



BIOLOGY

NCERT - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY(TAMIL)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Question

1. Choose the correct answer among the following:

(a) Gastric juice contains

(i) pepsin, lipase and rennin

(ii) trypsin lipase and rennin

(iii) trypsin, pepsin and lipase

(iv) trypsin, pepsin and renin

(b) Succus entericus is the name given to

(i) a junction between ileum and large intestine

(ii) intestinal juice

(iii) swelling in the gut

(iv) appendix



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2. Match column I with column II

Match column I with column II

Column I		Column II	
(a)	Bilirubin and biliverdin	(i)	Parotid
(b)	Hydrolysis of starch	(ii)	Bile
(c)	Digestion of fat	(iii)	Lipases
(d)	Salivary gland	(iv)	Amylases



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3. Answer briefly:

(a) Why are villi present in the intestine and not in the stomach?

(b) How does pepsinogen change into its active form?

(c) What are the basic layers of the wall of

alimentary canal?

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



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



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



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6. Give the dental formula of human beings



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



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



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9. How are polysaccharides and disaccharides digested?



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



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



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



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13. Define Thecodont and Diphiodont.



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



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15. What are the functions of liver in the human body.



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Evaluation

1. Choose the incorrect sentence from the following:

A. Bile juice emulsifies the fat.

B. Chyme is a digestive acidic food in stomach.

C. Pancreatic juice converts lipid into fatty acid and glycerol.

D. Enterokinase stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice.

Answer:



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2. What is chyme?

A. The process of conversion of fat into small droplets.

B. The process of conversion of micelles substances of glycerol into fatty droplet.

C. The process of preparation of incompletely digested acidic food through gastric juice.

D. The process of preparation of completely digested liquid food in midgut.

Answer:



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3. Which of the following hormones stimulate m production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate?

A. Angiotensin and epinephrine

B. Gastrin and insulin

C. Cholecysokinin and secretin

D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer:



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4. The sphincter of Oddi guards

A. Hepatopancreatic duct

B. Hepatopancreatic duct

C. Pancreatic duct

D. Cystic duct

Answer:



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5. In small intestine, active absorption occurs
in case of

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Na⁺

D. All the above

Answer:



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6. Which one is incorrectly matched?

- A. Pepsin – stomach
- B. Renin – liver
- C. Trypsin – intestine
- D. Ptyalin – mouth

Answer:



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7. Absorption of glycerol, fatty acids and monoglycerides takes place by

A. Lymph vessels within villi

B. Walls of stomach

C. Colon

D. Capillaries within villi

Answer:



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8. First step in digestion of fat is

- A. Emulsification
- B. Enzyme action
- C. Absorption by lacteals
- D. Storage in adipose tissue

Answer:



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9. Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of

- A. Pepsinogen into pepsin
- B. Trypsinogen into trypsin
- C. Protein into polypeptide
- D. Caseinogen into casein

Answer:



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10. Which of the following combinations are not matched?

Column I	Column II
a. Bilirubin and biliverdin	(i) intestinal juice
b. Hydrolysis of starch	(ii) Amylases
c. Digestion of fat	(iii) Lipases
d. Salivary gland	(iv) Parotid



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11. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option

Column – I	Column – II
(P) Small intestine	(i) Largest factory
(Q) Pancreas	(ii) Absorption of glucose
(R) Liver	(iii) Carrying electrolytic solution
(S) Colon	(iv) Digestion and absorption

A. (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- i) (S – ii)

B. (P-iii) (Q -ii) (R- i) (S – iv)

C. (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- i) (S – ii)

D. (P-ii) (Q -iv) (R- iii) (S – i)

Answer:



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12. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option

Column - I	Column - II
(P) Small intestine	(i) 23 cm
(Q) Large intestine	(ii) 4 meter
(R) Oesophagus	(iii) 12.5 cm
(S) Pharynx	(iv) 1.5 meter

A. (P-iv) (Q -ii) (R- i) (S – iii)

B. (P-ii) (Q -iv) (R- i) (S – iii)

C. (P-i) (Q -iii) (R- ii) (S – iv)

D. (P-iii) (Q -i) (R- ii) (S – iv)

Answer:



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13. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option.

Column I

(P) Lipase

(Q) Pepsin

(R) Renin

(S) Ptyalin

Column II

(i) Starch

(ii) Casein

(iii) Protein

(iv) Lipid



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14. Which of the following is not the function of liver?

- A. Production of insulin
- B. Detoxification
- C. Storage of glycogen
- D. Production of bile

Answer:



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15. Assertion (A) : Large intestine also shows the presence of villi like small intestine.

Reason (B) : Absorption of water

A. Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true but B is false

D. A is true but B is false

Answer:



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16. Which of the following is not true regarding intestinal villi ?

- A. They possess microvilli.
- B. They possess microvilli.
- C. They are supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels.

D. They only participate in digestion of fats.

Answer:



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17. Why are villi present in the intestine and not in the stomach ?



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



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19. List the chemical changes that starch molecule undergoes from the time it reaches the small intestine.



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20. How do proteins differ from fats in their energy value and their role in the body ?



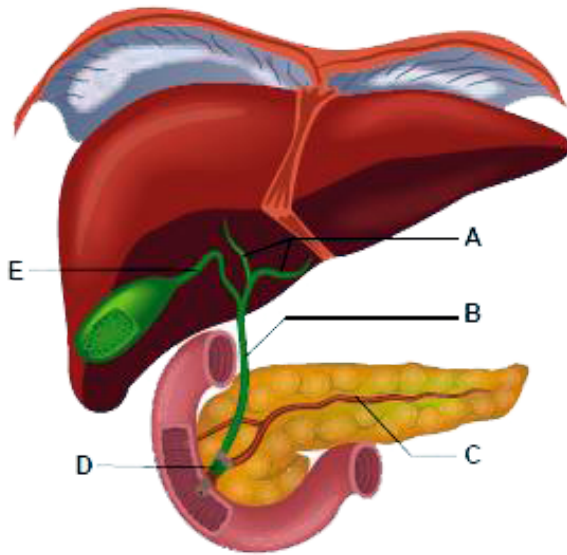
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21. Digestive secretions are secreted only when needed. Discuss.



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22. Label the given diagram.



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Questions

1. Though the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for proper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

What is composition of bile?



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2. Though the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for proper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

How it helps in digestion oil fats and other nutrients of food?



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3. Through the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for proper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

How it helps in absorption of fats?



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4. What would happen if HCl is not secreted in the stomach?



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5. What features of the small intestine enable it to absorb digested food efficiently?



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6. What happens to the protein molecules in food, from the time it is swallowed, to the time its products are built up in the cytoplasm of a muscle cell.



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