



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BEYOND PUBLICATION

COORDINATIONS IN LIFE PROCESSES

Example

1. What do you mean by hunger pangs ?



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2. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



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3. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite.

Can you support this statement ? How?



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4. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



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5. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



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6. Observe the given part of the digestive system . What is it ? What is its role during digestion ?



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7. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.



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8. Give reasons.

We can't identify taste when food is very hot.



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9. Given reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood, we feel hungry.



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10. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



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11. Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of fluids.



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12. Given reasons.

The process of digestion goes on in a person whose central nervous system has been largely affected.



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13. Write differences between the following :

Bolus - chime



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14. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



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15. Write differences between the following :

Mastication - Rumination



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16. How can you say that mouth is a munching machine ?



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17. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



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18. During the journey of food from mouth to stomach through esophagus . How does muscular system coordinate in this process ?



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19. Alcohol is produced during the process of



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20. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

esophagus



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21. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



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22. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



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23. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



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24. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?



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25. What is enteric nervous system ?



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26. Rajesh feels hungry upon seeing food. Sheela says no to food as she is not hungry.

What makes Rajesh hungry and what suppresses Sheela's hunger ?



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27. How are taste and smell related ?



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28. Why the smell and taste of food items change?



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29. List out the sphincter muscles of the food canal you have observed and give a brief description ?



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30. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue ?



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31. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?



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32. What happens if saliva is not secreted in mouth?



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33. If the size and shape of small intestine is like esophagus what will happen ?





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34. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



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35. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



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36. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



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37. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain It's procedure and apparatus that you followed .



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38. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the role of palate in recognizing taste.



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39. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the role of palate in recognizing taste.

A. ecognizing taste.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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40. Collect information related to feeling and hunger from your school library and prepare a note on it .



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41. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.



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42. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



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43. How does the food from oesophagus move into the stomach ?



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44. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine. Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



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45. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger . Describe the process in a flow chart.



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46. With the help of a diagram show the movement of food from mouth to the stomach . What muscles and nerves are involved in the movement of food and what is this action called ?



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47. Prepare a cartoon on Pavlov's experiment with a suitable caption.



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48. How do you appreciate stomach as a churning machine . How does this coordination go on ?



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49. There is great variety in diversified life processes, express your feeling in the form of poem.



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50. Suggest any two important habitual actions to your friend while eating food , keeping in view of this chapter.



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51. Write down the parts of the gut where the journey of food starts from mouth to anus.



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52. Which type of life processes would be involved in the breakdown of food in the stomach ?



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53. If any of life processes fail to function, what affect would it have on our body ?



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54. How do we know that we need food ?



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55. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger . Describe the process in a flow chart.



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56. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



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57. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



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58. What plays a major role to identify stale food ?



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59. If you are having a tasty dish do you think the smell of it increases your appetite ?



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60. What are your observations in combustion of sugar activity ?



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61. When does tooth decay start in our mouth ?



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62. How do you know the nature of salt formed due to the reaction between acids and bases?



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63. Name the parts numbered 1 and 2?



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64. Are there any other sensation that affect taste ?



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65. What happens to your taste sensation while sipping hot milk or tea ?



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66. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



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67. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



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68. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



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69. Does the level of saliva secretion change due to presence of food in the mouth ?



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70. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



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71. Does the saliva have any other roles to play ?



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72. What is the use of such an increase in surface area of food ?



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73. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?



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74. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



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75. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



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76. What are different systems that contribute to the proper functioning of digestion in the mouth ?



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77. After the digestive process in the mouth where does the food move to ?



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78. What are the systems that come into play for swallowing food ?



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79. What does the schematic diagram tell us about the esophagus ?



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80. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



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81. How does mucus help in passage of food ?



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82. What makes the movement of the food bolus in the esophagus easy ?



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83. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



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84. What sets such processes into action ?



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85. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



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86. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?





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87. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach do duodenum ?



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88. What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?



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89. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



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90. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?



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91. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



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92. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



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93. Often you may have experienced that if you have tension for some reason you start having loose motions . What does this show us ?



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94. What moves out of the gut ?



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95. Two major pathways of waste expulsion are shown above. Which of the two do you think happens exclusively through the gut ?



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96. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



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97. Do you think the control is voluntary ? Why /Why not ?



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98. Did we have a sphincter in any other part of the digestive canal ? Where was it ?



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99. What is the fate of the digested substances that move into blood from the intestine ?



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100. Where is the energy stored ?



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101. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



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102. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



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103. The bond length is affected by



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104. How do you say that the motion of electrons is affected by the magnetic field?



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105. What happens to the food once it enters our body ?



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106. After the digestive process in the mouth where does the food move to ?



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107. Explain the effect of smell on identification of food.



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108. Does garlic have a stronger scent than apple? How do you think the stronger scent affect your sensation of taste?



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109. How many food materials you have identified correctly?



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110. write a few lines on relation between smell and taste



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111. How you ever felt that a particular food is tasty just by looking at it?



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112. What is the role of different parts of the mouth in helping us to taste keeping sugar crystals over the tongue?



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113. can we taste on dry tongue?



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114. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve helps to identify the taste?



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115. How do you show the breakdown of food by using the model of chalkpiece kept in

vinegar?



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116. which one dissolved faster the crushed chalk or the whole one?



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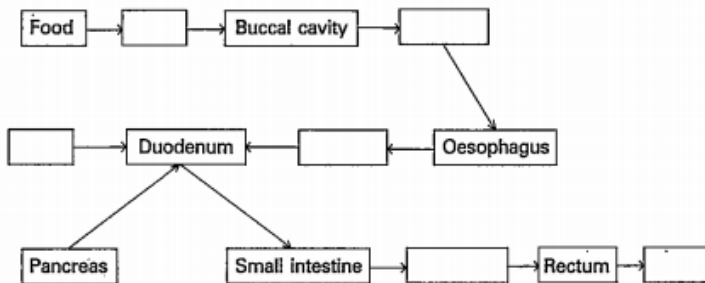
117. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



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118. Read and fill the blanks in flow chart and answer the following question?

