



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

HUMAN NUTRITION

Exercise

1. Vestibule is

A. Part of pharynx

B. Part of buccal cavity

C. Space between gums and lips

D. Part of tongue having tonsils

Answer:



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2. Transverse rugae occurs on

A. Hard palate

B. Soft palate

C. Tongue

D. Intestine

Answer:



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3. Number of monophyodont teeth in man are

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 32

Answer:



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4. Wisdom teeth in man are

A. Four

B. Two

C. Six

D. Eight

Answer:



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5. Roof of buccal cavity is supported by

A. Hyoid

B. Palate

C. Glottis

D. Gullet

Answer:



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6. Study of teeth is known as

A. Teethology

B. Odontology

C. Enamelogy

D. Dentology

Answer:



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7. Vermiform appendix is a part of

- A. Alimentary canal
- B. Reproductive system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Vascular system

Answer:



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8. Least peristalsis is occur in

A. Duodenum

B. Rectum

C. Stomach

D. Oesophagus

Answer:



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9. Which structure in intestine makes it different from the stomach

A. Digestive glands

B. Submucosa

C. Serosa

D. Villi

Answer:



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10. Entry of food in stomach mechanically stimulate it to produce a hormone named

A. Progesterone

B. Secretin

C. Gastrin

D. Pancreozymin

Answer:



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11. In an empty stomach the mucosa is thrown into folds called

A. Villi

B. Rugae

C. Alveoli

D. None of these

Answer:



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12. Which one of the following is the correct pairing of the site of action and the substrate of rennin.

A. Stomach-casein

B. Stomach-Fat

C. Small intestine-protein

D. Mouth-starch

Answer:



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13. Narrower distal end of stomach is called

A. Cardiac

B. Duodenum

C. Fundus

D. Pylorus

Answer:



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14. Ptyalin is

A. Slightly alkaline

B. Slightly acidic

C. Slightly neutral

D. Strongly alkaline

Answer:



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15. Which of the following is not a human salivary gland

A. Parotid

B. Submaxillary

C. Sublingual

D. Infra orbital

Answer:



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16. Which one of the following does not produce any digestive enzyme

A. Intestinal mucosa

B. Gastric mucosa

C. Pancreas

D. Liver

Answer:



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17. Caudate is the part of

A. Left lobe of liver

B. Right lobe of liver

C. Spigelian lobe of liver

D. All of the above

Answer:



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18. A carbohydrate splitting enzyme is secreted
by

A. Liver

B. Zymogen cells of gastric glands

C. Salivary glands

D. Crypts of Leiberkuhn

Answer:



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19. Oxyntic cells are found in

A. Kidneys and secrete rennin

B. Gastric epithelium and secrete HCl

C. Gastric epithelium and secrete pepsin

D. Islets of Langerhan's and secrete
glucagons

Answer:



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20. Medium in which pepsin active is

A. Alkaline

B. Neutral

C. Acidic

D. Isotonic

Answer:



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21. Gastric juice contains

A. Pepsin, lipase and rennin

B. Trypsin, lipase and rennin

C. Trypsin, pepsin and rennin

D. Trypsin pepsin and lipase

Answer:



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22. Which is not the function of HCl

- A. To kill bacteria
- B. To sterilize the food
- C. To convert proteins into peptones
- D. To convert pepsinogen into pepsin

Answer:



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23. Select the set of proteolytic enzymes from following

- A. Pepsin, Trypsin and Chymotrypsin
- B. Amylopsin, Trypsin, ptyalin
- C. Amylase, lipase, zymase
- D. Urease, zymase, dehydrogenase

Answer:



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24. In which layer of stomach gastric glands are located

A. Serosa

B. Mucosa

C. Sub mucosa

D. Muscularis mucosa

Answer:



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25. Pancreas produce

A. Three digestive enzymes and one hormone

B. Two digestive enzymes and one hormone

C. Three digestive enzymes and two hormones

D. Three digestive enzymes and no hormones

Answer:



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26. Mark the important function of liver

A. Excretion

B. Glycogenolysis

C. Digestion

D. Histolysis

Answer:



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27. Cystic duct arises from

A. Liver

B. Kindey

C. Pancreas

D. Gall bladder

Answer:



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28. Fats are absorbed

A. As such

B. After digestion

C. After hydrolysis

D. After emulsification

Answer:



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29. Fatty acid and glycerol are first taken up from alimentary canal by

A. Blood

B. Lacteal

C. Villi

D. Liver

Answer:



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30. The toxic substances in the diet are detoxified in human body by

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Lungs

D. Stomach

Answer:



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31. The process by which digested food of the alimentary canal passes through its mucous membrane into circulatory system is called

A. Absorption

B. Assimilation

C. Hydrolysis

D. Defecation

Answer:



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32. Digestion of both starch and protein is done by

A. Gastric juice

B. Gastric lipase

C. Pancreatic juice

D. Ptylin

Answer:



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33. Trypsin is related with digestion of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. None of these

Answer:



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34. Digestion is

A. Absorption of water

B. Absorption of diffusible food

C. Conversion of non diffusible food
particle into diffusible food particle

D. Utilization of diffusible food

Answer:



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35. Which one is different from the category of other three

A. Gastrin

B. Glucagon

C. Ptyalin

D. Secretin

Answer:



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36. Chymotrypsin acts upon

A. Strach in duodenum

B. Proteins in stomach

C. Proteins in duodenum in acidic medium

D. Proteins in duodenum in alkaline medium

Answer:



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37. Number of teeth that grows twice in human life is

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer:



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38. Mammalian teeth are

A. Acrodont

B. Homodont

C. Thecodont

D. Polyphyodont

Answer:



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39. Largest gland of human body is

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Thyroid

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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40. Liver does not synthesize

A. Albumin

B. Prothrombin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Gammaglobulins

Answer:



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41. Which of the following glands is both exocrine and endocrine

A. Pituitary

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Mammary gland

Answer:



42. Find out the correct match

- A. Beta cell-Insulin
- B. Alpha cell-Glucagon
- C. Acinar cell-Pancreatic juice
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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43. Water is largely absorbed in

A. Small intestine

B. Colon

C. Stomach

D. Oesophagus

Answer:



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44. Amino acids produced by digestion of protein are absorbed from intestine through

A. Lacteals

B. Rectum

C. Blood capillaries in the villi

D. Lacteals and blood capillaries in the villi

Answer:



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45. The food having fully undergone mechanical and chemical digestion inside the stomach is called

A. Amino acid

B. Chyme

C. Chyle

D. Bolus

Answer:



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46. Ileum is

- A. First part of small intestine
- B. Middle part of small intestine
- C. Last part of small intestine
- D. Not a part of small intestine

Answer:



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47. Enterokinase helps in conversion of

- A. Caseinogen to casein
- B. Protein in polypeptides
- C. Pepsinogen to pepsin
- D. Trypsinogen to trypsin

Answer:



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48. Taking in the food by an animal is called

- A. Assimilation

B. Absorption

C. Egestion

D. Ingestion

Answer:



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49. Weight of human liver is

A. 1.5 kg

B. 3 kg

C. 5.0 kg

D. 6.0 kg

Answer:



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50. Cholecystikin is a secretion of

A. Stomach which stimulate pancreas to
release pancreatic juice

- B. Duodenum and makes the gall bladder
to contract and release bile
- C. Liver synthesized from cholesterol and
control secondary sexual characters
- D. Goblet cells of ileum and stimulates the
secretion of succus entericus

Answer:



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51. Regurgitation of food from stomach is prevented by

A. Cardiac sphincter

B. Pyloric sphincter

C. Circular muscle

D. Muscularis mucosa

Answer:



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52. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

- A. Gastrin
- B. Enterogastrone
- C. Pancreaxymmin
- D. Cholecystokinin

Answer:



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53. The smallest structural units of proteins are called

A. Amino acids

B. Peptides

C. Proteoses

D. Peptones

Answer:



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54. The most important food element for growth and repair of tissue is

