



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Ncert Exercises With Answers

1. Choose the correct answer among the following:

(a) Gastric juice contains

(i) pepsin, lipase and rennin

(ii) trypsin lipase and rennin

(iii) trypsin, pepsin and lipase

(iv) trypsin, pepsin and renin

(b) Succus entericus is the name given to

(i) a junction between ileum and large intestine

(ii) intestinal juice

(iii) swelling in the gut

(iv) appendix

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2. Match Column I with column II

Column I

(a) Bilirubin and biliverdin

(b) Hydrolysis of starch

(c) Digestion of fat

(d) Salivary gland

Column II

(i) Parotid

(ii) Bile

(iii) Lipases

(iv) Amylases

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3. 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 basic layers of the wall of alimentary canal?

(d) How does bile help in the digestion of fats?

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4. State the role of pancreatic juice in digestion of proteins.

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

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6. Give the dental formula of human beings

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7. Bile juice contains no digestive enzymes, yet it is important for digestion. Why?

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8. Describe the digestive role of chymotrypsin. What two other digestive enzymes of the same category are secreted by its source gland?

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9. How are polysaccharides and disaccharides digested?

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



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11. How dose butter in your food get digested and absorbed in the body?

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12. Discuss the main steps in the digestion of proteins as the food passes through different parts of the alimentary canal.

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13. Explain the term thecodont and diphyodont.

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14. Name different types of teeth and their number in an adult human.

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15. What are the functions of liver?

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Additional Questions Very Short Answer Questions

1. Mention calorific value of carbohydrate, protein and fat.

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2. What are essential amino acids?



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3. State the anatomical location of pancreas.



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4. What are crypts of Leiberkuhn?



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5. Name three accessory digestive organs in human.



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6. What do you understand by the term malnutrition?



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7. Crop, Midgut, Hepatic caeca, Gizzard, Buccal cavity, Hindgut-
arrange these part of the alim cannal of a cockroach in proper
sequence in relation to digestion.

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8. What is the function of oesophageal sphincter?

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9. List the main components of food.

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10. Which carbohydrate functions as a blood sugar?

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11. What is the physiologic fuel value of carbohydrate, fat, and proteins?

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12. Give the daily requirements for carbohydrate, fat and protein for an average man doing moderate work?

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13. Name the essential fatty acids.

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14. What is the role of iron in our body?

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15. Who discovered the vitamins?

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16. List the fat-soluble vitamins.

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17. What is the role of vitamin K?

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18. Name the teeth which are used for chewing food.

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19. Where are the openings of eustachian tubes located?

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20. Name the sphincter present between the small and large intestines.

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21. Mention the vestigial part of the human alimentary canal.

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22. Which is the largest gland in the human body.



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23. What is deglutition?



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24. Name the enzymes that curdle milk.



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25. List the enzymes which hydrolyse carbohydrates



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26. Mention the enzymes which hydrolyse proteins in an acidic medium.

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27. Which enzymes which hydrolyse proteins in an alkaline medium?

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28. Name 3 type of intestinal movements

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29. What are the digestin products of fats?

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30. Name the chamber of a ruminant stomach in which cellulose is digested.

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31. What is the major role of carbohydrates in our body?

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32. Which carbohydrate serves as a roughage in the gut?

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33. Name the disorder caused by lack of Castle's intrinsic gastric factor.

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34. Cite a case of intracellular digestion in humans.

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35. Name the hardest substance in the body.

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36. Does the food slide down the oesophagus merely by gravity.

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37. What kind of meal should be taken before athletic competition?

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38. What is the colour of urine due to?

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39. Where is dentine found in the human body?

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40. Give the role of odontoblasts in a tooth.

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41. Which components of bile cause emulsification of fats?

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42. What is lacteal?

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43. Name the animals which have proteases to digest animal fibrous proteins

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44. Where from do the chemoautotrophs derive energy for the synthesis of their food?

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45. At which sites do the proteases act in the small intestine?

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46. What are chemoautotrophs?



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47. What is the function of bile salts?



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48. Answer simply as, a,b,c or d

(i) Sucrase is an enzyme found in

(a) Saliva (b) Gastric juice (c) Intestinal juice (d) Pancreatic juice

(ii) Most digestion occurs in

(a) Mouth (b) stomach (c) small intestine (d) Large intestine

(iii) What is the substrate of salivary amylase?

(a) Protein (b) starch (c) Glucose (d) maltose

(iv) The functions of bile are listed below. Pick out the false statement

(a) Bile neutralises the acidity of food

(b) It provides an alkaline medium for the intestinal proteases

(c) It contains a lipase (d) Its salts emulsify fats.

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49. Why are proteases generally released in inactive form?

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50. In human, Starch digestion begins in the buccal cavity but stops in the stomach. Why?

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51. The food mixed thoroughly with the acidic gastric juice of the stomach by the churning movements of its muscular wall. What do we call the food then?

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52. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme of pancreatic juice. An enzyme, enterokinase, activates it. Which tissue/cells secrete this enzyme?/How is it activated?

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53. In which part of alimentary canal does absorption of water, simple sugars and alcohol takes place?

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54. What do we call the type of teeth attachment to jaw bones in which each tooth is embedded in a socket of jaws bones?

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Additional Questions Short Answer Questions

1. Define nutrients. How do they help in the well-being of an organism?

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2. Write down the human dental formula. What is meant by diphyodont?

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3. Nutrition in human is holozoic. What do you mean by this?

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4. Name of the five main processes involved in nutrition.

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5. Define the term digestion. List the food contents that need digestion.

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6. Name the tonsils found in the human pharynx. Also give their location

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7. What is a nondigestive enzyme? Name one such enzyme released into the intestine and given its role.

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8. What is emulsification? Where and how does it occur?

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9. What is the site of fat digestion in human? Name the enzymes that digest fats. Mention the end products of fat digestion.

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10. How do the epiglottis and uvula differ in their role ?



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11. What are appendices epiploicae?



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12. Mention the position and role of Kupffer's cells



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13. What are micelles? How are they helpful?



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14. Name the various regions of pharynx and colon.



