



## **BIOLOGY**

# NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

# **COORDINATION IN LIFE PROCESSES**



**1.** What do you mean by hunger pangs?

2. What are the organ systems involved in

digestion of food which we eat ?

Watch Video Solution

3. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite.

Can you support this statement ? How?

4. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter

function in stomach .

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

6. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can

recognise taste easily.



7. Give reasons.

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

8. Given reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood, we feel hungry.

Watch Video Solution

9. Why do you think small intestine is long and

coiled ?



**10.** Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of

fluids.



11. Given reasons.

The process of digestion goes on in a person

whose central nervous system has been

largely affected.



12. Write differences between the following :

Bolus - chime



#### 13. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



14. Write differences between the following :

**Mastication - Rumination** 

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15. Write differences between the following :

**Propulsion - Retropulsion** 

16. How can you say that mouth is a munching

machine ?

Watch Video Solution

17. What is mastication ? Explain the role of

different sets of teeth in this process.

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



19. Is there any reason for the intestine to be

coiled with many folds. In what way it is

helpful during the process of digestion ?



20. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts of Human digestive system?

Small intestine

Watch Video Solution

21. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts of Human digestive system?

Small intestine

22. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts of Human digestive system?

Small intestine

Watch Video Solution

23. what is the function of peristalsis in these

parts ?

Large intestine

24. How can you justify the enteric nervous

system as the second brain of the gut?

#### Watch Video Solution

25. 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 ?

**26.** How are taste and smell related ?



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

Watch Video Solution

28. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?





29. If the size and shape of small intestine is

like esophagus what will happen ?



#### 30. Prepare a questionnaire to understand

nervous coordination in digestion process.

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



32. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the

role of palate in recognizing taste.

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



#### 34. Draw the block diagram showing sensation

of taste from food material to brain.



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

Watch Video Solution

### 36. What is the role of mucus in the food pipe

?

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

Watch Video Solution

#### 38. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates

hunger. Describe the process in a flow chart.



**39.** 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 ?

Watch Video Solution

40. Prepare a cartoon on Pavlov's experiment

with a suitable caption.

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

Watch Video Solution

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

poem.

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

Watch Video Solution

44. Write down the parts of the gut where the

journey of food starts from mouth to anus.

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



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



47. How do we know that we need food ?



48. What plays a major role to identify stale

food ?

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49. If you are having a tasty dish do you think

the smell of it increases your appetite ?



#### 50. What are your observations in combustion

of sugar activity ?

## Watch Video Solution

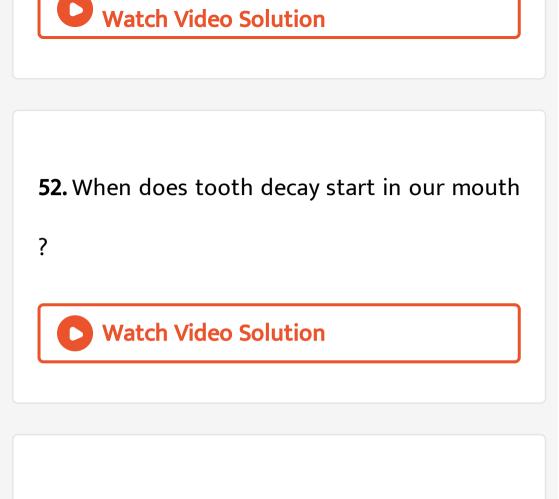
#### Observation of how our taste is affected by the sense of smell.



- 1) First close your nose with your fingers.
- 2) Pop in some zeera in your mouth and chew it for sometime.
- 3) After that chew sounf.
- 4) Could you recognise the taste?
- 5) How long it taken to know the taste?
- 6) After sometime wash your mouth and repeat the activity by chewing a piece of an
- 51. apple followed by a potato (remember to close your nose)

#### Could you feel the taste of both or did they

taste the same ? Why?



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

54. Are there any other sensation that affect

taste ?

Watch Video Solution

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

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



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



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



#### 59. Does the level of saliva secretion change

due to presence of food in the mouth ?

60. Can the process of chewing go on in the

absence of saliva ?

Watch Video Solution

#### 61. Does the saliva have any other roles to play

?



62. What is the use of such an increase in

surface area of food ?

Watch Video Solution

63. What about the nature of medium for

salivary amylase to act on food component?

64. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen? Watch Video Solution

65. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes

?



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



#### 67. After the digestive process in the mouth

where does the food move to ?



68. What are the systems that come into play

for swallowing food ?

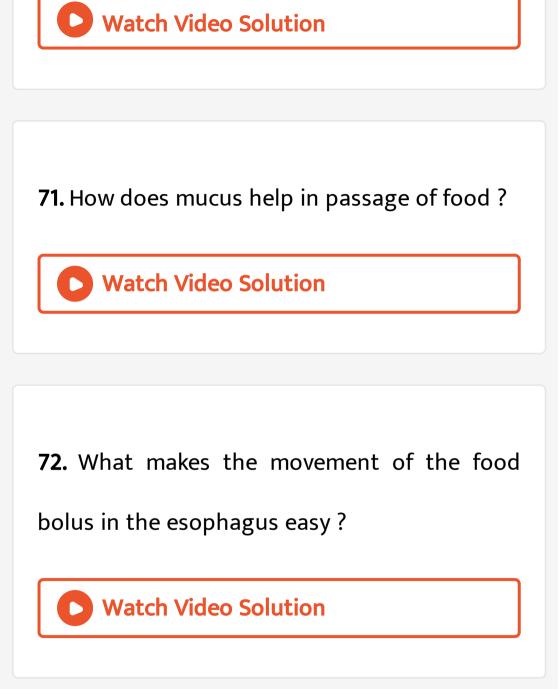
Watch Video Solution

69. What does the schematic diagram tell us

about the esophagus ?

Watch Video Solution

70. What kind of the tube is esophagus?



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



#### 74. What sets such processes into action ?



75. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?

 Watch Video Solution

# 76. What causes the stomach to churn and mix

the food ?



77. Why should only a small quantity of food

be passed from stomach do duodenum?



**78.** What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?



79. What is the direction of peristalsis ( which

end of the gut does it begin)?

Watch Video Solution

80. What happens if the direction of peristalsis

is not reversed in animal like cow?

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

Watch Video Solution

82. What process is involved in this process of

absorption ?