A. Glucose

B. Proteins

C. Vitamins

D. Calcium

Answer:



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55. To get ample supply of carbohydrates, one should eat

A. Rice

B. Meat

C. Grams

D. Carrots

Answer:



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56. Which of the following yield twice as many calories per gram as carbohydrate

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Minerals

D. Vitamins

Answer:



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57. Obesity can be controlled by reducing intake of calories from

A. Proteins

B. Minerals

C. Vitamins

D. Fats and carbohydrates

Answer:



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58. Marasmus is due to deficiency of

- A. Vitamins A, B and D
- B. Minerals Na, P and C
- C. Proteins and carbohydrates
- D. Fats and carbohydrates

Answer:



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59. Marasmus differ from kwashiorkor in

A. Absence of oedema

B. Match stick legs

C. Protruded belly

D. Anaemia

Answer:



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60. Jaundice is syndrome caused due to

A. Hyperbilirubinaemia

B. Hyprobilirubinaemia

C. Excess secretion of bile

D. All of these

Answer:



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61. Main biological cause of constipation is

A. Obesity

B. Low fibrous diet

C. Low protein diet

D. Neurological disfunction

Answer:



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62. Dental formula shows.

A. Structure of tooth

B. Monophyodont or diphyodont Condition

C. Number of type of teeth in both jaws

D. Number of type of teeth in one half of
both the jaws

Answer:



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63. In small intestine active absorptions occurs
in case of

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Na^+

D. All of the above

Answer:



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64. Intestinal villi are mainly concerned with

A. Assimilation

B. Absorption

C. Ultrafiltration

D. Secretion

Answer:



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

A. 4

B. 6

C. 2

D. 12

Answer:



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66. In human, digestion is,

A. Intercellular

B. Intracellular

C. Extracellular

D. Both a and b

Answer:



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67. Energy value of 9.3 Kcal/gm is that of

- A. Protein
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Fat
- D. Vitamins

Answer:



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68. Which of the following digestive juices have the minimum PH.

A. Gastric juice

B. Bile

C. Saliva

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer:



69. In human, teeth which help in cutting

A. Canine

B. Incisor

C. Pre molar

D. Molar

Answer:



70. The dentition not found in man is

- A. Thecodont
- B. Heterodont
- C. Diphyodont
- D. Lophodont

Answer:



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71. The daily dietary requirement of a moderately active adult individual is approximately

A. 1000 Kcal

B. 4000 kcal

C. 8000 kcal

D. 2500 kcal

Answer:



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72. Read the statement A and B. Statement A :
In human small intestine is the longest
portion of alimentary canal. Statement B :
Absorption of digested food requires a very
large surface area. Identify the correct choice
on the two statements

- A. Statement A is correct, B is wrong
- B. Statement A and B both are correct
- C. Both the statements are wrong
- D. Statement B is correct, A is wrong

Answer:



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73. In the wall of alimentary canal, what is the actual sequence from outer to inner

A. Serosa, longitudinal muscle, mucosa, sub

mucosa

B. Mucosa, serosa, longitudinal muscle

C. Serosa, longitudinal muscle, submucosa,
mucosa

D. Serosa, longitudinal muscle, circular
muscle, submucosa, mucosa

Answer:



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74. Both the crown and root of a tooth is covered by a layer of bony hard substance called

A. Enamel

B. Dentine

C. Bony socket

D. Cement

Answer:



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75. Salivary amylase earlier known as

A. Gastrin

B. Glyoxylase

C. Ptyalin

D. Pepsin

Answer:



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76. Average kilocalorie of energy needed by woman is

A. Less than man

B. More than man

C. Equal to man

D. Can not be predicted

Answer:



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77. The digestive enzyme that is not found in human pancreatic juice is

A. Nucleotidase

B. Nuclease

C. Trypsin

D. Lipase

Answer:



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78. Which of the following is correct chronological order for enzyme activity of some enzyme taking part in protein digestion

A. Peptidase-trypsin-pepsin

B. Trypsin-pepsin-peptidase

C. Pepsin-peptidase-trypsin

D. Pepsin-trypsin-peptidase

Answer:



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79. Food and air pathway are divided at

A. Larynx

B. Pharynx

C. Oesophagus

D. Stomach

Answer:



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80. Number of milk teeth is

A. 52

B. 32

C. 20

D. 12

Answer:



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81. Find out correctly matched pair

A. Pepsinogen-zymogenic cells

B. HCl-Goblet cells

C. Mucus-Oxyntic cells

D. Pancreatic juice-Salivary glands

Answer:



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82. Duodenum has characteristic brunner's glands. Which secrete two hormones, called

- A. Kinase, oestrogen
- B. secretin, chloecytokinin
- C. Prolactin, parathormone

D. Oestradiol, progesterone

Answer:



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83. Identify the false statement

A. Bile is secreted by gall bladder

B. Fundic stomach is the site of digestion

C. Parietal cells lie in wall of stomach

D. Bile is secreted by liver

Answer:



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84. Kwashiorkor disease is due to deficiency of

A. Hormone

B. Sugar

C. Fat

D. Protein

Answer:



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85. Which of the following is not a function of liver.

- A. Production of bile
- B. Production of insulin
- C. Glycogen storage
- D. Detoxification

Answer:



86. Deamination occurs in

A. Kidney

B. Liver

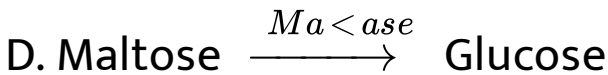
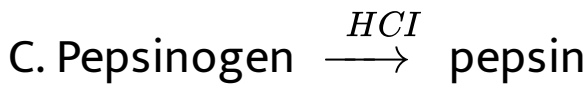
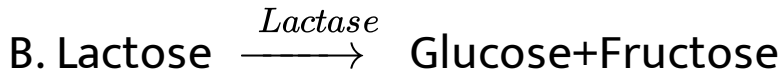
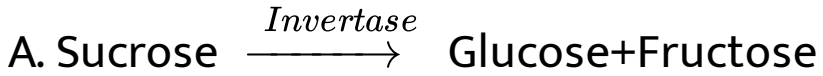
C. Nephron

D. a and b

Answer:



87. Point out the wrong enzymatic reaction



Answer:



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88. The enzyme enterokinase helps in conversion of

- A. caseinogen into casein
- B. pepsinogen into pepsin
- C. protein into polypeptides
- D. trypsinogen into trypsin

Answer:



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89. Goblet cells of alimentary canal are modified from

- A. Chondrocytes
- B. Compound epithelial cells
- C. Squamous epithelial cells
- D. Columnar epithelial cells

Answer:



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90. Identify the correct statement with reference to human digestive system.

A. Ileum is a highly coiled part

B. Vermiform appendix arises from duodenum

C. Ileum opens into small intestine

D. Serosa is the innermost layer of the alimentary canal

Answer:





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91. Gastric juice contains



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92. Choose the correct answer among the following:

Succus entericus in the name given to

A. junction between ileum and large intestine

B. Intestinal juice

C. swelling in gut

D. appendix

Answer:



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93. Acinar cells are present in..... .

A. Liver

B. Pancrease

C. Gastric glands

D. Intestinal glands

Answer:



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94.teeth are maximum in number in human buccal cavity.

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



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95. 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:



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96. Complete the analogy: Ptyalin Amylase:

Pepsin..... .

A. Lipase

B. Galactose

C. Proenzyme

D. Protease

Answer:



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97. Select what is not true of intestinal villi among following.