In which parts we observed involuntary actions/ movements?



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119. what are the systems involved in the perpetuation process?



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120. Observe the diagram and answer the questions and fill the table. Observe the model or chart of jaw, on the basis of the figure try to guess what are the functions molars could be?



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121. what do you think could be the function of incisors?



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122. Name the type of teeth which are helpful in grinding roasted peas.



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123. What is the dental formula of man ?



124. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii).....

muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the

.....(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.

ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.

iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circus lard muscles, striated muscles.

iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.



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125. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?



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126. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



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127. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



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128. What is the range of pH values ?



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129. Did you observe any change in pH after eating? What may have caused the change ?



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130. Optimum pH for the action of salivary amylase is



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131. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



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132. Write a procedure to make a model of oesophagus to observe how bolus moves forward.



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133. How do you squeeze the tube to make the potatoes pass through?



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134. What do you think how the food is controlled while in oesophagus ?



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135. How did oil help you in pushing the potatoes through the pipe?



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136. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.



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137. Which leaf was effected by the acid ?



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138. What kind of change did you observe in the leaves ?



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139. What saved the other leaf from the effect of acid?



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140. Paper tube and folded papers.



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141. Compare the area of the folder papers with that of the roll. Do you find any increase in the area ? If so try to find out the reasons ?



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142. What systems do you think are working together ?



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143. Do you think those systems work together in the whole length of the digestive canal ?
Why /Why not ?



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144. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



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145. Foolish seedling disease of Rice led to the discovery of



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146. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

147. What are the functions of tongue?



Watch Video Solution

148. What is the role of saliva in the digestion of food?



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149. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....

(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.



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150. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.



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151. What are the muscles that helps in the perisatalsis?



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152. What is meanty by "grinding" ?



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153. What is meant by "Retropulsion" ?



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154. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the

observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.



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155. What is the main function of villi ?



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156. What is anal sphincter ?



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157. What is meant by "stool" ?



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158. What will happen if the pH value of chemicals in our body increases ?



Watch Video Solution

159. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



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160. Write the direction of peristalsis.



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161. In which animals do we find reverse peristalsis ?



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162. What is the role of cholecystokinin ?



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163. What is called Mastication ? How many types of teeth help in this process ?



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164. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



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165. Which nervous system control the secretion os saliva in the mouth ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

166. What is the role of mucus in the food pipe ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

167. We remove our hand when we touch a hot subject . Find out its reflex action



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168. Ritwik felt hunger pangs but could not take his meal on time . After sometime the hunger pangs disappeared and he felt relieved . State the reasons.



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169. Which type of teeth do you use when you eat peas and banana ?



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170. What is called chyme ?



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171. Which part of small intestine absorbs digested food ?



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172. What are Villi? What is their importance?



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173. Name the digestive tract which is nicknamed by scientist as the second brain



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174. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



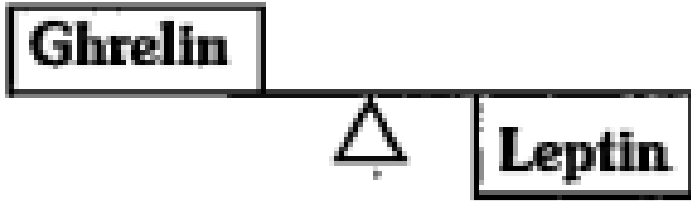
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175. What happens if there is no mucus in the esophagus ?



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176. Observe the diagram.



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177. There is a difference between the tastes of the food which is simply placed on the tongue and when the tongue pressed against the palate. Give reason

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178. Write the difference between ghrelin & leptin.



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179. What is the comparision between bolus and mucous ?



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180. What is the comparison between bolus and peristaltic movement?



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181. Anxiousness, nervousness etc cause motions. Why?



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182. Mention the nerves which play a crucial role in digestive system.



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183. What is called Mastication ? How many types of teeth help in this process ?



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184. Given reasons:

Hunger generating signals reach the brain when stomach gets empty.



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185. When does peristalsis occur in anti-clock-wise



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186. Write any 2 question to know about peristaltic movements ?



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187. Rakesh felt hunger. It is noticed that factor 'A' is secreted in his body. He had noticed that factor 'B' is secreted in his body. Mention the factors A&B.



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188. if we take excessive food, what will happen to stomach ?



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189. What would happen if leptin is secreted ?



Watch Video Solution

190. What are the materials used for demonstrating that how our stomach is

protected from acids ?



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191. What can you understand by doing the activity by using the Chalkpiece kept in vinegar ?



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192. Which one of the following taste is detected first, grapes or sugar crystals ? Why



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193. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.

| Percentage | Emptying of stomach | Emptying of small intestine |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 50% | 2.5 to 3 hours | 2.5 hours |
| Total 100% | 4 to 5 hours | 30 to 40 hours |

What does the above table tell us?



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194. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.

| Percentage | Emptying of stomach | Emptying of small intestine |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 50% | 2.5 to 3 hours | 2.5 hours |
| Total 100% | 4 to 5 hours | 30 to 40 hours |

How much of time is taken is for 50% emptying of small intestine ?



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195. What organs help you before and during eating spicy food ?



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196. Classify the substances given below.

Ptyaline, Leptin, Morphine, Riboflavin,
Testosterone, Thyamin, Niacine, Sucrase,
Nicotine, Amylase, Retinol, Quinine, Calciferol,
Adrenaline, Tripsin.