83. Often you may have experienced that if you

have tension for some reason you start having

loose motions . What does this show us ?



# **84.** What moves out of the gut?



85. Two major pathways of waste expulsion are

shown above. Which of the two do you think

happens exclusively through the gut?



#### 86. What controls the exit of stools from the

body?

87. Do you think the control is voluntary? Why

/Why not ?

Watch Video Solution

88. Did we have a sphincter in any other part

of the digestive canal ? Where was it ?

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



# 90. Energy is stored in



91. Which system do you think will remove the

excess salts from our body?

Watch Video Solution

92. What would be the path of salt removal

from gut to the outside of our body?

**93.** Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.

**Watch Video Solution** 

**94.** When do we identify the taste easily ?

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

Watch Video Solution

96. How many food materials you have iden

tified correctly?

97. write a few lines on relation between smell

and taste

Watch Video Solution

98. How you ever felt that a particular food is

tasty just by looking at it?

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



#### **100.** can we taste on dry tongue?



101. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve

helps to identify the taste?

Watch Video Solution

**102.** How do you show the breakdown of food by using the model of chalkpiece kept in vinegar?

 103. Write the number of different sets of teeth.

 Watch Video Solution

104. Name the chemical which is used to test

the action of saliva on flour (ate).



**105.** Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?

Watch Video Solution

106. What is the chemical medium present in

mouth?

107. Did you observe any change in pH after

eating? What may have caused the change ?

Watch Video Solution

**108.** Optimum pH for the action of salivary amylase is



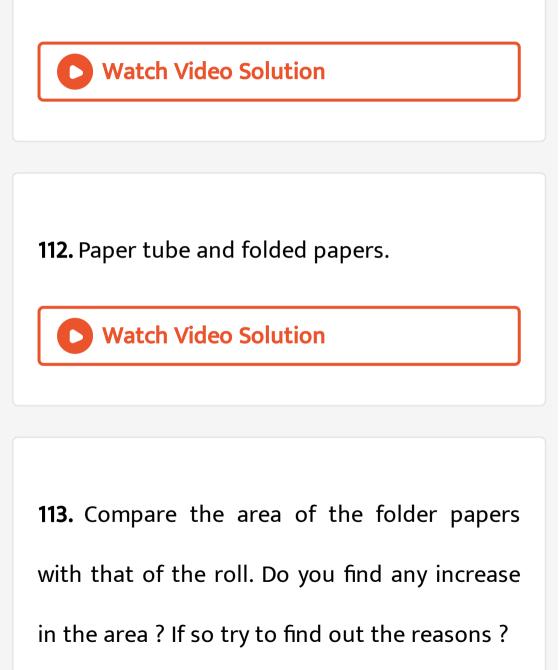
109. Does even the type of food have any role

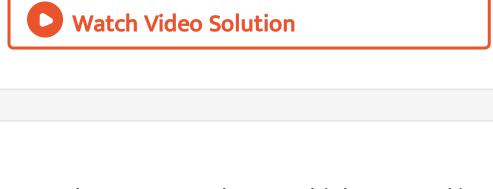
to play on the ph of our mouth?

Watch Video Solution

**110.** Write a procedure to make a modal of oesophagus to observe how bolus moves forward.

**111.** What is the role of acid in stomach ?





**114.** What systems do you think are working together ?

**Watch Video Solution** 

115. Do you think those systems work together

in the whole length of the digestive canal ?

Why /Why not?

**116.** When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?



# 117. Name the hormone that is responsible for

hunger pangs in stomach.



**118.** Complete the blanks.

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

Watch Video Solution

**119.** Increase in ghrelin levels results in ?

120. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs. Watch Video Solution **121.** The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?

**Watch Video Solution** 

122. Dental formula in human beings is



# **123.** Write the number of different sets of teeth.

Watch Video Solution

# 124. What is mastication ? Explain the role of

different sets of teeth in this process.



125. Which cranial nerve control the movement

of muscles in the jaw?



**126.** What is the function of salivary amylase ?

Watch Video Solution

**127.** What is the nature of oesophagus

128. How does mucus help in passage of food?

Watch Video Solution

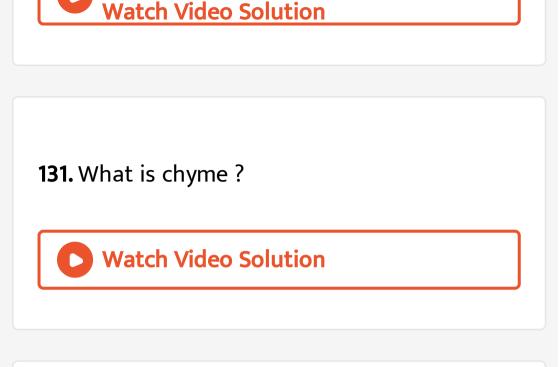
129. What are the two kinds of muscles

present in esophagus ?

Watch Video Solution

**130.** What is peristalsis ?





# **132.** What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



133. What causes the stomach to churn and

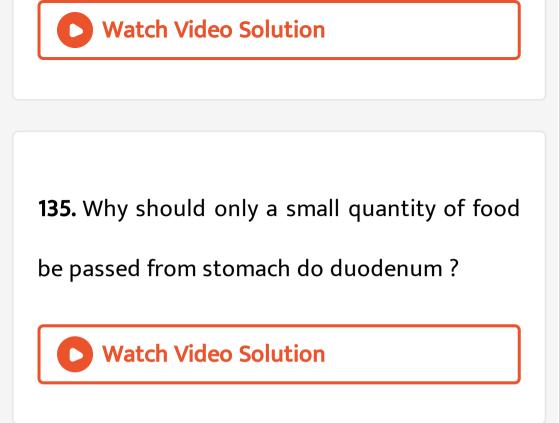
mix the food ?

Watch Video Solution

**134.** 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 realax. 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 na thrust that pushes the food forward through the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by realaxtion in muscles help in forward movement of food.

What is the use of duodenum?



**136.** What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?

137. What is the direction of peristalsis ( which

end of the gut does it begin)?



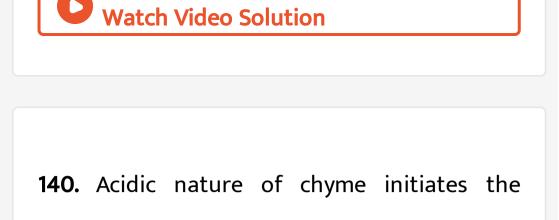
138. What happens if the direction of present

is reversed ?