A. They possess microvilli

B. They increase the surface area

C. They are supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels

D. They only participate in digestion of fats

Answer:



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

A. Bille

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Both bile and pancreatic juice

D. Saliva

Answer:



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

A. Tetanus

B. Diarrhoea

C. Jaundice

D. Dysentery

Answer:



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100. A gland not associated with the alimentary canal is

A. Pancreas

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Salivary glands

Answer:



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101. Match the two columns and select the correct among options given:

Column I	Column II
A. Biomacromolecules of food	i. Alimentary canal and gland
B. Human digestive system	ii. Embedded in jaw-bones.
C. Stomach	iii. Outer wall of visceral organs
D. Thecodont	iv. Converted into simple substances
E. Serosa	v. J-shaped bag like structure

A. A-ii, B-I, C-v, D-iii, E-iv

B. A-iv, B-I, C-v, D-ii, E-iii

C. A-I, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv, E-v

D. A-I, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv, E-v

Answer:



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102. Match the enzyme with their respective substrate and choose the right one among options given:

Column I	Column II
A. Lipase	i. Dipeptides
B. Nuclease	ii. Fats
C. Carboxypeptidase	iii. Nucleic acids
D. Dipeptidases	iv. Proteins, peptones and proteoses.

A. A-ii, B-iii, C-I, D-iv

B. A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-I

C. A-iii, B-I, C-iv, D-ii

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

Answer:



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103. Give the dental formula of human beings.

A. $\text{Frac}(3223)(3223)$

B. $\text{Frac}(2123)(2123)$

C. $\text{Frac}(1232)(1232)$

D. $\text{Frac}(2233)(2233)$

Answer:



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

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

Answer:



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105. Mark the right statement among the following:

A. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme

B. Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal
mucosa

C. Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas

D. Bile contains trypsin

Answer:



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106. Role of epiglottis is

- A. Protect oesophagus from entry of air
- B. Protect nasal chamber from entry of food
- C. Protect teeth from caries
- D. protect larynx from entry of food

Answer:



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107. Hardest part of human body is

A. Bone

B. Skull

C. Enamel

D. Crown of tooth

Answer:



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108. Dental formula of child is

A. $\text{Frac}(2120)(2120)$

B. $\text{Frac}(2114)(2114)$

C. $\text{Frac}(2132)(2124)$

D. $\text{Frac}(2102)(2102)$

Answer:



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109. Parotid salivary gland are present

A. Below the tongue

B. Below the ear

C. Below the orbit

D. In the angle between two jaws

Answer:



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110. Which is common passage in swallowing food and breathing

A. Larynx

B. Pharynx

C. Glottis

D. Gullet

Answer:



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111. Ileum is the part of

- A. Pelvic girdle
- B. Pectoral girdle
- C. Small intestine
- D. Large intestine

Answer:



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112. The movement in gut wall are known as

A. Diastole

B. Systole

C. Peristalsis

D. Metachronal

Answer:



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113. Which part of alimentary canal does not secrete any enzyme

A. Mouth

B. Oesophages

C. Stomach

D. Duodenum

Answer:



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114. The valve in between oesophagus and stomach is called

A. ileocolic valve

B. Gastric valve

C. Cardiac valve

D. pyloric sphincter

Answer:



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115. The swallowing of food from buccopharyngeal cavity to stomach is called

A. Deglutition

B. Mastication

C. Peristalsis

D. None of the above

Answer:



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

Column-I	Column-II
A. Globet cells	1. Antibacterial agent
B. Lysozyme	2. Mucus
C. Saliva	3. HCl
D. Oxyantic cells	4. Sublingual gland

	A	B	C	D
a)	3	1	4	2
b)	1	3	4	2
c)	2	3	1	4
d)	2	1	4	3



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117. How many types of cells are found in islet of Langerhans.

A. 5

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:



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118. amylolytic enzymes are produced by

A. Salivary glands and liver

B. Salivary glands and pancrease

C. Stomach and liver

D. Stomach and pancreas

Answer:



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119. In mammals, digestion of starch starts from

A. large intestine

B. mouth

C. Stomach

D. Duodenum

Answer:



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120. Trypsinogen is an inactive pancreatic enzyme is activated by

A. Sucrose, galactose, maltose

B. Glucose, galactose, fructose

C. Maltose, glucose, galactose

D. None of the above

Answer:



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Example

1. What is nutrition?



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2. Enlist the processes that provide us energy to perform different activities.



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



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



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



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6. Who control the deglutition.



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7. Is deglutition voluntary or involuntary?



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



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9. You must have heard about appendicitis. It is inflammation at appendix.