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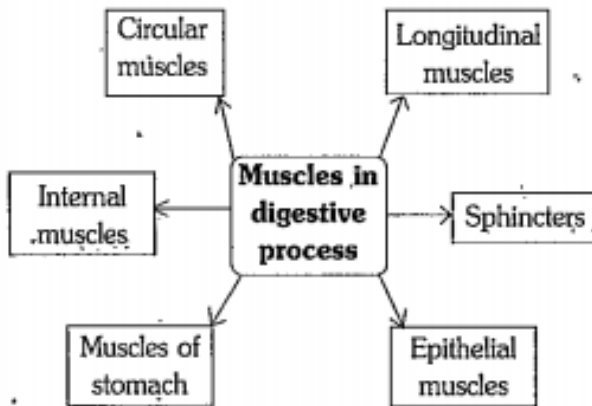
197. Draw the feeling of hunger in the form of flow chart. Write the function of Ghreline.





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198. Draw a flow chart showing the muscles which play vital role in digestion process.



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199. What are the wastes excreted by intestine ?



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200. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.





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201. What is the reason for the belching and burning sensation in the stomach ?



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202. It is believed that the Diencephalon in fore-brain and vagus nerve (10th cranial nerve) plays an important role in carrying hunger signals to the brain . Hunger pangs continue unto 30-45 minutes . Increase in ghrelin levels

results in sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food.

Read above content and prepare any two questions.



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203. What happens during exhalation ?



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204. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?



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205. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.



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206. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach do duodenum ?



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207. Secretin acts on the



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208. what is bolus ?



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209. Where is energy stored in ATP ?



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210. What are four systems involved in the process of generating hunger sensation ?



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211. write the names of different taste buds.



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212. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



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213. How fast do you think the process was ?



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214. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.



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215. What is called Mastication ? How many types of teeth help in this process ?



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216. Which of the following does not occur once the food is fully mixed with gastric juice in the stomach?



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217. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



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218. write a short note on expulsion of waste materials



Watch Video Solution

219. What happens when the waste products are not sent out from the body.



Watch Video Solution

220. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger. Describe the process in a flow chart.



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221. Draw the of villi in small intestine and label its parts.



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222. Teacher is teaching the lesson even after the lunch bell is rung. Then you feel hunger. If the bell was not rung then you didn't feel hunger. Give reasons for this



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223. Vase is doing experiment , lab activities in his classroom , He is tired due to hungry. How hungry feeling occurs ? How will one know ?



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224. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



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225. Draw peristaltic movement of food in stomach. Describe movement of food in

stomach.



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226. Describe with diagram how villi are helpful in absorption of digested food in Small intestine (Or) How digested food is absorbed in small intestine ?



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227. Given reasons:

Hunger generating signals reach the brain when stomach gets empty.



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228. Given reasons:

When your stomach is filled with full of food, you feel don't need food any more.



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229. Given reasons:

In severe cold and cough, one cannot feel the taste of the food.



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230. Give reasons:

We cannot identify the taste of grape fruit, when it is placed on the tongue.



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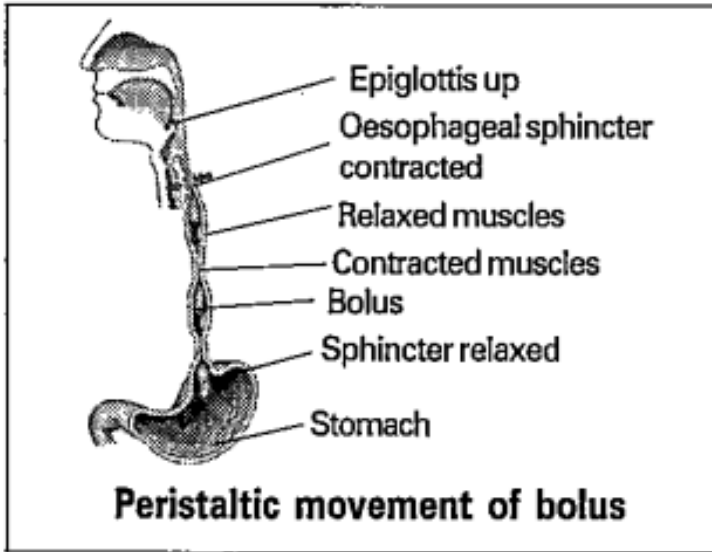
231. What do you think how the food is controlled while in oesophagus ?



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232. Explain the movement of food in oesophagus through peristaltic movements

along with diagram.



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233. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

234. What is the role of acid in stomach ?



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235. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.



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236. To understand the activity of saliva what test to be conducted on carbohydrates ? Write about the precautions to be followed while doing activity.



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237. Explain the experiment which you have conducted in your school laboratory to know

the affect of saliva on the starch by drawing a diagram.



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238. Observe the teeth arrangement in the diagram.



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239. Read the following passag:

As the process of digestion in the stomach

nears completion, the contraction of the stomach decrease. This prompts the muscles called as pyloric shincter opening of the stomach and the first part of the small intestine or duodenum to relax. This opens the pathway into duodenum releasing the partially digested food (chyme) in small quantities into the duodenum. Peristalsis involves the contraction of the muscle behind the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food giving rise to a thrust that pushes the food forward through

the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by relaxation in muscles help in forward movement of food.

Write answer for the following questions.

What is the use of peristalsis movement ?



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240. Read the following passage:

As the process of digestion in the stomach nears completion, the contraction of the stomach decreases. This prompts the muscles

called as pyloric sphincter opening of the stomach and the first part of the small intestine or duodenum to relax. This opens the pathway into duodenum releasing the partially digested food (chyme) in small quantities into the duodenum. Peristalsis involves the contraction of the muscle behind the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food giving rise to a thrust that pushes the food forward through the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by relaxation in muscles help in

forward movement of food.

Write answer for the following questions.

What is the use of peristalsis movement ?