Watch Video Solution

139. What is the nature of the chyme ?





production of which hormones ?

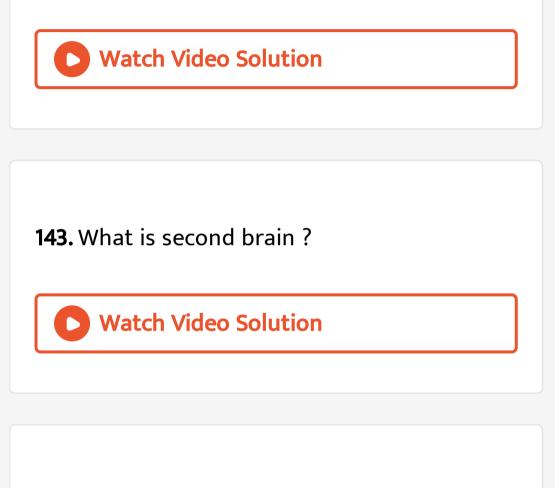
Watch Video Solution

141. Write about the digestion of food in the

small intestine.

142. Why do you think small intestine is long

and coiled ?



144. What is the other name for "second brain"

145. What controls the exit of stools from the

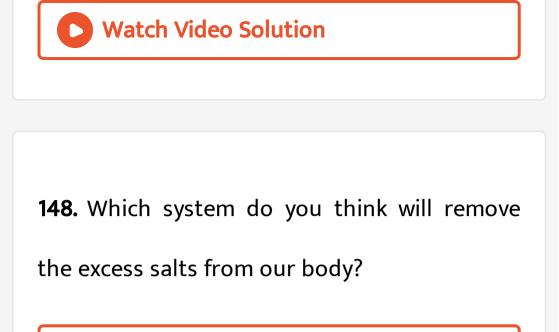
body?

Watch Video Solution

**146.** What happens during inhalation ?

**Watch Video Solution** 

**147.** What happens during exhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

149. Energy is stored in

150. How do we know that we need food ?



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



**152.** 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.



153. What are the systems involved in the

process of digestion ?

**154.** What are the functions of tongue?



# 155. What is the role of saliva in the digestion

of food?

Watch Video Solution

**156.** Complete the blanks.

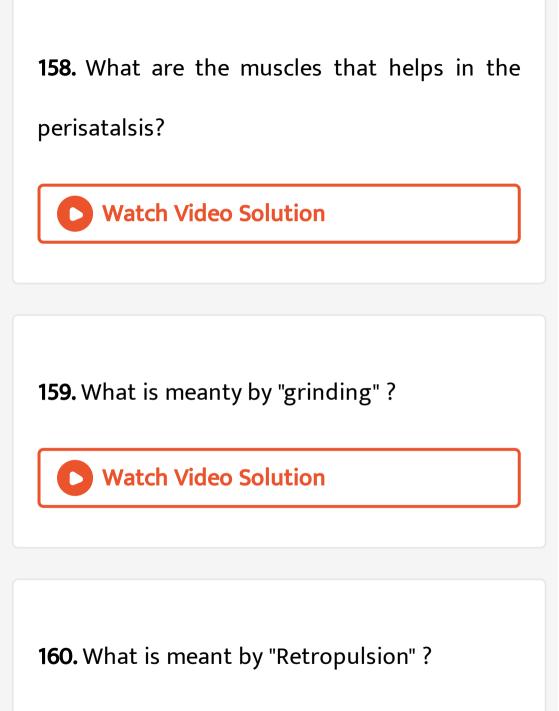
We can recognise the taste of food by

pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.

Watch Video Solution

**157.** Name the hormone that is responsible for

hunger pangs in stomach.



**161.** Complete the blanks.

The wall of stomach secrete ......(1) acid. The

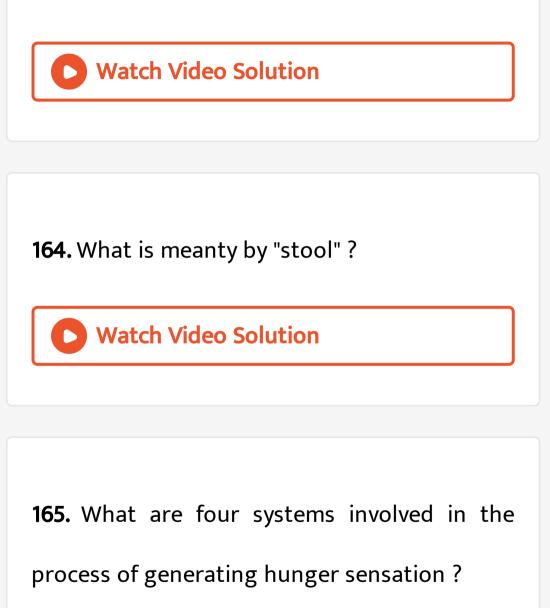
wall of stomach is protected from it's own

acids with the help of .....(2)

Watch Video Solution

**162.** What is the main function of villi ?

# **163.** What is anal sphincter ?



166. write the names of different taste buds.

<b>O</b> Watch Video Solution

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

**168.** Given reasons:

In severe cold and cough, one cannot feel the

taste of the food.



# 169. Why do we salivate during a nap of day

time ?

170. Describe the process of digestion in digestive system.
Watch Video Solution

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

**172.** Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.

**Watch Video Solution** 

173. Write a short note on digestion of food in

mouth .



**174.** Explain the process of exit of waste materials from large intestine .

Watch Video Solution

# 175. How do we detect the smell of agarbathi?

**176.** Tooth enamel is one of the hardest substances in our body. How does it undergo damage due to eating chocolates and sweets ?



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



178. If anybody chew food for more time the

following is likely to occur.



179. Write about the experiment conducted by

Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.

180. Write briefly a about the functional and

structural aspects of esophagus

Watch Video Solution

**181.** Explain briefly about the structure of stomach.



182. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of anal

sphincter.

Watch Video Solution

**183.** The coordination among these processes is necessary for utilization oxidation and transport of nutrients

A. Digestion

**B.** respiration

C. circulation

D. all the above

### Answer:



# 184. What is called Mastication ? How many

### types of teeth help in this process ?

A. Mouth

B. Nose

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

### **Answer:**



185. The food is pushed into the mouth due to

A. Circular muscles

B. Surface muscles

C. Reflex muscles

D. Striated muscles

### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

### 186. Which cranial nerve control the movement

of muscles in the jaw?