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



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11. Write a note on human dentition.



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12. Liver is a vital organ. Justify.



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



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



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15. Make a flow chart for digestion of carbohydrate.



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



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17. Differentiate between chyme and chyle.



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



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19. What is the important of balanced diet for body?



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20. Are jaundice and hepatitis same disorders?



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





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



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



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



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





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



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



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29. Digestion is



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



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31. Stomach is located in upper left portion of the abdominal cavity and has three major parts. Name these three parts.



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32. Does gall bladder make bile?



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33. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries

Goblet cells are located in the intestinal mucosal epithelium and secrete chymotrypsin/mucus



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34. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries

Fats are broken down into di and

monoglycerides with the help of amylase/lipase.



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35. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries

Saliva contains enzymes that digest starch/protein.



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



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37. Explain why human dentition is considered as thecodont, diphyodont, and heterodont.



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38. Explain heterocrine nature of pancreas with the help of histological structure.



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39. Write short note on Position and function of Salivary glands.



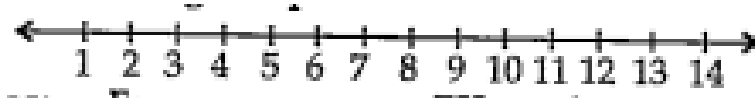
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40. Write a note on Jaundice.



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



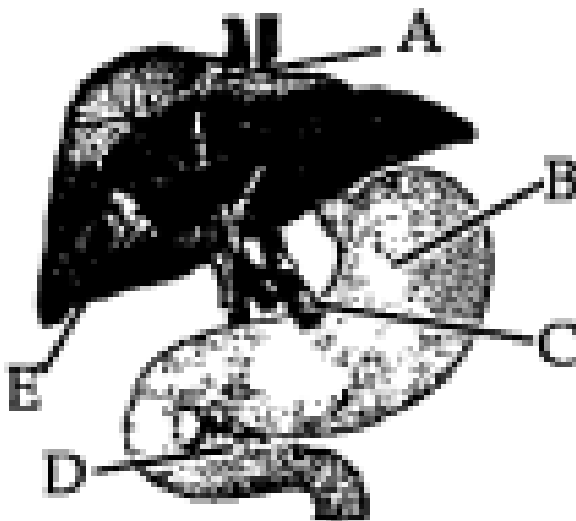
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42. Write the name of protein deficiency disorder and write symptoms of it.



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



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



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



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46. List the organs of human alimentary canal and name the major digestive glands with their location.



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47. What is the role of gall bladder? What may happen if it stops functioning or is removed?



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48. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them.

Absorption of amino acids and glycerol takes place in the (small intestine/large intestine)



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49. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them.

The faeces in the rectum initiate a reflex

causing an urge for its removal.

(neural/hormonal)



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50. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them.

Skin and eyes turn yellow in infection.

(Liver/Stomach)



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51. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them.

Pancreatic juice and bile are released through.
(intestine-pancreatic/hepato-pancreaticduct)



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52. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them.

Dipeptides, disaccharides and glycerides are

broken down into simple substances in region of small intestine. (Jejunum/duodenum)



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



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54. How is the intestinal mucosa protected from the acidic food entering from stomach?



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55. Distinguish between constipation and indigestion. Mention their major causes.



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56. Describe the enzymatic action on fats in the duodenum.



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57. What are the various enzymatic types of glandular secretions in our gut helping digestion of food? What is the nature of endproducts obtained after complete digestion



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58. Discuss mechanism of absorption.



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59. Discuss the role of hepato-pancreatic complex in digestion of carbohydrate, protein and fat components of food.



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60. Write a note on digestion in buccal cavity.



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



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63. How does pepsinogen change into its active form?



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64. What are the basic layers of the wall of alimentary canal?



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65. How does bile help in the digestion of fats?



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66. Explain the physiological process of digestion of the stomach.



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67. Give the dental formula of human beings.



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



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



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70. How are polysaccharides and disaccharides digested?



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



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



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



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74. Explain the term thecodont and diphodont.



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



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76. Mark the important function of liver



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