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15. What is dentition? Give dental formula of man both for milk and permanent teeth.

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16. Why is regurgitation more common in infants?

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17. Name the frenula found in the human oral cavity.

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18. What is diastema?

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19. Name the respective mineral nutrient element that (i) forms the core constituent of the ring structure of chlorophyll (ii) activates carboxylases (iii) forms the component of nitrogenase (iv) synthesises middle lamella of plant cells.

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20. Suggest suitable words for the blanks left in the sentences given below:

(i) Intestine receives chyme and turns out

(ii) Release of pancreatic juice is caused by two hormonesand

(iii) Trypsinogen is activated to trypsin by

(iv) Fatty acids and glycerol are absorbed into but glucose and amino acids are absorbed into.....

(v) Colon bacteria synthesize vitamins and

(vi) Glycogen is stored in liver and

(vii) There is no storage of in the body.

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21. Complete the underwritten sentences,

(i) The six essential of diet are carbohydratesand water.

(ii) An average man needs of carbohydrates of fats, and
Of proteins daily.

(iii)andare the energy of foods.

(iv)builds the body.

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22. Fill in the blanks with suitable words,

(i) Calcium is a but elements like iron are required in very

Amount , and hence, they

(ii) Ptyalin is a starch digesting....., secreted by.....gland



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23. Match column I with column II :

Column I

Column II

(i) Lion

(a) Omnivore

(ii) Bats

(B) Sanguivore

(iii) Cow

(c) Frugivore

(iv) Cockroach

(d) Carnivore

(e) Herbivore



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24. Which of the following statements are false?

(i) Amylase hydrolyzes proteins to amino acids.

(ii) Pepsinogen is activated to pepsin by HCl.

(iii) Human body can synthesize all the amino acids it needs.

(iv) Pancreatic amylase hydrolyses polysaccharides to disaccharides.

(v) Enteropeptidase activates pepsinogen to pepsin

(vi) Trypsin coagulates the milk protein casein.



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25. Indicate whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F):

(i) Bilirubin is derived from haemoglobin

(ii) The stomach has the lowest pH.

(iii) The liver contains lipid emulsifier.

(iv) Lack of gastric intrinsic factor causes pernicious anaemia.

(v) The nonessential amino acids cannot be synthesized in the body cells.

(vi) Large intestine secretes many enzymes.

(vii) Insects have proteases to digest animals fibrous proteins

(viii) All proteases function in the lumen of small intestine.



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26. Mark the odd one in each of the following series:

(i) Gastric trypsin, secretin, duocrinin (ii) Maltase, lactase, lipase, sucrase

(iii) Villi, Brunner's glands, crypts of Lieberkuhn, gastric glands

(iv) Pepsin, lipase, trypsin, rennin

(v) Bile salts, bile pigments, gall bladder gastric juice

(vi) Maltase, lactase, aminopeptidase, sucrase.



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27. Match the items listed in column I with appropriate items (one of more) from column II.

Column I

(i) Fluorosis

(ii) Vitamin D

(iii) Vitamin A

(iv) Beriberi

(v) Protein deficiency

Column II

(a) Xerophthalmia

(b) Kwashiorkor

(c) Mottled teeth

(d) Night blindness

(e) vitamin B_1

(f) Rickets

(g) Fluorine



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28. Name the enzymes involved in the breakdown of nucleotides into sugars and bases?



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29. What is mutualism? Give three examples



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30. How does gastrovascular cavity in cnidarians help in digestion?



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31. What are microvilli? State their functions.



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32. What is peristalsis? How does it help in digestion?



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33. Name the cell that secretes mucus. What are the functions of mucus?



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34. State the sources of vitamin A and vitamin C.

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35. What are the deficiency symptoms of vitamin A and D?

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36. State the physiologic functions of three fat soluble vitamins.

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37. State the physiological functions of three water-soluble vitamins.

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38. What is the role of digestive systems?

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39. Give an account of dentition (arrangement of teeth) in man.

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40. Describe the structure of a mammalian tooth.

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41. Write down the morphology and functions of human tongue.

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42. Mention the process the food undergoes in the buccal cavity.

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43. Describe the structure of human stomach.

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44. What changes does the food undergo in the stomach?

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45. Write down the morphology of small intestine.

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46. Name the largest gland in man's body. Describe its morphology.

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47. Describe the structure and the main digestive function of liver.

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48. Write a note on morphology of pancreas.

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49. Mention the digestive glands associated with the alimentary canal in man. Which of them produces maximum enzymes and what is their secretion called?

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50. Name the enzymes for protein digestion in the gastric, pancreatic and intestinal juice, the substrates they digest, and the products of their action.

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51. How are the following enzymes activated in the alimentary canal?

(a) Pepsin (b) Carboxypeptidase (c) Rennin (d) Trypsin (e) chymotrypsin.

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52. Name the enzymes of the pancreatic juice, the substrates they digest, and the products of their digestive action.



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53. Give the advantages of a complete digestive tract and drawbacks of an incomplete digestive tract.



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54. How is pepsinogen changed into pepsin? State its role in digestion.



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55. What is the role of roughage in our diet?



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56. Make a list the essential amino acids for humans



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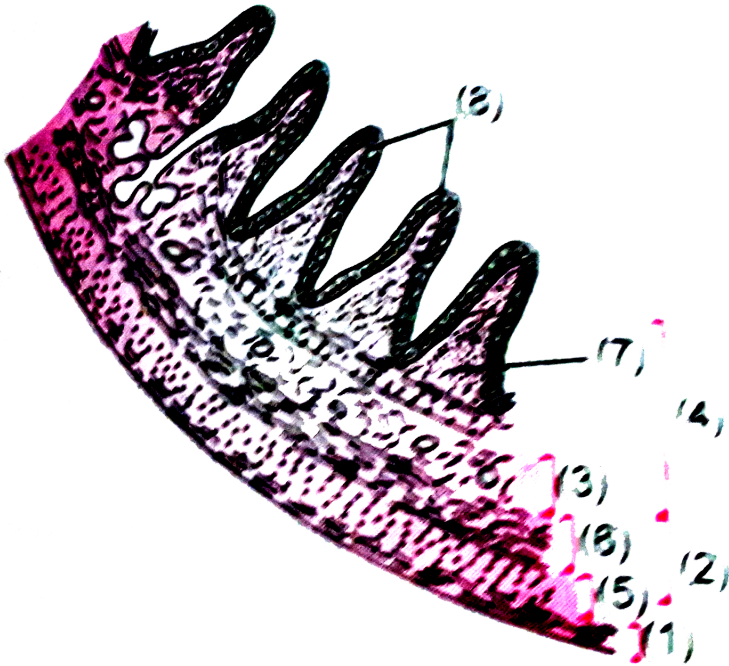
57. Figure depicts microscopic structure of the intestinal wall of alimentary canal. Study the figure and answer the following question?