A. 5th

B. 6th

C. 7th

### D. 10th

### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

# 187. The slurry mass of food in the mouth is

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Chyle

D. Chylochyme

### Answer:



# **188.** The mechanism for swallowing is controlled by

A. Brain stem

B. Spinal cord

C. Vagus nerve

D. Olfactory nerve





# **189.** Tooth decay start when the pH of the mouth is lower than-

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. None

### Answer:



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

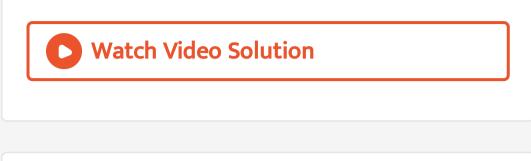
A. Storage of stools

B. exit of stools

C. making of stools

D. breakdown of stools





**191.** the acid formed in stomach is-

A. The gastric juice secreted by the

stomach

- B. The pepsin present in the gastric juice
- C. The fats present in the food
- D. The mucus secreted by walls of stomach





# **192.** When does peristalsis occur in anti-clockwise

A. Bolus moves towards stomach

B. Drinking water

C. During vomiting

D. During fasting





193. pH condition of stomach is......

A. Basic

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. Salt





# **194.** How can you justify the enteric nervous

system as the second brain of the gut ?

A. Excretory system

B. Circulatory system

C. Digestive system

D. Transport system

#### Answer:





**195.** Peristalsis is because of ......

A. Longitudinal and circular muscles

B. Jaw muscles

C. Surface muscles

D. Striated muscles

#### **Answer:**

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

A. Neural apparatus in the digestive tract

B. Stomach

C. Pharynx

D. Colon

Answer:

### 197. Protein digestion starts in

A. Stomach

B. Gut

C. Colon

D. Rectum

Answer:



**198.** 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.

A. 6th cranial nerve

B. 5th cranial nerve

C. Thick nerve

D. 10th cranial nerve

### Answer:



# **199.** Entry of chyme into duodneum is regulated by a muscle called

A. Pyloric sphincter

B. Anal sphincter

C. Long muscles

D. Straighted muscle





# **200.** How many pairs of salivary glands are present in our mouth ?

A. 2 pairs

B. 3 pairs

C. 4 pairs

D. 5 pairs

### Answer:



**201.** 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.

- A. 25 to 30 minutes
- B. 30 to 40 minutes
- C. 25 to 40 minutes
- D. 30 to 45 minutes

Answer:



**202.** Which of the following is not a component of pancreatic juice?

A. Fats

B. Carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. Minerals

Answer:

**203.** Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:

204. What is the dental formula of man?

A. 3,1,3,2

B. 2,1,3,2

C. 2,1,2,3

D. 2,3,1,2

Answer:

205. Food bolus forms in

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Cud

D. All the above

**Answer:** 

206. The mechanism for swallowing is

controlled by

A. Cerebrum

B. Diencephalon

C. Mid brain

D. Brain stem

### Answer:

## **207.** what is the pH value of solution?

# A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. All

### Answer:



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

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. Both acidic and alkaline

## Answer:

209. What is the quantity of saliva secreted by

us per day ?

A. 1-1.25 liters

B. 1-1.5 liters

C. 2-2.25 liters

D. 1.75 liters

#### Answer:

210. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts of Human digestive system?

Small intestine

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Small intestine

D. All

#### Answer:

211. The gastric juice secreted by the walls of

stomach contains ......

A. Hydrochloric acid

B. Nitric acid

C. Sulfuric acid

D. Amino acid

#### Answer:

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

A. Cow

B. Buffalo

C. Goats, sheep's

D. All

Answer:

213. What is the chemical nature of food when

it enters the small intestine ?

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. All

**Answer:** 

**214.** By which process the absorption of nutrients takes place in small intestine.

A. Elective process

B. Selective process

C. Both selective and elective process

D. None

Answer:

**215.** Sesation 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:

216. We can taste the food quickly which is in

the form of

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Semi solid

D. Gas

Answer:

217. What are the different types of papillae

present on the tongue ?

A. Villate papillae

B. Pholiate papillae

C. Piliform papillae

D. Fungi form papillae

### Answer:

**218.** Name the Russian scientist who conducted experiments on classical conditioning.

A. Conditioned reflects

B. Unconditional reflex

C. Insight learning

D. Instincts

Answer:

**219.** What protects the inner lining of the stomach from the harmful effects of hydrochloric acid ?

A. Saliva

B. Pepsin

C. Peristalsis

D. Mucus

**Answer:** 

**220.** What are the parts of human digestive system ?

A. Muscular system

B. Nervous system

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

### Answer:

221. In which process oxidation of food takes

place ?

A. Excretion

**B.** Circulation

C. Respiration

D. None of the above

### Answer:

222. Large protein molecules are broken down

in .....of digestive track.

A. Mouth

B. Stomach

C. Oesophagus

D. Small intestine

## Answer:

223. The gastric juice secreted by the walls of

stomach contains ......

A. Hydrochloric oxide

B. Sulfuric acid

C. Nitric acid

D. Phosphoric acid

## Answer:

224. Olfactory receptors present

in.....triggering signals to brain.

A. Tongue

B. Nose

C. Ear

D. All

#### Answer:

225. What is enteric nervous system?

A. Stimulating and coordinating the

breaking down of food

- B. Absorbing nutrients
- C. Expelling wastes
- D. All the above

#### Answer:

226. Water and nutrients are absorbed in

A. Stomach

- **B. Small intestine**
- C. Large intestine
- D. All the above

Answer:

**227.** The muscles of the lower jaw are controlled by

A. Circular

B. Surface

C. Longitudinal

D. Transverse

## Answer:

**228.** Name the enzyme present in saliva.

A. Tripsin

**B.** Pepsin

C. Amylase

D. All the above

**Answer:** 

229. Saliva is released from glands under the

action of this nervous system

A. Central nervous system

B. Peripheral nervous system

C. Autonomous nervous system

D. Sympathetic nervous system

#### Answer:

**230.** Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

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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.

