

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BAL BHARTI

HUMAN NUTRITION

Think About It

1. Our diet includes all necessary nutrients still we need to digest it why it is so?



2. How can I keep my pancreas healthy. Can a person live without pancrease?



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Find Out

1. What will be the dental formula of a three year old child?



2. What is dental caries and dental plaque? How can one avoid it?



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3. What is heart burn? Why do we take antacids to control it?



4. Are jaundice and hepatitis same disorders?



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Use Your Brain Power

1. Draw a neat labelled diagram of human alimentary canal and associate glands in situ.



2. Write a note on human dentition.



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3. Liver is a vital organ. Justify.



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4. Muscularis layer in stomach is thicker than that in intestine. Why it is so?



5. Make a flow chart for digestion of carbohydrate.



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6. What is a proenzyme? Enlist various proenzymes involved in process of digestion and state their function.



7. Differentiate between chyme and chyle.



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8. Digestion of fats take place only after the food reaches small intestine. Give reason.





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A. liver

B. pancreas

C. gastric glands

D. intestinal glands

Answer:



2.	teeth	are	maximum	in	number	in
hι	ıman buccal cav	/ity.				

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

Answer:



3. Select odd one out on the basis of digestive
functions of tongue.

- A. Taste
- B. Swallowing
- C. Talking
- D. Mixing of saliva in food

Answer:



4.	Complete	the	analogy:	Ptyalin	Amylase:					
Pepsin										
	A. Lipase									

B. Galactose

C. Proenzyme

D. Protease

Answer:



5. For the school athletic meet, Shriya was advised to consume either Glucon-D or fruit juice but no sugarcane juice. Why it must be so?"



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6. Alcoholic people may suffer from liver disorder. Do you agree? Explain your answer.



7. Digestive action of pepsin comes to a stop when food reaches small intestine. Justify.



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8. Small intestine in very long and coiled. Even if we jump and run, why it does not get twisted? What can happen of it gets twisted?



9. Digestive enzymes are secreted at appropriate time in our body? How does it happen?



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10. Explain why human dentition is considered as the codont, diphyodont, and heterodont.



11. Explain heterocrine nature of pancrease with the help of histological structure.



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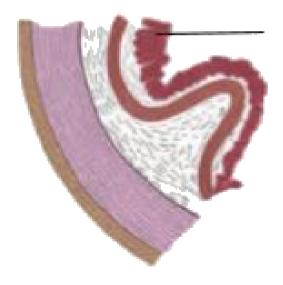
12. Write short note on Positon and function of Salivary glands.



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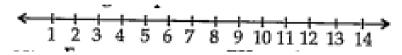
13. Write short note on: Jaundice

14. Observe the diagram. This is histological structure of stomach. Identify and comment on significance of the layer marked by arrow





15. Find out pH maxima for salivary anylase, trypsin, nucleotidase and pepsin and place on the give pH scale.





16. Write the name of protein deficiency disorder and write symptoms of it.



17. Observe the diagram given below label the A, B, C, D, E and write the function of A, B in detail.