(i) The wall of alimentary canal consists of 4 main concentric coats labelled as 1,2,3 and 4. Name these coats.

(ii) The coat marked 2 has two layers marked as 5 and 6. Between these two layers is a network of nerve cells and para-sympathetic nerve fibres called..... It controls the

(iii) The coat marked 3 is highly vasucular connective tissue having another network of nerve cells and sympathetic nerve fibres called..... . it controls the secretion of

(iv) Name the parts labelled as 7 and 8



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58. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Liver separates excess of sugar from the blood and stores it in its cells as glycogen by a process called It is aided by the, a pancreatic hormone.

(ii) During days of food shortage, the stored glycogen is changed into glucose and added to the blood stream by the process called It is aided by..... another pancreatic hormone.

(iii) Excess of amino acids/fat from very high protein/fat diet are also changed into glycogen by a process called..... Liver also converts excess glucose and amino acids into fats by a process called.....

(iv) In the liver, excess or unnecessary amino acids are broken down, their amino radical separating as..... and carbon chain changing into a.....

(v) The process of breakdown of excess amino acid in the liver is called It forms ammonia which is immediately converted into relatively harmless.....



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59. What is pancreas ? Mention the major secretions of pancreas that are helpful in digestion.

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60. Name the part of the alimentary canal where major absorption of digested food takes place. What are the absorbed forms of different kinds of food materials ?

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61. What are three major types of cells found in the gestic glands ? Name their secretions.

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Additional Questions Long Answer Questions

1. Draw a diagram of the human duodenum and the associated glands. Label the glands and their respective ducts pouring into the duodenum.



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2. Distinguish between the following?

(a) Autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition (b) Holozoic and saprozoic nutrition

(c) Proximate and protective principles of food (d) Calorific and physiological values

(e) Kwashiorkor and marasmus



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3. Write down the functions of liver.

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4. Describe the absorption of digested food from the gut into the body fluids.

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5. Discuss the assimilation of absorbed food in the body.

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6. Give an account of gastrointestinal hormones.

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7. Describe the structure of a mammalian tooth.

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8. List the function of bile and HCl in digestion of food.

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9. Give a labelled figure of human digestive system.

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10. Describe the digestion of fats in the human alimentary canal.

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11. Describe the structure and function of pancreas.

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12. Give the names, locations and functions of the various sphincter muscles associated with the digestive systems.

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13. Make a labelled diagram of V.S mammalian tooth.

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14. Discuss the digestion of carbohydrates or proteins in the alimentary canal.

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15. How does intestinal juice contribute to the digestion of proteins?

What provides the alkaline pH in the small intestine?

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16. Distinguish between :

(a) villi and microvilli. (b) Sucrase and maltase.

(c) Peptic and oxyntic cells (d) Diffusion and active absorption.

(e) Lipases and peptidases. (f) Extracellular digestion and intracellular digestion.

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17. How is the digested fat absorbed?

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18. Describe the following processes in the body.

(a) Coagulation of milk in alimentary canal.

(b) Digestion of fats in the intestine.

(c) Digestion of starch in the alimentary canal.

(d) Role of bile salts in the digestion and absorption of fats.

(e) Microbial digestion of cellulose in the herbivore alimentary canal.



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19. Discuss the role proteins in the body.



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20. Give a brief account of vitamins or mineral necessary for normal health in humans.

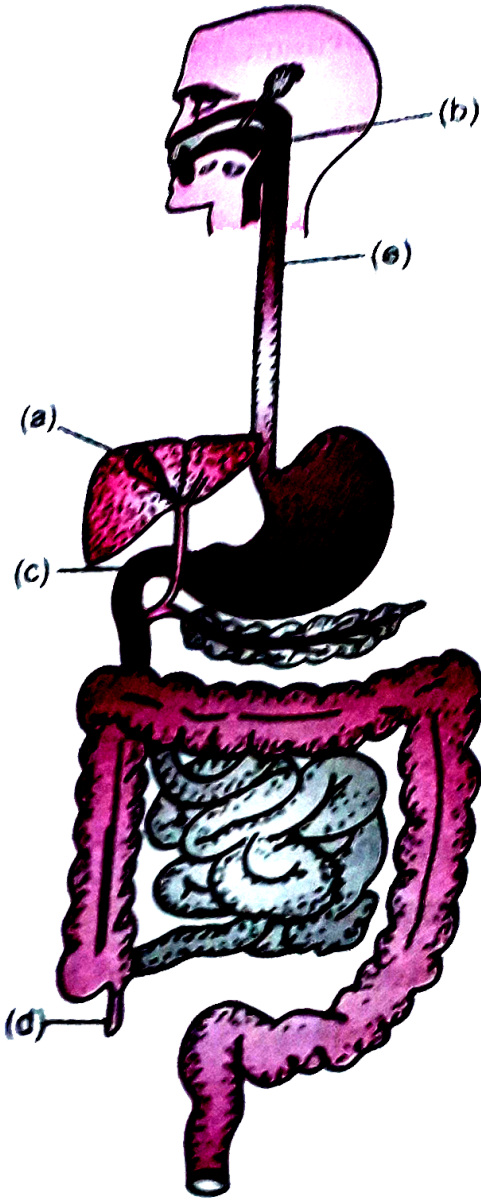
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21. Draw a portion of human alimentary canal. Showing the location of digestive glands with their ducts opening into the duodenum. Label the parts.