A. Medulla oblongata and cerebellum

B. Medulla oblongata and brain stem

C. Cerebrum and cerebellum

D. Cerebrum and brain stem

Answer:



**231.** pH of saliva is..... in nature.

A. Acidic

B. Neutral

C. Alkaline

D. None of the above

### **Answer:**



**232.** 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.

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

A. Leptin

B. Ghrelin

C. Thyroxine

D. Paratharmone

#### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

# 233.GhrelinSensation of hunger?Suppression of hunger

A. Leptin

B. Ghrelin

C. Adrenalin

D. Cortisol

#### Answer:



**234.** 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 ?

A. Circular muscles

B. Surface muscles

C. Longitudinal muscle

D. Transverse muscle

#### **Answer:**

Watch Video Solution

# **235.** When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?

A. Level of glucose in the blood rises

B. Level of glucose in the blood remain

unchanged

C. Level of glucose in blood falls

D. All the above

#### **Answer:**

Watch Video Solution

236. When stomach goes empty this hormone

is secreted from the walls of the stomach

A. Ghrelin

B. Leptin

C. Secretin

D. Gastrin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. starch

B. Protein

C. Fat

D. Minerals

#### **Answer:**



**238.** Complete the blanks.

If the pH is beyond 7, it is said to be .....(1) If

the pH is below, 7 it is said to be .....(2).

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. neutral

D. None of the above

**Answer:** 

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. neutral

D. All the above

#### **Answer:**

Watch Video Solution

**240.** For the digestion to occur in the food canal, coordination of these two processes are

necessary

- A. Respiration, circulation
- B. Nutrition and digestion
- C. excretion, transport
- D. Respiration, reproduction

#### **Answer:**

Watch Video Solution

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

## A. Herbivores

- B. Ruminants
- C. carnivores
- D. Omnivores

#### **Answer:**



#### 242. Acid should be added to water but not

water to the acid. Why?

A. Saliva, iodine

B. Saliva, starch, janus green B

C. chlorophyll, saliva

D. Xylene, iodine

#### **Answer:**

Watch Video Solution

243. Belching and burning sensation is caused

by the production of.... Acid in the stomach

A. Nitric acid

B. Hydro chlroric acid

C. sulfuric acid

D. Phosphorous acid

#### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

**244.** Umami taste is ..... For savory

# A. Chinese

B. Japanese

C. English

D. Indian

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

245. The interaction between which senses

increases our perception of the food we eat ?

A. Sense of teste and see

- B. Sense of sight and smell
- C. Sense of taste and small
- D. Senses of smell and touch

#### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

246. Fill in the blanks .

.....(1) plays a major role in identifying the

taste of a substance. .....(2) experiment is

done to prove this.

A. Taste buds

B. teste receptors

C. Filiform papillae

D. All the above

#### Answer:

Watch Video Solution

**247.** 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

A. Throat

B. buccal cavity

C. Palate

D. Glottis

Answer:



248. Iodine solution is used for testing the

presence of

A. Starch

B. protein

C. Fats

D. Minerals

**Answer:** 

249. When we eat we use these without our

knowledge?

A. Sight (eyes)

B. nose

C. Tongue

D. All the above

#### Answer:

**250.** What is the role of acid in stomach?

A. Cartilage

B. hard bones

C. Muscle

D. Tendons

Answer:

251. To increase the area for action of the food

substance food must be

A. Sent into the mouth

B. chewed

C. Smelt

D. Cooked

**Answer:** 

**252.** Acidic nature of chyme initiates the production of which hormones ?

A. Trypsin, chymotrypsin

B. Pepsin, Trypsin

C. Secretin , cholecystokinin

D. Lipase, sucrase

#### Answer:

253. How many neurons are present in enteric

nervous system?

A. Transmitters

**B.** Neurotransmitters

C. Electrons

D. Electrodes

**Answer:** 

254. the second brain contains about million

neurons....

A. 200

B. 100

C. 300

D. 500

#### **Answer:**



255. With what name do we call the partially

digested food in stomach?

A. Bolon

B. Bolus

C. Chyme

D. Semi bolus

#### **Answer:**

256. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1. Villi small intestine
- 2. Pyloric sphincter junction of small intestine
- and large intestine
- 3. Reverse peristalsis-man
  - A. Herbivores
  - B. Ruminate
  - C. Carnivore
  - D. Omnivore





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

A. 30-40 hours

B. 20 – 30 hours

C. 30 – 50 hours

D. 20 – 40 hours

#### Answer:

**258.** In which part of the intestine the faecal matter is stored for some time ?

A. Rectum

B. Colon

C. Caecum

D. Duodenum

Answer:

**259.** Read the sentence , identify the error and

rewrite it.

The area of absorption in small intestine is increased by lacteals.

A. Villi

B. Lymph vessels

C. Blood vessels

D. Sphincter Muscles

#### Answer:

# 260. If energy has to be obtained from food it

has to be

A. Reduced

B. Oxidized-reduced

C. Oxidized

D. Fermented

Answer:

**261.** Name the digestive tract which is nick named by scientist as the second brain

A. Second brain

B. Third brain

C. First brain

D. Fourth brain

#### Answer:

262. How can you justify the enteric nervous

system as the second brain of the gut?

A. Excretory system

B. Circulatory system

C. Digestive system

D. Transport system

#### Answer:

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

A. Autonomous nervous system

B. Peripheral nervous system

C. Central nervous system

D. A symphetic nervous system

#### Answer:

**264.** Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Diaphragm plays an important role in the

respiratory movements in women

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Abdomen

D. Kidney

Answer:

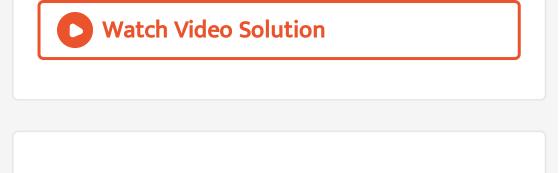
## **Medicine Oriented Material**

**1.** Hormones are secreted by ductless glands of human body. Iodine containing hormone is

A. Enzyme

- B. Glandular secretion
- C. Chemical messenger
- D. Excretory product

Answer:



2. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell

division.