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241. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



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242. Read the following passag:

As the process of digestion in the stomach nears completion, the contraction of the stomach decrease. This prompts the muscles called as pyloric shincter opening of the stomach and the first part of the small intestine or duodenum to relax. This opens the pathway into duodenum releasing the partially digested food (chyme) in small quantities into the duodenum. Peristalsis involves the contractin of the muscle behind the food and the relaxation of he muscles in

front of the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food giving rise to a thrust that pushes the food forward through the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by relaxation in muscles help in forward movement of food.

What is the use of duodenum ?



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243. Describe with diagram how villi are helpful in absorption of digested food in small

intestine.



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244. What is responsible for the easy movement of food bolus in the oesophagus ?



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245. Write a short note on digestion in ruminants.



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246. The digestive tract is unique among the internal. Do you support this statement ?



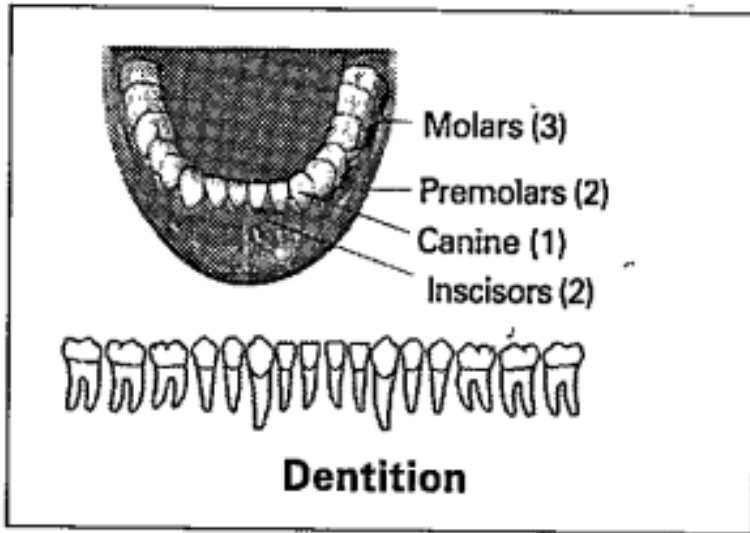
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247. In the coordination and control system of human beings, the brain is important part. How do you explain it in a seminar?



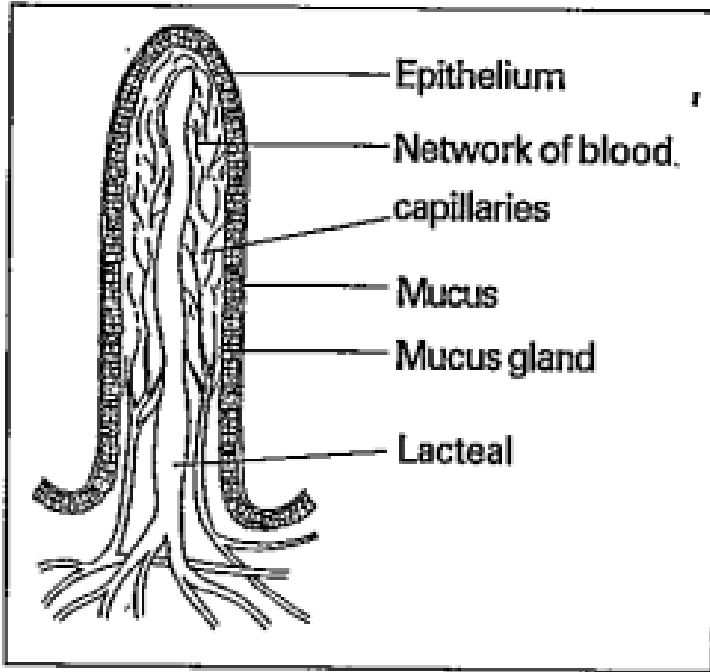
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248. Observe the diagram and answer the following.



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249. Observe and answer the following.



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250. Observe and answer the following.

A. Name the finger like projection in small intestine.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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251. What is the use of villi in small intestine ?





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252. What is the main function of villi ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

253. Observe and answer the following.

What are the different parts in villi ?



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254. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?



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255. Read the following passage and answer the following.

Major cause of feeling hungry lies in the physiology circulation. One of the major substance in blood is glucose. When its levels in the blood fail, we get hunger pangs in

stomach. This again involves Production of series of proteins. Some of which are harmones like gherlin. Diencephalon plays an important role in carrying three signals to brain. Another hormone leptin is secreted that suppresses hunger.

What stimulates hunger ?



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256. Read the following passage and answer the following.

Major cause of feeling hungry lies in the physiology circulation. One of the major substance in blood is glucose. When its levels in the blood fail, we get hunger pangs in stomach. This again involves Production of series of proteins. Some of which are hormones like gherlin. Diencephalon plays an important role in carrying three signals to brain. Another hormone leptin is secreted that suppresses hunger.

What would be the result of stimulation of hunger ?



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257. Read the following passag and answr the following.

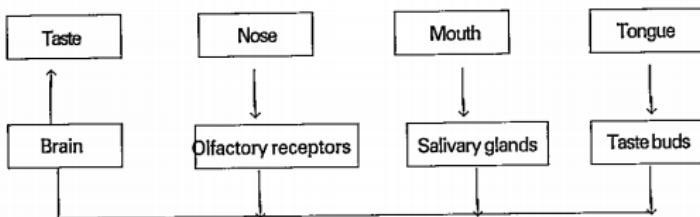
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suppresses hunger.

Which hormone suppresses the hunger feel ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

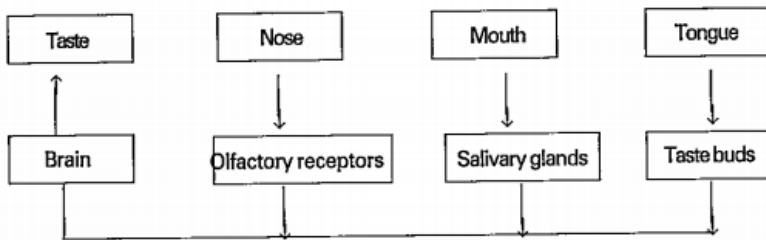
258. Read the flow chart and answer the following.



What would happen if salivary glands do not function in our mouth

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259. Read the flow chart and answer the following.

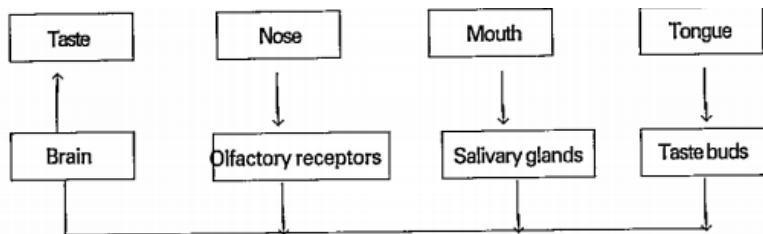


What is the importance of olfactory receptors ?



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260. Read the flow chart and answer the following.

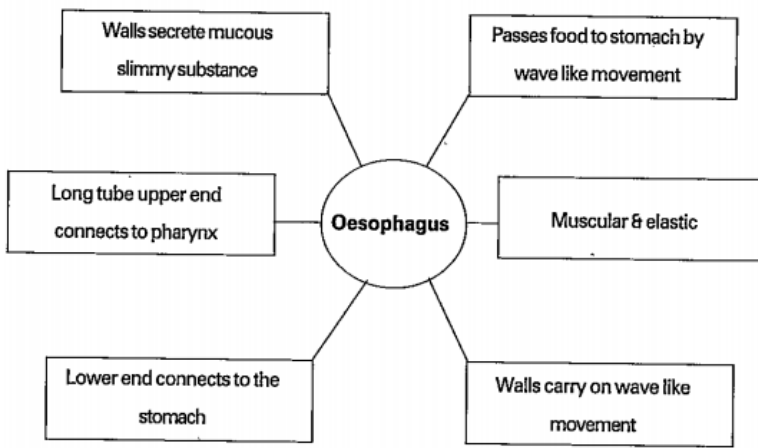


What are the systems involved in digestion?



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261. Observe and read the flow chart and answer the following.



What does the schematic digaram tell us about the oesphagus ?

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262. Observe and read the flow chart and answer the following.

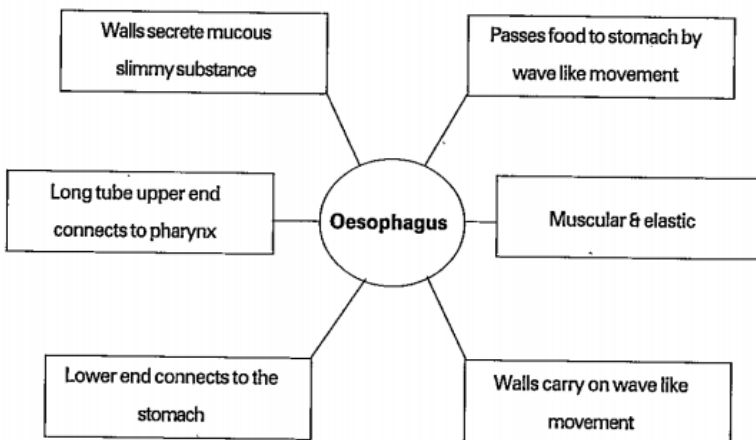


How food passes through oesophagus ?



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263. Observe and read the flow chart and answer the following.

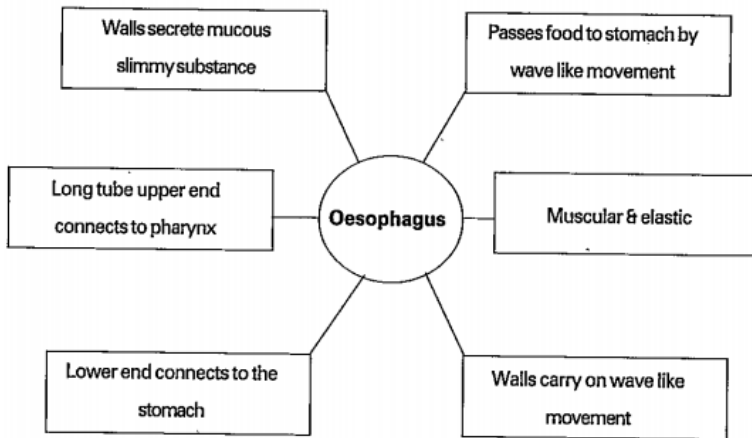


For which parts this is connected



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264. Observe and read the flow chart and answer the following.



which movement is known as wave like movement



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265. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?



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266. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

267. How are taste and smell related ?



Watch Video Solution

268. 3:2:1:2 is the ratio of our dentition . Here. 1 represents.....



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269. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

270.is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

271. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

272. pH of saliva is..... in nature.



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Exercise

1. In which of the following situations you can taste quickly ?

A. Put sugar crystals on tongue

B. Put sugar solution on tongue

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

2. Peristalsis is because of

A. Contraction of longitudinal muscles

B. Contraction of circular muscles

C. Under control of autonomic nervous system

D. Digestive secretions

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach into duodenum.....

A. Cardiac

B. Pyloric

C. Anal

D. Gastric

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

4. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed through the following part of villus

- A. epithelial cells
- B. blood capillary
- C. lymphatic vessel

D. all

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

5. The region in brain portion that controls hunger signals.....

A. medulla

B. diencephalon

C. cerebrum

D. mid brain

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

6. Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

A. assimilation of energy from food

B. liberate CO_2 during respiration

C. expel waste food at the end state
digestion

D. secrete powerful digestive juices.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

7. When the sugar levels in blood is decreases
this hormone is secreted

A. Ghrelin

B. Leptin

C. Amylase

D. Sucrose

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) in forebrain and(2) cranial nerve plays an important role in carrying the hunger signals to the brain.

A. 5th cranial nerve

B. Vagus nerve

C. 6th cranial nerve

D. 8th cranial nerve

Answer:



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9. Walls of stomach secrets acids to make the stomach acidic and for the digestion of food, when the acid is secreted in excess it leads to

indigestion, heart burn, (or) gastric ulcers. The chemicals which are used to neutralize the excess acid present in the gastric juice and to raise the pH of stomach upto an appropriate level are called antacids.

The acid secreted in stomach?

A. HCL

B. H_2SO_4

C. HNO_3

D. NaOH

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

10. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.

A. Ghrelin

B. Leptin

C. Amylase

D. Succus entericus

Answer:



11. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.

A. Tongue

B. Nose

C. Lips

D. Teeth

Answer:



12. Taste buds are present in

A. Tongue

B. Nose

C. Stomach

D. Pharynx

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

13. Fill in the blanks .

.....(1) plays a major role in identifying the taste of a substance.(2) experiment is done to prove this.

A. Palate

B. Pharynx

C. Olfactory buds

D. None

Answer:



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14. What are conditioned reflexes ?

A. Pavlov

B. Thomas

C. Rutherford

D. B.J.Brown

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

15. In Casuarina, modification occurs in

A. Mouth

B. Nose

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

16. Name the partially digested food in the mouth.

A. Circular muscles

B. Surface muscles

C. Reflex muscles

D. Striated muscles

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

17. What is the nerve that controls the movement of muscles in the jaw ?

- A. 5th cranial nerve
- B. 6th cranial nerve
- C. 7th cranial nerve
- D. 10th cranial nerve

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

18. What is the partially digested food in the mouth ?

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Chyle

D. Molus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

19. The mechanism for swallowing is controlled by

- A. Brain stem
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Olfactory nerve

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

20. Tooth decay start when the pH of the mouth is lower than-

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. None

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

21. Peristalsis is because of

A. Longitudinal and circular muscles

B. jaw muscles

C. surface muscles

D. Striated muscles

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

22. What is the location of second brain in our body ?

A. in the walls of long tube gut

B. stomach

C. pharynx

D. colon

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

23. I am the sphincter which helps in the expulsion of stool. Who am I ?

- A. storage of stools
- B. exit of stools
- C. making of stools
- D. breakdown of stools

Answer:



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24. The end products of protein digestion are

A. Stomach

B. Gut

C. Colon

D. Rectum

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

25. Entry of chyme into duodenum is regulated by a muscle called

A. Pyloric sphincter

B. Anal sphincter

C. Long muscles

D. Striated muscles

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

26. Number of salivary glands in humans is

A. 2 Pairs

B. 3 Pairs

C. 4 Pairs

D. 5 Pairs

Answer:



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27. Papillae are located on

A. skin

B. oesophagus

C. stomach

D. tongue

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

28. What is the role of acid in stomach ?

A. liningf of villi

B. lining of mucus

C. lining of hair

D. lining of epithelium

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

29. Generally plasma membrane is

A. Mucus layer

B. villi

C. Rectum

D. Walls of intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

30. What is second brain ?

A. Spinal cord

B. Heart

C. Liver

D. Digestive tract

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

31. Oxidation of nutrients occurs in

A. Blood

B. Saliva

C. Heart

D. Lungs

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

32. Complete the blanks.

The dental formula of man is(1) , In this
'1' represents.....(2)

A. incisors

B. canines

C. premolars

D. molars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. Name the teeth which are helpful in tearing sugarcane.

A. Canines

B. Incisors

C. Molars

D. Premolars

Answer:



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34.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1) Bile juice | () | a) maltose |
| 2) Ptyalin | () | b) peptones |
| 3) Trypsin | () | c) emulsification |

A. A)1-a,2-b,3-c

B. B)2-b,3-a,1-c

C. C)3-b,2-a,1-c

D. D)1-b,3-a,2-c

Answer:



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35. If a person took spoiled food , what would be the result ?

A. Vomiting sensation

B. Belching

C. Burning in chest and throat

D. ALL the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

36. Peristalsis : Man, Reverse Peristalsis : ?

A. Tiger

B. Squirrel

C. Cow

D. Cat

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

37. Which one of the following correctly represents the normal adult human dental formula?

A. $2/2,1/1,2/2,1/2$

B. $2/2,1/1,1/1,2/2$

C. $2/2,2/2,1/1,1/1$

D. $2/2,1/1,2/2,3/3$

Answer:



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38. When does peristalsis occur in anti-clock-wise

- A. When bolus moves forward
- B. When we drink water
- C. When vomiting
- D. When we are in fasting

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

39. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.

A. Pepsin

B. Leptin

C. Trypsin

D. Ghrelin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

40. Name the teeth which are helpful in tearing sugarcane.

A. Incisors

B. Molars

C. Canines

D. Premolars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

41. Example for the reflexes in stomach is

- A. Peristaltic movement
- B. Assimilation
- C. Vomiting
- D. Digestion

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

42. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve helps to identify the taste?