(b) Name the largest digestive gland in humans. Describe the functions of its secretion in digestion.

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22. Diagram of alimentary canal. Of man is given. Label five parts mentioned as (a) to (e) and give their



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23. Fill in the blanks :

(i) A person who specializes in the processes and problem of nutrition is called.....

(ii) Carbohydrates, lipids and proteins form major part of the food and hence are termed..... These constitute the energy sources for the production of heat and different organic functions and hence are also termed.....

(c) Water, minerals and vitamins are micronutrients and are also termed as..... Minerals and vitamins functions as..... substance.

(d) Common disaccharides are.....,and

(e) Common examples of homopolysaccharides are, and
In polysaccharides, monosaccharide molecules are linked by.....
bonds.

(h),..... acids are examples of essential fatty acids.

Proteins are made up of numerous monomers, the amino acids which are joined together by bonds.



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24. A person had roti and dal for his lunch. Trace the changes in those during its passage through the alimentary canal.

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25. Discuss mechanisms of absorption.

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26. Explain the process of digestion in the buccal cavity with a note on the arrangement of teeth.

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1. Which part of digestive system is affected during jaundice? Which pigments are involved in jaundice?

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2. In an attempt to reduce weight, some people resort to dieting. What are harmful effects of dieting on health?

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3. Why is it advised to have lot of fibrous material in the diet?

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4. How are gall stones formed? How do the gall stones affect the patient?



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5. What are plicae circulares? Give their location and function.



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6. What is lactose intolerance? Explain.



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7. What do the terms deglutition and regurgitation mean?



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8. How is our gut lining protected from its own secretion of proteases?



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9. why do faeces have colour? Explain.



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10. What do the terms 'chyme' and chyle refer to



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11. (a) Which type of teeth in elephants grow into huge tusks?

Which type of teeth in walruses are enlarged into projecting tusks?

(c) Name atleast one mammal where teeth are lacking.



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12. (a) Which part of the tooth is the hardest substance in the body? It is rich in which mineral?

(b) A tooth in man is composed of which material? What is enclosed in it?



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13. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers

Hormone	Source	Target Organ	Action
Gastrin	Mucosa of pyloric stomach	(a)	1. Stimulates secretion of gastric juice. 2. Constricts cardiac sphincter.
(b)	Duodenal epithelium	Stomach	1. Shows gastric contraction to delay its emptying. 2. Stops secretion of gastric juice.
Cholecystokinin	(c)	Pancreas, Gall bladder	1. Release of enzymes in pancreatic juice. 2. Release of bile from gall bladder.
Enterocrinin	Intestinal epithelium	Intestine	(d)



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14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate enzymes that bring the required changes in the following

(i) Trypsinogen $\xrightarrow{?}$ Trypsin

(ii) Casein $\xrightarrow{?}$ paracasein + Whey proteins

(iii) RNA $\xrightarrow{?}$ Ribonucleotides

(iv) Triglycerides $\xrightarrow{?}$ Fatty acids + Glycerol

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15. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers

Digestive gland	Digestive juice	Enzymes	Site of action
Intestinal glands	Intestinal juice	Intestinal amylase, Maltase, Isomaltase, Limit Dextrinase, Lactase, Aminopeptidases, Lipase, Nucleotidases, Nucleosidases etc.	(a)
Salivary glands	Saliva	(b)	Oral cavity
Gastric glands	(c)	Pepsin, Rennin, Gastric lipase.	Stomach
(d)	Pancreatic juice	Trypsin, Chymotrypsin, Pancreatic amylase	Small Intestine

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16. (i) As a digestive gland, liver secretes what? Where is this secretion stored? Name the enzymes secreted by liver.

(ii) Digestive secretion of liver contains which salts? What is their function?

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17. What do you mean by burn?

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18. (a) A 1-3 years old child is underweight, has stunted growth, poor brain development, loss of appetite anaemia, protruding belly, slender legs and bulging eyes. What type of deficiency disease is he suffering from?

(b) A person is suffering from bacterial growth in eyes, thickening,

keratinization and ulceration of cornea. What type of deficiency disease is he suffering from?

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19. How does obstructive jaundice occurs?

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20. How does long chain fatty acids, monoglycerides and diglycerides get absorbed in the small intestine?

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[Practice Questions Multiple Choice Questions](#)

1. Which one is correctly matched?

A. Vitamin E-Tocopherol

B. Vitamin D-Riboflavin

C. Vitamin B-Calciferol

D. Vitamin A-Thiamine

Answer: A



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2. Most abundant organic compound on earth is

A. Protein

B. Cellulose

C. Lipids

D. Steroids

Answer: B

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3. Hydrolytic enzyme which acts at low pH is

A. Protease

B. α -Amylase

C. Hydrolases

D. Peroxidase

Answer: C

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4. Organisms which obtain energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds are called

- A. Photoautotrophs
- B. chemoautotrophs
- C. saprozoic
- D. coproheterotrophs

Answer: B



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5. Total number of canines in permanent dental set of human is

- A. 8
- B. 12

C. 6

D. 4

Answer: D



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6. Vitamin C is helpful in the

A. Formation of visual pigment

B. Growth of bones

C. Treatment of pernicious anaemia

D. Wound healing

Answer: D



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7. Thecodont, diphyodont and heterodont teeth are characteristic of

- A. Aves
- B. Reptiles
- C. Mammals
- D. Amphibians

Answer: C



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8. Pulp cavity of teeth is lined by

- A. Odontoblast
- B. Choroblast
- C. Osteoblast

D. Amyloblast

Answer: A

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9. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. Vitamin B_1 - Beri-beri

B. Vitamin B_2 -Pellagra

C. Vitamin B_{12} -Pernicious anaemia

D. Vitamin B_6 -Loss of appetie

Answer: B

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10. The richest sources of vitamin B_{12} are

- A. Rice and hen's egg
- B. carrot and chicken breast
- C. Goat's liver and spirullina
- D. Chocolate and green gram

Answer: A



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11. Which one of the following is the correct matching of a vitamin , its nature and its deficiency disease

- A. Vitamin A-Fat soluble-Beri-beri
- B. Vitamin K-water soluble-Pellagra

C. Vitamin A-Fat soluble-Night blindness

D. Vitamin K-Fat soluble Beri-beri

Answer: C



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12. Which group of three of the following five statement (1-5) contain is all three correct statements regarding beri-beri

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

2. A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine (vitamin B_1)

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

4 . Occurs in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice

5 . The symptoms are pain from neuritis , paralysis , muscle wasting , progressive oedema mental deterioration and finally heart failure .

A. 2,4 and 5

B. 1,2 and 4

C. 1,3 and 5

D. 2,3 and 5

Answer: A



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13. A patient is advised to specially consume more meat ,lentil ,milk and eggs in diet when the patient suffers from

A. scurvy

B. kwashiorker

C. rickets

D. anemia

Answer: A

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14. Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have on their free surface.

- A. pinocytic vesicles
- B. microvilli
- C. zymogen granules
- D. phagocytic vesicles

Answer: B

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15. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones. They are secreted in :

- A. pyloric stomach
- B. duodenum
- C. ileum
- D. oesophagus

Answer: B

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16. Which of the following vitamins is water soluble as well as an anti-oxidant

- A. Vitamin B_1
- B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer: D



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17. Which one of the following four secretions is correctly matched with its source, target and nature of action?

	Secretion	Source	Target	Action
(A)	Gastrin	Stomach lining	Oxyntic cells	Production of HCl
(B)	Inhibin	Sertoli cells	Hypothalamus	Inhibition of secretion of gonadotropin releasing hormone
(C)	Enterokinase	Duodenum	Gall bladder	Release of bile juice
(D)	Atrial natriuretic factor (ANF)	Sinoatrial node (SAN) M-Cells of atria	Juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA)	Inhibition of release of renin

A. Gastrin Stomach Oxyntic Production of HCl

B. Inhibin Sertoli cells Hypothalamus Inhibition of secretion of gonadotrophin releasing hormone

C. Enterokinase Duodenum Gall bladder Release of bile juice

D. Atrial Natriuretic factor (ANF) node (SAN M-cells of atria juxta glomerular apparatus (JGA) Inhibition of release of renin

Answer: D

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18. Examination of blood of a person suspected of having anaemia, shows large, immature, nucleated erythrocytes without haemoglobin. Supplementing his diet with which of the following is likely to alleviate his symptoms

A. iron compounds

B. thiamine

C. folic acid and cobalamine

D. riboflavin

Answer: C



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19. Which one of the following pairs of the cells with their secretion is correctly matched

A. Oxyntic cells-a secretion with pH between 2.0 and 3.0

B. alpha cells of islets of Langerhans secretion that decreases blood sugar level.

C. Kupffer cells-a digestive enzyme that hydrolyses nucleic acids.

D. Sebaceous glands -- a secretion that evaporates for cooling

Answer: A

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20. Lipids, which can be found in oil based salad dressings and ice cream, during digestion are splitted into

or

The main function of Lacteals in the human small intestine is the absorption of

- A. glucose and vitamins
- B. amino acids and glucose
- C. water and vitamins
- D. fatty acids and glycerol

Answer: D

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21. In the homeostatic control of blood sugar level, which organs function respectively as modulator and effector

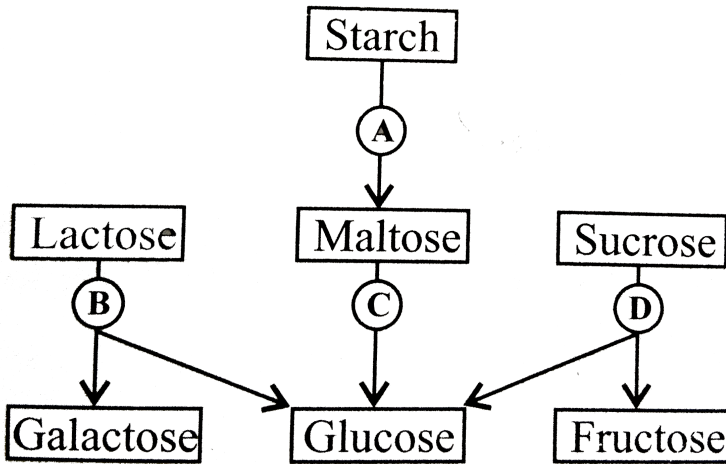
- A. liver and islets of Langerhans
- B. hypothalamus and liver
- C. hypothalamus and islets of Langerhans
- D. islets of Langerhans and hypothalamus

Answer: C

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22. The given flowchart shows the fate of carbohydrates during digestion in the human alimentary canal. Identify the enzymes acting at stages indicated as A,B,C and D and select the correct

option.



A. A = amylase, B = maltase, C = lactase, D = invertase

B. A = amylase, B = maltase, C = invertase, D = lactase

C. A = amylase, B = invertase, C = maltase D = lactase

D. A = amylase, B = lactase, C = maltase D = invertase

Answer: D

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23. Kupffer cells are found in

- A. liver
- B. small intestine
- C. pancreas
- D. thyroid gland

Answer: A



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24. In which of the following, putrifying bacteria is present?

- A. intestine
- B. colon
- C. stomach

D. liver

Answer: B



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25. A person on long hunger strike and surviving only on water will have

- A. less amino acids in his urine
- B. More glucose in his blood
- C. less urea in his urine
- D. more sodium in his urine

Answer: C



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26. Which one of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin and its related deficiency disease

A. Retinol - Xerophthalmia

B. Cobalamine - Beri-beri

C. Calciderol - Pellagra

D. Ascorbic acid - Scurvy

Answer: A



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27. Osteomalacia occurs due to the deficiency of ,

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitaimin D

Answer: D



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28. Vitamin B_{12} consists of which type of element ?

A. Co

B. Ni

C. Fe

D. none of these

Answer: A



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29. Succus entericus is secreted by

- A. Crypts of Leiberkuhn
- B. Brunner's gland
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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30. Dental formula of rabbit is

A. $\frac{2}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{0} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{0}{0} \frac{3}{3}$

Answer: A



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31. Digestion of protein is completed in

A. stomach

B. duodenum

C. ileum

D. duodenum and ileum

Answer: B



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32. Part of bile useful in digestion is

- A. bile salt
- B. bile pigment
- C. bile matrix
- D. all of them

Answer: A



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33. What is true for vitamin C?

- A. also called as ascorbic acid
- B. also called as fumaric acid
- C. obtained from citrus fruits

D. both a and c

Answer: D



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34. Anti haemorrhagic vitamin is

A. vit. C

B. vit. B

C. vit A

D. vit. K

Answer: D



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35. Part of the stomach which opens into the duodenum

A. cardiac

B. pyloric

C. fundus

D. body

Answer: B



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36. Which of the following is the correct matchin of the site of action on the given substrate, the enzyme acting state upon it and the end product

A. Small intestine, proteins $\xrightarrow{\text{pepsin}}$ Amino acids

B. Stomach, fats $\xrightarrow{\text{Lipase}}$ micelles

C. Duodenum, triglycerids $\xrightarrow{\text{Trypsin}}$ monoglycerides

D. Small intestine , starch $\xrightarrow{\alpha - \text{Amylase}}$ disaccharide (maltose)

Answer: D

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37. What will happen if the secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is blocked with an inhibitor?

- A. in the absence of HCl secretion inactive pepsinogen is not converted into the active enzyme pepsin
- B. enterokinase will not be released from the duodenal muscosa and so trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin
- C. gastric juice will be deficient in chymosin
- D. gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen

Answer: A

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38. Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of

A. thiamine

B. niacin

C. pyridoxine

D. biotin

Answer: B

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39. Osteomalacia is a disease caused by the deficiency of

A. calciferol

B. retinol

C. tocopherol

D. phylloquinone

Answer: A



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40. Pernicious anaemia results due to deficiency of

A. vit B_1

B. vit. A

C. vit. B_{12}

D. iron

Answer: C



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41. Lactic acid bacteria convert milk into curd and improves its nutritional quality by enhancing vitamin :

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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42. Common ingredient in secretion of salivary and Brunner's glands having role in growth, repair and regeneration is

A. enterogastrone

B. urogastrone

C. neurotensin

D. somatostatin

Answer: D



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43. Secretin :

A. stimulates enzymes secretion by pancreas inhibits acid secretion in stomach stimulates gall bladder

B. stimulates bicarbonate secretion by pancreas, inhibits bicarbonate secretion in stomach, stimulates bicarbonate secretion by liver

- C. stimulates acid secretion in stomach, potentiates action of CCK, inhibits intestinal movement
- D. stimulates gall bladder, inhibits acid secretion in stomach, stimulates bicarbonate secretion by pancreas

Answer: D



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44. Liver necrosis and muscular dystrophy are caused by the lack of this trace element

- A. arsenic
- B. molybdenum
- C. zinc
- D. selenium

Answer: D

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45. The food that enters intestine from stomach is called

- A. chyle
- B. chyme
- C. fundus
- D. none of these

Answer: B

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46. Which one of the following pairs of food components in human reaches the stomach totally undigested

A. starch and cellulose

B. protein and starch

C. starch and fat

D. fat and cellulose

Answer: D



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47. A young infant may be feeding entirely on mother's milk which is white in colour but the stools which the infant passes out is quite yellowish. The yellow colour of stool is due to

A. Pancreatic juice poured into duodenum

B. Intestinal juice

C. Bile pigment passed through bile juice

D. Undigested milk protein caesin

Answer: C

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48. Which one of the following statements is true regarding digestion and absorption of food in humans?

A. About 60% of starch is hydrolysed by salivary amylase in our mouth.

B. Oxyntic cells in our stomach secrete the proenzyme pepsinogen

C. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed through intestinal mucosa with the help of carrier ions like Na^+

D. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles that are transported from intestine into blood capillaries

Answer: C

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49. When breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food low in proteins and calories, the infants below the age of one year are likely to suffer from

- A. Pellagra
- B. Marasmus
- C. rickets
- D. Kwashiorkor

Answer: B

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50. Select what is not true of intestinal villi among followings.

- A. They posses microvilli
- B. They increases the surface area
- C. They are supplied with capillaires and the lacteal vessels
- D. They only participate in digestion of fats

Answer: D

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51. Hepato-pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum and carries

- A. bile salt

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Both bile and pancreatic juice

D. Saliva

Answer: C



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52. One of the following is not a common disorder associated with digestive system.

A. Tetanus

B. Diarrhoea

C. Jaundice

D. Dysentery

Answer: A



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53. A gland not associated with the alimentary canal is

- A. Pancreas
- B. Adrenal
- C. Liver
- D. Salivary glands

Answer: B



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54. Match the two columns and select the correct among options given.

Column I	Column II
Biomacromolecules	(i) Alimentary canal and associated gland
Human digestive system	(ii) Embedded in jawbones
Stomach	(iii) Outer wall of visceral organs
Thecodont	(iv) Converted into simple substances
Serosa	(v) J-shaped bag like structure

A. A-(II), B-(I), C-(V), D-(III), E-(IV)

B. A-(IV), B-(I), C-(V), D-(II), E-(III)

C. A-(I), B-(II), C-(III), D-(IV), E-(V)

D. A-(I), B-(III), C-(II), D-(IV), E-(V)

Answer: B

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55. Match the two column and select the right one among option given

Column I	Column II
Duodenum	(i) A cartilaginous flap
Epiglottis	(ii) Small blind sac
Glottis	(iii) 'C' shaped structure emerging from the stomach
Caecum	(iv) Opening of wind pipe

A. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

C. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

Answer: C



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56. Match the enzymes with their respective substrates and choose the right one among options given.

Column I	Column II
Lipase	(i) Dipeptides
Nuclease	(ii) Fats
Carboxypeptidase	(iii) Nucleic acids
Cipeptidases	(iv) Proteins, peptones and proteoses

A. a-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)

B. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

C. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

Answer: D

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57. Dental formula in human beings is

A. $\frac{3223}{3223}$

B. $\frac{2123}{2123}$

C. $\frac{1232}{1232}$

D. $\frac{2233}{2233}$

Answer: B



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58. Liver is the largest gland and is associated with various functions, choose one which is not correct.

- A. Metabolism of carbohydrates
- B. Digestion of fat
- C. Formation of bile
- D. Secretion of hormone called gastrin

Answer: D



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59. Mark the right statement among the following.

- A. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme
- B. Trysinogen is secreted by intestinal mucosa
- C. Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas
- D. Bile contains trypsin

Answer: A



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60. If the some reason the parietal cells of the gut epithelium become partially non-functional, what is likely to happen

- A. The pancreatic enzymes especially trypsin and lipase will not work efficiently
- B. The pH of stomach becomes less suddenly
- C. Proteins will not be adequately hydrolysed by pepsin into proteoses and peptones
- D. Trypsin becomes more effective

Answer: C



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61. The sugar present in milk is

- A. glucose
- B. lactose
- C. fructose

D. sucrose

Answer: B

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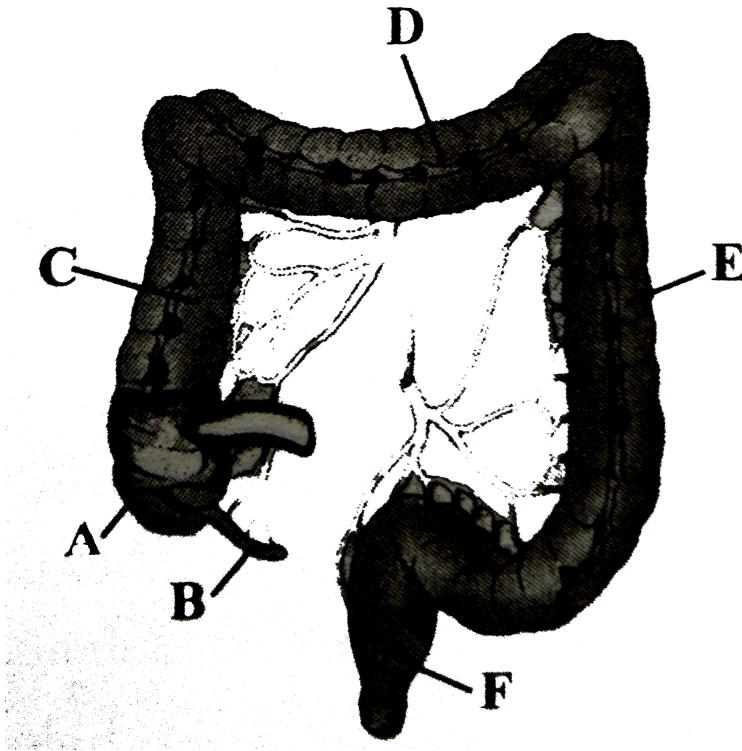
62. Succus entericus is secreted by

- A. Peyers patches
- B. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- C. Auerbach's plexus
- D. Brunner's glands

Answer: B

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63. The diagram of large intestine of man is given here. Identify the parts labelled as A,B,C,D,E and F



A. A=Caecum, B=vermiform appendix, C=Ascending colon,

D=Transverse colon, E= Descending colon, F= Sigmoid

B. A=Sigmoid, B=Vermiform appendix, C=Descending colon,

D=Transverse colon, E=Ascending colon, F=Caecum

C. A=Sigmoid, B=Vermiform appendix, C=Ascending colon,

D=Transverse colon, E=Descending colon, F=Caecum

D. A=Caecum, B=Vermiform appendix, C=Sigmoid, D= Ascending

colon, E=Transverse colon, F=Descending colon,

Answer: A



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64. Vitamin D is produced in human body by

A. muscles

B. nerves

C. skin

D. bone marrow

Answer: C



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65. Bile salts activate enzyme

A. Pepsinogen

B. Trypsinogen

C. Lipase

D. Pancreatic amylase

Answer: C



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66. Which of the following cells produce HCl?

A. β -cell

B. α -cell

C. Oxyntic cell

D. Chief cell

Answer: C



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67. Brunner's gland is present in

A. liver

B. duodenum

C. oesophagus

D. stomach

Answer: B



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68. Which of the following vitamins has some physiological effects similar to those of parathormone ?

A. vit. A

B. vit. D

C. vit. C

D. Vit. B

Answer: B



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69. "All enzymes are proteins", this statement is now modified because of exception to this

- A. arylsulfatase
- B. dehydrogenase
- C. ribozyme
- D. nitroreductase

Answer: C



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

- A. pepsin
- B. rennin
- C. lipase
- D. trypsin

Answer: A

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71. In humans one of the constituents of the pancreatic juice which is poured into the duodenum is

- A. trypsinogen
- B. chymotrypsin
- C. trypsin
- D. enterokinase

Answer: A

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72. Which one of the following correctly represents the normal adult human formula:

A. $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{1}$

B. $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{3}$

D. $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}$

Answer: C



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73. Argentaffin cells in human beings are found in

A. small intestine

B. stomach

C. large intestine

D. liver.

Answer: B



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74. In human beings, the three pair of salivary glands and numerous buccal glands produce about

A. 1.0cm^3 of saliva per day

B. 1.5cm^3 of saliva per day

C. 2.0cm^3 of saliva per day

D. 2.5cm^3 of saliva per day

Answer: B



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75. This is the common passage for bile and pancreatic juices

- A. ampulla of Vater
- B. ductus choledochus
- C. duct of Wirsung
- D. duct of Santorini

Answer: A



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76. In the gastrointestinal tract the Meissner's plexus and the Auerbach's plexus occur respectively in the

- A. lamina propria and muscularis mucosa

B. submucosa and muscularis externa

C. submucosa and mucosa

D. mucosa and muscularis externa.

Answer: B



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77. Gastro-intestinal hormone that stimulates insulin secretion is

A. gastrin

B. CCK

C. secretin

D. GIP

Answer: D



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78. Consumption of which one of the following foods can prevent the kind of blindness associated with vitamin 'A' deficiency?

A. Flaver's savr's tomato

B. Canolla

C. Golden rice

D. Bt-Brinjal

Answer: C



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

A. Indigestion

B. Jaundice

C. Diarrhoea

D. Vomiting

Answer: A



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80. Where do certain symbiotic microorganisms normally occur in human body

A. Caecum

B. oral lining and tongue surface

C. Vermiform appendix and rectum

D. Duodenum

Answer: A

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81. Select the correct match of the digested products in humans given in column I with their absorption site and mechanism in column II.

- A. Fructose Na^+ Small intestine passive absorption
- B. Glycerol, fatty Dduodenum, move as chilomicrons
- C. Cholesterol, maltose Large intestine, active absorption
- D. Glycine, Glucose Small intestine, active absorption

Answer: D

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82. Which one of the following is a non-reducing carbohydrate?

A. Maltose

B. Sucrose

C. Lactose

D. Ribose 5 phosphate

Answer: B



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83. The initial step in digestion of milk in infant is carried out by

A. Lipase

B. Trypsin

C. Rennin

D. Pepsin

Answer: C

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84. Fructose is absorbed into the blood through mucosa cells of intestine by process called

- A. active transport
- B. facilitated transport
- C. simple diffusion
- D. Co-transport mechanism

Answer: B

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85. The primary dentition in human differs from permanent dentition in not having one of the following type of teeth

- A. Incisors
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars
- D. Molars

Answer: C



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86. The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is

- A. Lipase
- B. Maltase

C. Nuclease

D. Nucleosidase

Answer: C



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87. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched

A. Vitamin- B_{12} -Pernicious anaemia

B. Vitamin- B_1 loss of appetie

C. Vitamin- B_1 -Beri-beri

D. Vitamin- B_2 -Pellagra

Answer: D



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88. The two polypeptides of human insulin are linked together by

- A. Phosphodiester bond
- B. Covalent bond
- C. Disulphide bridges
- D. Hydrogen bonds

Answer: C



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89. Which of the following guards the opening of hepatopancreatic duct into the duodenum?

- A. Ileocaecal valve
- B. Pyloric sphincter

C. Sphincter of Oddi

D. Semilunar valve

Answer: C



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90. 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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91. Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and juice bicarbonate

- A. Angiotensin and epinephrine
- B. Gastrin and insulin
- C. Cholecystokinin and secretin
- D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer: C

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92. Which cells of Crypts of Lieberkuhn secrete antibacterial lysozyme ?

- A. Paneth cells
- B. Zymogen cells

C. Kupffer cells

D. Argentaffin cells

Answer: A



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93. The Primary dentition in human differ from permanent dentition is not having one of the following type of teeth
or

A baby boy aged two years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental observed that boy that had twenty teeth.

Which teeth were absent

A. Canines

B. Pre-molars

C. Molars

D. Incisors

Answer: B



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94. Which of the following options best represents the enzymes composition of pancreatic juice?

- A. Amylase, Pepsin, Trypsinogen, Maltase
- B. Peptidase, Amylase, Pepsin, Rennin
- C. Lipase, Amylase, Trypsinogen, Procarboxypeptidase
- D. Amylase, Peptidase, Trypsinogen, Rennine

Answer: C



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95. Which of the following terms describe humans dentition ?

- A. Thecodont, Diphyodont, Homodont
- B. Thecodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont
- C. Pleurodont, Monophyodont, Homodont
- D. pleurodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont

Answer: B



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Practice Questions Assertion Reason

1. Assertion. Deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B_1 causes beriberi involving paralysis

Reason. Taking cooked fish may cause beriberi but eating raw fish does not.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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2. Assertion. Minerals do not form a component of biologically active compounds.

Reason. Some persons suffer from anaemia due to iron deficiency

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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3. Assertion. Mammals develop a secondary palate.

Reason. Backward shifting of internal nares has led to the formation of secondary palate.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion. Teeth are lophodont in the elephants

Reason. Enamel forms transverse ridges on the top of teeth.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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5. Assertion. Gall bladder may develop small pebbles the gall stones, in it.

Reason. Cholesterol sometimes precipitates as crystals and combines with bile salts and pigments forming stones.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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6. Assertion: Water and electrolytes are almost fully absorbed in the large intestine.

Reason: In large intestine, haustral contraction (slow segmenting movements) roll the forming faeces over and over, causing absorption of water and electrolytes.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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7. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1: Deglutition starts as a reflex and then continues by voluntary action.

Statement 2: Oesophagus has smooth muscles in the beginning and striated muscles in the rest of its wall.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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8. Assertion : Products of digestion are absorbed in the small intestine.

Reason : Large intestine has impermeable wall.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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9. Assertion. Teeth are not knocked out during mastication of food. Teeth, though firmly anchored in sockets, are still able to move slightly.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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10. Assertion: Bile is not a true digestive juice

Reason: Bile lacks digestive enzymes.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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11. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: In alcoholic drink, the alcohol is converted into glucose in the liver.

Reason : Liver cells are able to produce glucose form alcohol by back fermentation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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12. Assertion : Fish meal is a rich source of protein for cattle and poultry.

Reason : Fish meal is produced from non-edible parts of fishes like fins, tail etc.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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13. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: In alcoholic drink, the alcohol is converted into glucose in the liver.

Reason : Liver cells are able to produce glucose form alcohol by back fermentation.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



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14. Assertion. Liver is the largest gland of the body. The hepatic lobules are the structural and functional units of liver containing hepatic cells arranged in the form of cords.

Reason. Each lobule of the liver is covered by a thin connective

tissue sheath called the Glisson's capsule. The bile is secreted by hepatic cells.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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Notable Question

1. What is the role of recently identified bacterial species *Helicobacter pylori*?

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Curiosity Questions

1. Why are carbohydrates, lipids and proteins termed proximate principles of food ?

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2. What are protective principles of food? Give examples.

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3. What is the importance of plexus of Auerbach in the wall of alimentary canal ?



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4. What checks the entry of food into the lungs when it is swallowed ?



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5. Why is the stomach and intestinal wall not digested ?



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6. Have the bacteria living in large intestine any role in nutrition ?



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