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. PTH

D. GH

### Answer:





# **3.** Release of milk from mother is mediated through-

A. Prolactin

B. Relaxin

C. Oxytocin

D. Progesterone

### Answer:

**4.** Intercellular communication in multi cellular organisms occurs through-

A. Digestive system only

B. Respiratory system only

C. Nervous system only

D. Nervous and endocrine system

Answer:

5. Which one of the following pairs correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency?

A. Luteinizing hormone - failure of

ovulation

B. Insulin - diabetes insipidus

C. Thyroxine - tetany

D. Parathyroid - diabetes mellitus

### Answer:





**6.** Which one of the following hormones is modified amino acid?

A. Prostaglandin

B. Oestrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Epinephrine

#### Answer:

**7.** What will happen if Islets of langerhans fall to function ?

A. Increased heart beat rate

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Hypoglycemia

D. Increased BMR

#### Answer:



**8.** Cell plate which transforms into middle lamellum is secreted by

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Adenohypopysis

D. Neurohypophysis

### Answer:

## 9. Glucagon is

A. Beta cells of pancreas

B. Beta cells of liver

C. Alpha cells of pancreas

D. Alpha cells of liver

Answer:

10. Human insulin is obtained from genetically

engineered

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. glucagon

D. ADH

Answer:

11. Which hormone is called "flight or Flight"

hormones?

A. Thyroxine

B. Adrenaline

C. Oxytocin

D. Oestrogen

### Answer:

**12.** Name the scientists who are associated with the extraction of insulin from degenerated animal pancreas.

A. Bayliss

B. Sterling

C. Banting and Best

D. Mering

### Answer:

13. Which one of the following is not a protein

A. Growth hormone

B. ACTH

?

C. FSH

D. Testosterone

#### **Answer:**

14. Which one of the following pair of organs

includes only the endocrine glands?

A. Thymus and testes

B. Parathyroid and adrenal

C. Pancreas and parathyroid

D. Adrenal and ovary

**Answer:** 

15. Pituitary gland is divided into

A. Brain

**B.** Testes

C. Ovary

D. Kidneys

**Answer:** 

**16.** High concentration of estrogen inhibits secretion of

A. Thyroid

B. Secretions of anterior pituitary

C. Deposition of fat

D. Secretion of ACTH

### Answer:

17. Name the digestive gland which act as

exocrine as well as endocrine.

A. Adrenal

**B.** Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Liver

Answer:

**18.** Which of the following is an emergency gland?

A. Testis

B. Adrenal

C. thymus

D. Pituitary

### Answer:

19. Hormone secreted in stomach when we are

hungry?

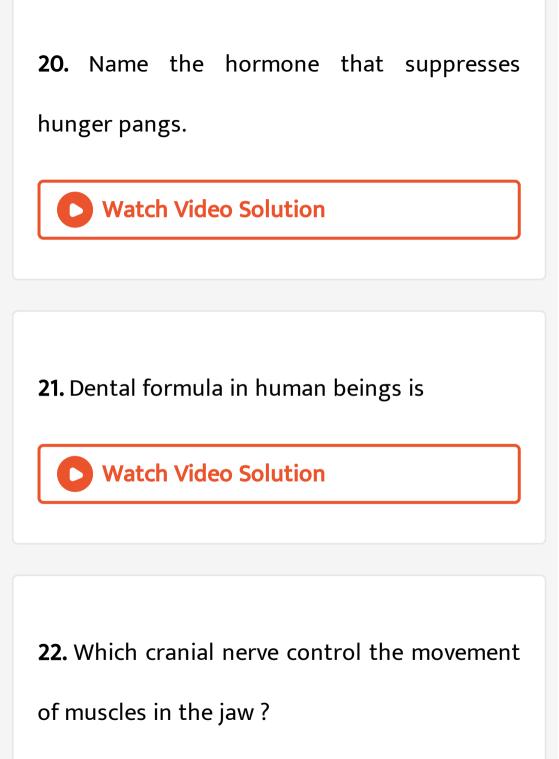
A. Ghrelin

B. Thymus

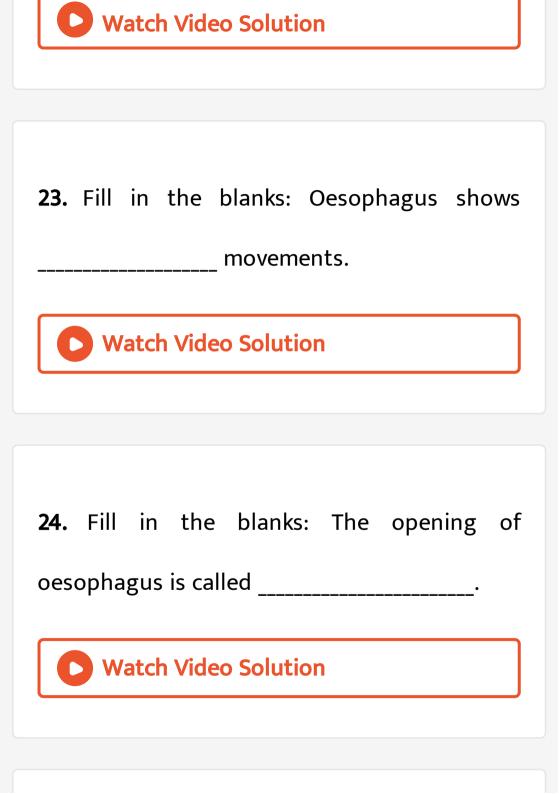
C. Progesterone

D. Oestrogen

#### Answer:



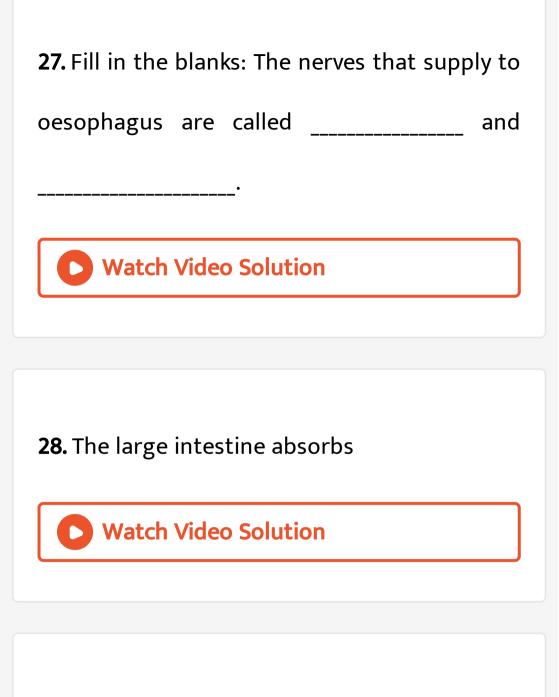
ſ



25. Fill in the blanks: The sharp angle of oesophagus prevents \_\_\_\_\_\_.
Watch Video Solution

26. Fill in the blanks: The lining of oesophagus

has \_\_\_\_\_ cells.