- A. 6th cranial nerve
- B. 5th cranial nerve
- C. 10th cranial nerve
- D. Optic nerve

Answer:



43. Entry of chyme into duodenum is regulated by a muscle called





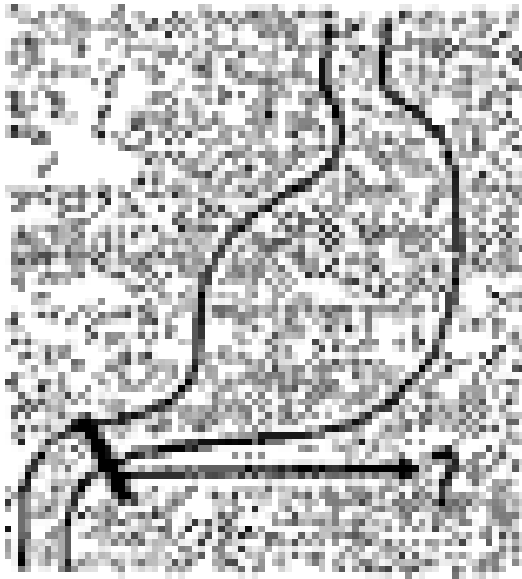
D.

Answer:



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44. Name the valve indicated in the picture



A. Bicuspid valve

B. Pyloric valve

C. villi

D. Tricuspid valve

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

45. In the dental formula of Man $\frac{2123}{2123}$ '1' represents(1) and '3' represents(2)

A. incisors

B. Molars

C. premolars

D. Canines

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

46. pH condition of stomach is.....

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

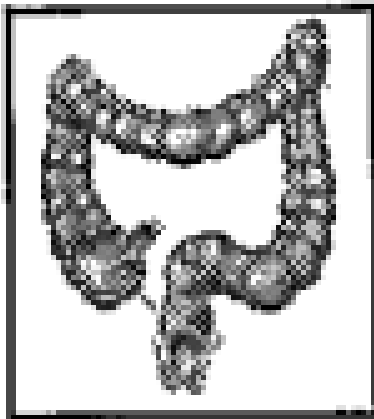
D. Salty

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

47. Observe the given part. The role of this part during digestion is



A. Digestion completes here

B. Water and mineral salts are absorbed

C. Digested food is absorbed

D. None of the above

Answer:



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48. How much time it would take for emptying of 100 % food from small intestine ?

A. 2-5hours

B. 2-3hours

C. 4-7hours

D. 4-5hours

Answer:



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49. In the stomach, the food is digested to smooth mixture called chyme. But it is not effected by the acid. The reason is.....

A. Alkaline state of chyme

B. Chyme is a hard material

C. The mucus present in the walls of
stomach

D. The enzymes in digestive juices

Answer:



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50. The animals which are active during day time, take rest at night time are called

A. Nocturnals

B. Amphibians

C. Protozoans

D. Diurnals

Answer:



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51. Which -of the following group constitute the right passage of food in the alimentary canal ?

A) Food → mouth → buccal cavity → pharynx → oesophagus → stomach → large intestine → small intestine → anus → rectum

B) Food → mouth → buccal cavity → pharynx → oesophagus → stomach → small intestine → large-intestine → rectum → anus

A. Pharynx

B. stomach

C. Small intestine

D. Liver

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

52. The animals which are active during night time and collect food are called

A. Nocturnals

B. Amphibians

C. Sponges

D. Diurnals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

53. Which of the following is not correct?

A. Oesophagus comprises two smooth layers

B. Inner layer comprises circular muscles

C. Outer layer comprises longitudinal muscles

D. Oesophagus is easily folded

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

54. Peristalsis : Man, Reverse Peristalsis : ?

A. Tiger

B. Squirrel

C. Cow

D. Cat

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

55. If $(7,5)$ are the coordinates of a point P in the new systems when the origin is shifted to $(-5,3)$, then the original coordinates of P are

A. A and R both are correct. R is the correct explanation to A

B. A IS Correct R is wrong

C. A is wrong R is correct

D. A and R both are wrong

Answer:



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56. Sireesha is suffering with serious head ache.It is known that she didn't eat from the morning.Give the correct reason for headache.

- A. The level of Glucose in blood decreased
- B. The level of Glucose in blood increased
- C. Got hurted in the head
- D. She is acting

Answer:



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57. i - Hormone stimulates hunger pangs , ii -
when stomach is full hormone is secreted

A. i - Ghrelin , ii - Leptin

B. i - Ghrelin , ii - Ptyalin

C. i - Ghrelin , ii - Ptyalin

D. i - Ptyalin , ii - Leptin

Answer:



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1. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?

A. a and b both are true

B. a is true, b is false

C. a is false, b is true

D. a and b both are false

Answer:



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2. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?

A. both a & b are true, b explains a

B. both a & b are true, b dows't

C. a is true, b is false

D. a' is false, b is true

Answer:



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3. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine

A. 1,2

B. 2,3

C. 1,3

D. 1,4

Answer:



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4. We breathe air through inspiration and expiration. It is involuntary action.

Medulla oblongata controls inhalation and exhalation.

- A. a,b both are true
- B. a is true, b is false
- C. a is false, b is true
- D. a, b both are false

Answer:



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5. Consider the following.

There are specific system for various life processes

The body is quite normal in position even with complex system

A. both a & b are true

B. a is the b is false

C. a is false , b is true

D. both a & b are false

Answer:



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6. Which of the following is not concerned with Ghrelin ?

A. This hormone secretes when the stomach is empty

B. Certain cells in the walls of stomach secretes Ghrelin

C. Due to the secretion of Ghrelin, hunger signals generate

D. Ghrelin suppresses the hunger

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

7. How are taste and smell related ?

A. both a & b are true

B. a is true, b is false

C. a is false, b is true

D. both a & b are false

Answer:



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8. Observe the following a, b statements.

Teeth help in chewing and grinding the food.

Tongue mix the food with saliva and spread out the food evenly in the oral cavity.

A. a, b both are true

B. a is true, b is false

C. a is false, b is true

D. a, b both are false

Answer:



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9. If ghrelin is not secreted..

A. no hunger pangs

B. Hunger pangs never occur

C. Severe hunger pangs

D. No secretion of enzymes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

10. What is the location of second brain in our body ?

A. both a & b are true

B. a is true, b is false

C. a is false, b is true

D. both a & b are false

Answer:



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11. Find the correct statement regarding the experiment done for proving "crushing of chalkpiece due to venegar in beaker".

- A. To show crushing of chalkpiece by
venegar
- B. Food is digested very fast only after
breaking into pieces
- C. Venegar is neede to digest the food
- D. Venegar is added to food without
breaking

Answer:



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12. You were given two piece of chalks. To prove the activity on breaking of food material one of the following is used.

A. Sulphuric acid

B. Acetaldehyde

C. Formic acid

D. Vinegar

Answer:



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13. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.

A. To prove elasticity of tube

B. Lubricating capacity of potato is more

C. Movement of food in oesophagus

D. To observe blood circulation

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

14. The apparatus used for action of Saliva on carbohydrates

test tube, Starch powder, iodine, Watch glass

A. i & ii only

B. ii & iii only

C. iii only

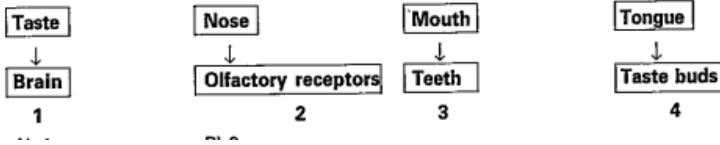
D. all are correct

Answer:



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15. Find out the wrong in the flow chart



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:



16. Find out the correct pair in the given table.

| S.No. | Location of Sphincters | Place of food to which enters |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Oesophagus | Stomach |
| 2. | Pyloric stomach | Large intestine |
| 3. | Anus | Defecation |

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. 1,3

D. 2,3

Answer:



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17. Label the parts of tongue accordingly

A. 1 - villi, 2-Fungiform

B. 1-Fungiform, 2- Villi

C. 1-Foliate, 2-Fungiform

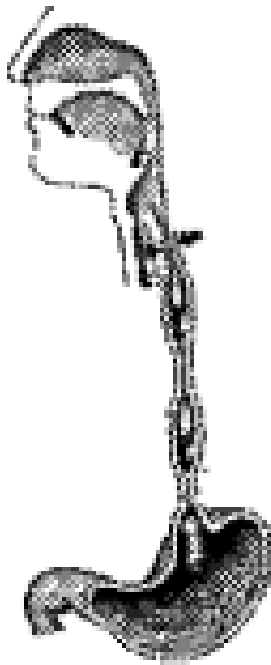
D. 1-Taste receptors, 2-Olfactory receptors

Answer:



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18. The given picture depicts.



A. The peristaltic movement of food

B. The structure of oesophagus

C. Various reactions in stomach

D. Peristaltic movement in stomach

Answer:



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19. What can you prove by the experiment on leaves with jelly

A. Small receptors in nose

B. Muscous on the inner wall of stomach

C. Acidity of food

D. Observing taste buds

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following can turn blue litmus to red colour

A. 44200

B. 44240

C. 44483

D. 7 only

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

21. the digesting of food in the given picture.



A. From stomach to oesophagus

B. From oesophagus

C. From small intestine to large intestine

D. From stomach to duodenum

Answer:



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22. Manju suffered from vomittings soon after having break-fast. Why ?

A. Unknown disease

B. Food is unpalatable

C. Food poisoning

D. Pain in throat

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

23. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?

A. Play a role in determination of disease

B. intelligence

C. Hunger signals

D. Mental status

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

24. Raheem is having hot food one of the correct statements.

A. Taste is detected of all sorts of food

B. Taste cannot be detected

C. Cool food is consumed

D. all are correct

Answer:



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25. Peristalsis is an involuntary action ? Think how it was controlled ?



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26. Suggest any two important habitual actions to your friend while eating food , keeping in view of this chapter.



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27. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine. Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



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28. Do you think exit of stool is voluntary ?

Why/ Why not ?



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29. We can taste the food quickly which is in the form of

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Semi solid

D. Gas

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

30. Mouth starts watering just by hearing the name like

A. Tamarind

B. Lime

C. Mango

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

31. Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .

A. incisors

B. canines

C. premolars

D. molars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

32. What is the quantity of saliva secreted by us per day ?

A. 1- 1.25litres

B. 1- 1.5 litres

C. 2- 2.25 litres

D. 1.75 litres

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?

A. Cow

B. Buffalo

C. Goats, sheep

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

34. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?

A. Excretion

B. Circulation

C. Respiration

D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

35. The muscles of the lower jaw are controlled by

A. Third cranial nerve

B. Fourth cranial nerve

C. Fifth cranial nerve

D. Sixth cranial nerve

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

36. With what name do we call the partially digested food in stomach ?

A. Bolon

B. Bolus

C. Chyme

D. semibolus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

37. What is enteric nervous system ?

- A. Transmittors
- B. Neurotransmitters
- C. Electrons
- D. Electrodoes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

38. Respiration is an involuntary process controlled by the medulla oblongata of this nervous system

- A. Autonomous nervous system
- B. Periopheral nervous system
- C. Central nervous systm
- D. A sympathetic nervous suytem

Answer:



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39. These animals have extrapouch in the stomach to store quickly swallowed food

A. Herbivores

B. Ruminants

C. Carnivores

D. Omnivores

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

40. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.

A. Respiration

B. Digestion

C. Excretion

D. Circulation

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

41. Mastication is important because

- A. Chewing action
- B. Churning action
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. What is enteric nervous system ?

- A. Breaking down of food
- B. Absorbing nutrients
- C. Expelling wastes
- D. ALL the above

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food occurs due to

- A. Increase in ghrelin levels
- B. Decrease in ghrelin levels
- C. Increase in leptin levels
- D. Increase in secretin levels

Answer:



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44. The pH value in acidic solution is

A. Alkaline

B. Acicic

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer:



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45. Why stomach is known as mixer and digester



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46. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



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47. Which part of small intestine absorbs digested food ?



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48. What is second brain ?



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