7. Define Glycogenesis and Glycogenolysis



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is digestive system?



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2. Write the deficiency symptoms of vitamin D



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3. What are the function of liver.





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4. Explain the function of pancreas.



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5. What is digestion?



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6. What is the absorption ?





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7. Describe the composition and function of gastric juice.



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8. Mention the functions of saliva.



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9. Name two gastrinintestinal hormone. State their origin and function.



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10. Describe the cause and management of jaundice, constipation and indigestion.



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1. Write down the role of large intestine in terms of absorption



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2. Answer briefly :(A) Why are villi present in the intestine and not in the stomach? (B)How does pepsinogen change into its active form? (C)What are the basis layer of the wall of alimentary canal? (D) How does bile help in the digestion of fats?



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3. State the role of pancreatic juice in digestion of protein.



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4. Describe the process of digestion of protein in stomach.



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5. Give the dental formula of human beings.



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6. Bile juice contain no digestive , yet it is important for digestion .Why?



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7. Describe the digestive role of chymotrypsin.
Which two other digestive enzymes of the

same category are secreted by its sources gland?



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8. What are chylomicrons?



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9. What would happen if HCl were not secreted in the stomach?



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