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



**30.** The bones involved in the formation of hard palate are

**Watch Video Solution** 

31. Fill in the blanks: The soft palate contains a

hanging portion called \_\_\_\_\_.

32. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue? Watch Video Solution 33. Fill in the blanks: The position of tongue is

partly in

\_\_\_\_ and partly in

34. Saliva is released from glands under the

action of this nervous system

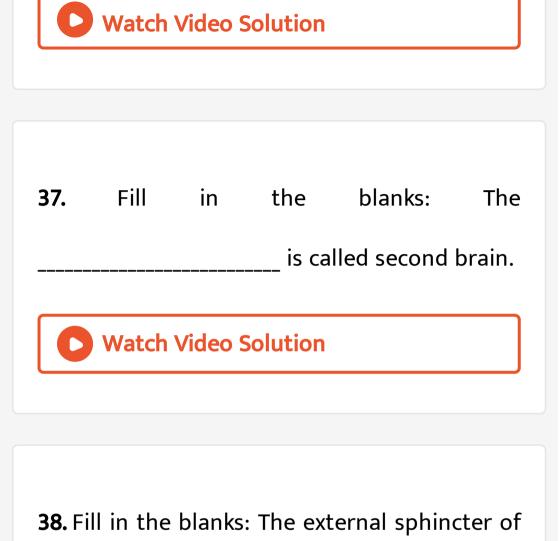


## 35. Which nervous system control the

### secretion os saliva in the mouth ?



36. Mammals have teeth of this type



rectum is in nature.

**39.** Fill in the blanks: The internal sphincter of rectum is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

40. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an

endocrine gland after ovulation?

41. Where does reabsorption of water takes

place in excretion?

Watch Video Solution

## 42. Fill in the blanks: Fight and flight hormone

is \_\_\_\_\_.



**43.** A person is having problems with calcium and phosphorus metalbolism in his body.Which one of the following glands may not be functioning properly?

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44. Which one of the following is not a second

messenger in hormone action?



**1.** What do you mean by hunger pangs?

**Watch Video Solution** 

2. What are the organ systems involved in

digestion of food which we eat ?

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.



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



6. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can

recognise taste easily.

7. Give reasons.

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

<b>O</b> Watch Video Solution

8. Give reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood we feel hungry.

9. Give reasons.

Small intestine is similar to a coiled pipe.

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10. Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of

fluids.

**11.** Given reasons.

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

largely affected.

**Watch Video Solution** 

12. Write difference between the following.

bolus - chyme

13. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



14. Write difference between the following.

mastication - rumination

**15.** Write difference between the following.

propulsion - retropulsion

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16. How can you say that mouth is a munching

machine?

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 oesophagus. How does muscular system coordinate in this process?



**19.** Is there any reason for the intestine to be coiled with many folds. In what way it is helpful during the process of digestion ?



# 20. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts?

oesophagus

21. what is the function of peristalsis in these

parts?

Stomach

**Watch Video Solution** 

# 22. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts?

small intestine

23. What is the function of peristalsis in these

parts?

large intestine

Watch Video Solution

24. How can you justify the enteric nervous

system as the second brain of the gut ?

25. 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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**26.** How are taste and smell related ?

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



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

**29.** What happens if salivary ducts are closed?



30. If the size and shape of small intestine is

like esophagus what will happen ?

**31.** Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.Watch Video Solution

32. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the

role of palate in recognizing taste.

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



# 34. Draw the block diagram showing sensation

of taste from food material to brain.



**35.** Draw a neatly labled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in oesophagus. Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.

**Watch Video Solution** 

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

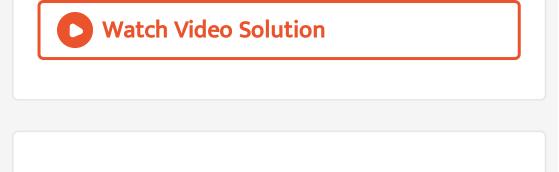
37. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates

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39. Prepare a cartoon on Pavlov's experiment

with a suitable caption.

Watch Video Solution

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



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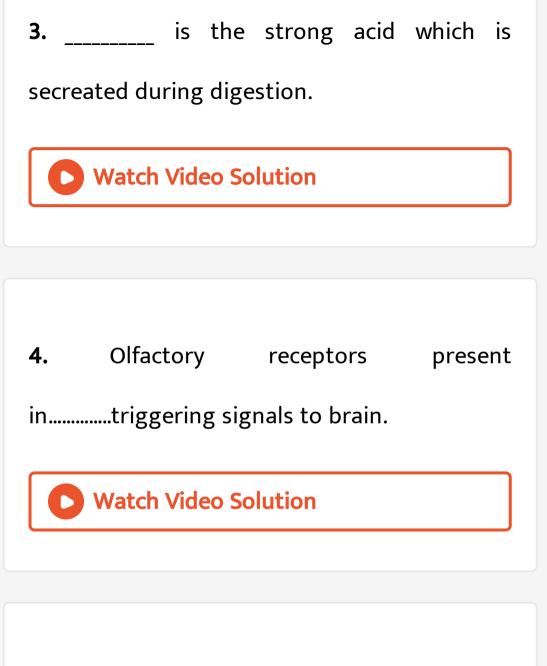
**1.** 2 : 1 : 2 : 3 is the ratio of our dentition. Here 1

represents \_\_\_\_\_

Watch Video Solution

2. Large protein molecules are broken down in

.....of digestive track.



5. pH of saliva is..... in nature.



**6.** 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

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Improve Your Learning Choose The Correct Answer **1.** In which of the following situations you can taste quickly. ( )

A. Put sugar crystals on tongue

B. Put sugar solution on tongue.

C. Press the tongue slowly against the

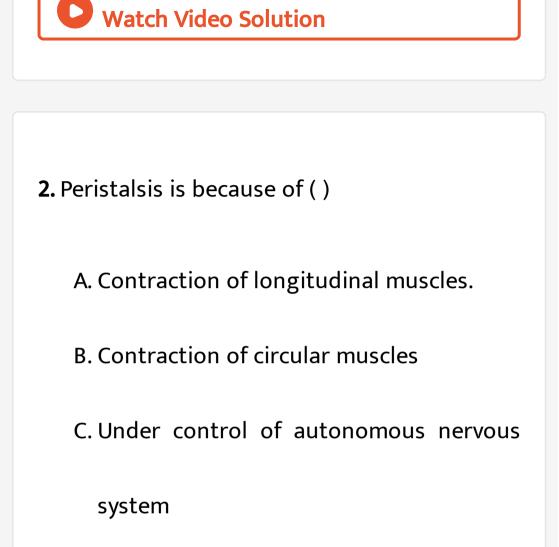
palate

D. Swallow directly without grinding and

shreding







D. Digestive secretions.

### Answer:





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

A. 1. Cardiac

B. 2. Pyloric

C. 3. Anal

D. 4. Gastric

### **Answer:**

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

A. 1. Epithelial cells

B. 2. Blood capillary

C. 3. Lymphatic vessel

D. 4. All

### Answer:

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

A. 1. Medulla

B. 2. Diencephalon

C. 3. Cerebrum

D. 4. Mid brain

### Answer:

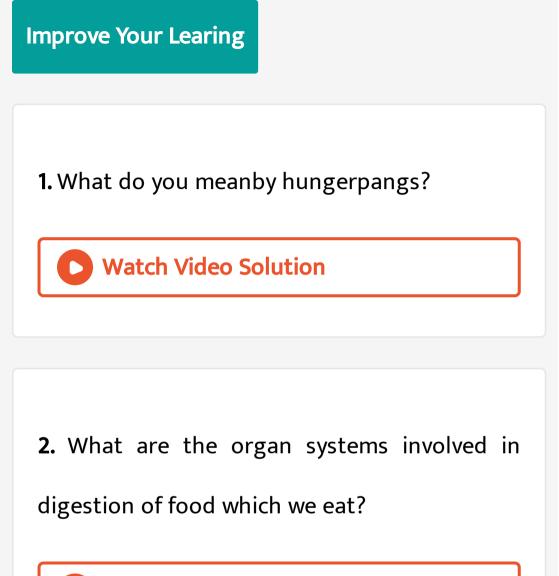
6. Human organism is an internal combustion

machine because of

A. 1. Assimilation of energy from food

- B. 2. Liberate  $CO_2$  during respiration
- C. 3. End state digestion
- D. 4. Secrete powerful digestive juices

### Answer:



3. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite

can you support this statement. how?

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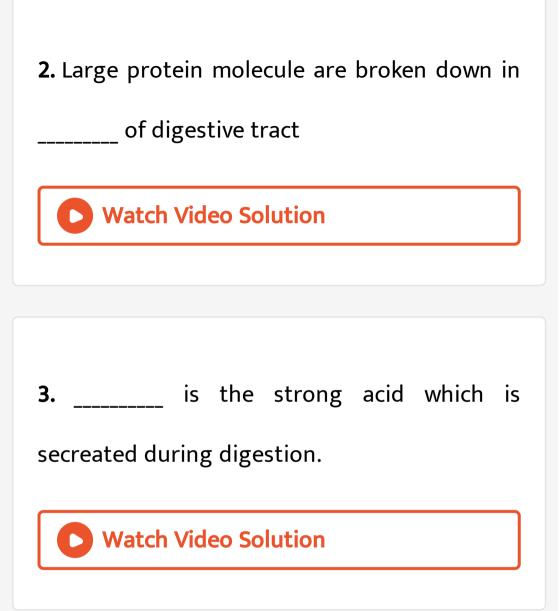
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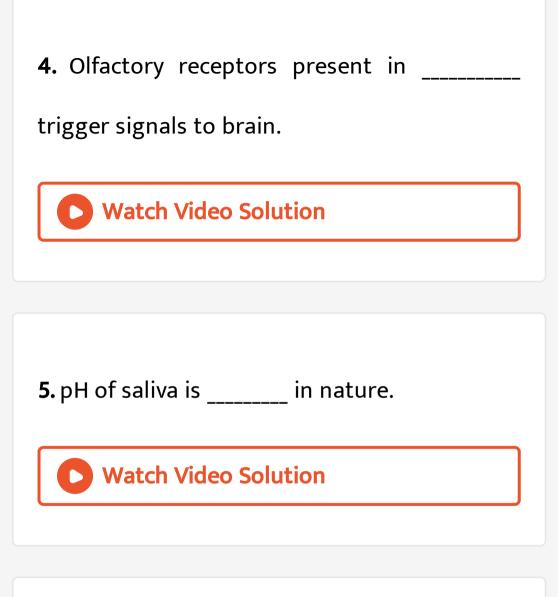
Watch Video Solution

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Fluctuation s 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. When 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 oesophagus by the action of swallowing which is coordinated by the swallowing centre 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.

1) leptin, grehlin gastrin secretin.

2) ghrelin leptin secretin gastrin.

3) deep muscles ,surface muscles ,circular muscles, striated muscles.

4) surface muscles, deep muscles, neck muscles, long muscle.

5) fifth cranial nerve ,second cranial nerve,fifth

facial nerve, spinal nerve.

6) central nervous system, peripheral nervous

system autonomous nervous system.

7) lipase, sucrase, galactase, amylase.

8) medulla oblongata, cerebrum , 8th spinal

nerve, cranial nerve.7th cranial nerve.

9) Pons varoli, brain stem ,medulla oblongata, mid brain.

10)  $6^{th}$  cranial nerve,  $5^{th}$  cranial nerve,  $10^{th}$ 

cranial nerve, optic nerve.

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#### **Choose The Correct Answer**

**1.** In which of the following situations you can taste quickly. ( )

- A. Put sugar crystals on tongue
- B. Put sugar solution on tongue.
- C. Press the tongue slowly against the

palate

D. Swallow directly without grainding and

shreding

Answer:

2. Peristalsis is because of ( )

A. Contraction of longitudinal muscles.

- B. Contraction of circular muscles
- C. Under control of autonomous nervous

system

D. Digestive secretions.

#### **Answer:**

3. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach

into duodenum

A. Cardiac

B. Pyloric

C. Anal

D. Gastric

#### **Answer:**

**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:

5. The region in brain portion that controls

hunger signals

A. medulla

B. diencephalon

C. cerebrum

D. mid brain

Answer:

**6.** Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

A. assimillation 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:

