



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Human Nutrition

Example

1. Which process are responsible for providing energy to human beings?



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2. Write definition of Nutrition.



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3. What is nutrition?



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4. Define nutrition as per WHO.



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5. State the dietary needs of a healthy human.



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6. Enumerate the different processes of nutrition.



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



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8. Describe the structure and functions of the various parts of the alimentary canal.



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9. Explain the structure and functions of teeth.



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10. Sketch and label the tooth of Humans.



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



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12. What is dental caries and dental plaque?

How can one avoid it?



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13. Find out the role of orthodontist and dental technician.



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14. What is root canal treatment?



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15. Who control the deglutition.



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16. What is meant by dentition?



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17. State the functions of the following:

Tongue



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18. State the functions of the following: Teeth



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19. State the functions of the following:

Rectum



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20. Write a note on small intestine?



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21. State the functions of stomach.



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22. Explain the structure of stomach.



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



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24. Explain the structure and functions of teeth.



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



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



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27. Explain the histology of alimentary canal with help of neat labelled diagram.



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28. Explain the following digestive glands with suitable diagram wherever required Salivary glands.



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29. Explain the following digestive glands with suitable diagram wherever required Liver.



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30. Explain the following digestive glands with suitable diagram wherever required Pancreas.



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31. Liver is a vital organ. Justify.



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



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



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



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35. 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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36. Write short note on Position and function of Salivary glands.



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37. Make a flow chart for digestion of carbohydrate.



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



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39. Differentiate between chyme and chyle.



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



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41. Explain the various process of digestion in human.



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42. Explain the action of salivary amylase on starch in buccal cavity.



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43. Write a note on digestion in buccal cavity.



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



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45. Explain the physiology of digestion in small intestine.



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46. Explain the action of pancreatic juice on food.



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47. Explain the action of pancreatic juice in human digestion.



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48. Explain the action of pancreatic juice on food.



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49. Write a note on Protein digestion in large intestine.



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50. Write a note on Intestinal hormones.



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



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52. What is emulsification of fat?



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53. What is lactose intolerance?



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54. What is chyle?



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



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56. Define chemical digestion?



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57. What is Mechanical digestion?



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



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60. How are bile pigments formed?



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



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62. Write a note on Absorption.



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63. Write a note on Assimilation.



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64. Write a note on Egestion.



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



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66. Are jaundice and hepatitis same disorders?



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67. What is Kwashiorkor? What are the causes, symptoms and measures to prevent it?



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68. Write a note on Kwashiorkor.



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69. Give the common symptoms of Kwashiorkor.



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70. What is Marasmus? What are the causes and symptoms of marasmus? How it can be prevented?



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71. Differentiate between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.



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72. What is the world's leading cause of infant and child deaths?



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73. Write a note on Indigestion.



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74. Explain the causes and treatment of Indigestion.



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75. Write a note on Constipation.



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76. Explain the causes and treatment of Constipation.



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77. Write a note on Jaundice.



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78. Write a note on Vomiting.



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79. Write a note on Diarrhoea.



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80. What are the components of a balanced diet ?



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81. Explain the terms under nourished, over-nourished and mal nourished in details.



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82. Write short note on: Jaundice



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83. Distinguish between small intestine and large intestine



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84. Distinguish between Salivary gland and gastric gland.





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85. Distinguish between chyle and chyme.



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86. What is palate?



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87. What is Uvula?





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88. What kind of teeth is found in human oral cavity?



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89. What is thecodont?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



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91. What is diphyodont condition?



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92. Number of milk teeth is



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93. What is meant by Mastication?



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94. What is meant by bolus?



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95. What is deglutition?



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96. What is emulsification of fat?



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Exercise

1. Acinar cells are present in..... .

A. liver

B. pancreas

C. gastric glands

D. intestinal glands

Answer:



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

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



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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:



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4. Complete the analogy: Ptyalin Amylase:

Pepsin..... .

A. Lipase

B. Galactose

C. Proenzyme

D. Protease

Answer:



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5. Vestigial organ of human body is..... .

A. caecum

B. ileum

C. appendix

D. rectum

Answer:



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6. Largest gland of human body is

A. pancreas

B. liver

C. salivary glands

D. thyroid

Answer:



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7. Glycogen is stored in

A. stomach

B. intestine

C. liver

D. pancreas

Answer:



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8. Salivary amylase brings about the digestion of..... .

A. proteins

B. fats

C. carbohydrates

D. vitamins

Answer:



9. Gastric juice contains

A. H_2SO_4

B. HCl

C. ptyalin

D. bile

Answer:



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10. Emulsification of fats is done by..... .

A. saliva

B. gastric juice

C. bile

D. intestinal juice

Answer:



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11. Digestion in the small intestine occurs in..... .

- A. acidic medium
- B. alkaline medium
- C. neutral medium
- D. isotonic solution

Answer:



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12. Reabsorption of water takes place in the..... .

A. stomach

B. large intestine

C. small intestine

D. oesophagus

Answer:



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13. The first part of digestive system is..... .

A. buccal cavity

B. oesophagus

C. stomach

D. small intestine

Answer:



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14. Name the structure tha separates buccal passage from nasal passage..... .

A. Epilottis

B. Uvula

C. Palate

D. Fauces

Answer:



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15. Antrum is a part of..... .

A. liver

B. stomach

C. pharynx

D. intestine

Answer:



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16. The pH of saliva is..... .

A. 6.7 to 7

B. 6 to 6.5

C. 4 to 6

D. 3 to 4

Answer:



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17. Parietal cells of gastric gland secrete.....

.

A. gastrin

B. proenzymes

C. mucus

D. HCl

Answer:



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18. Which of the following cells of gastric gland secretes HCl?

A. Oxyntic cells

B. Peptic cells

C. Goblet cells

D. Mucus cells

Answer:



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19. Name the hormone not secreted by intestinal mucosa..... .

A. Secretin

B. Enterokinin

C. Chloecystokinin

D. Gastrin

Answer:



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20. Which one of the following glands secrete alkaline fluid?

A. Crypts of lieberkuhn

B. Brunners glands

C. paneth cells

D. Peyer's patches

Answer:



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21. Name the hormone that stimulates the secretion of Succus entericus..... .

A. Enterokinin

B. Secretin and Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Secretin

Answer:



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22. The amount of bile secreted per day is..... .

A. 500 ml

B. 1000 ml

C. 500 to 1000 ml

D. 50 ml

Answer:



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23. Substrate of amylase is..... .

A. cane sugar

B. fruit sugar

C. starch

D. milk sugar

Answer:



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24. Function of bile is..... .

A. emulsification

B. facilitation of digestion and absorption
of fat soluble vitamins

C. neutralization of acid

D. all of the above

Answer:



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25. Choose the odd one out..... .

A. Mastication

B. Peristalsis

C. Rolling of food

D. Secretion of enzymes

Answer:



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26. Emulsification of fats is done by..... .

A. bile salts

B. bile pigments

C. esterases

D. bile salts, phospholipids like lecithin and monoglycerides

Answer:



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27. Which is the enzyme that activates trypsinogen?

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Enterokinin

C. Enterokinase

D. Cystokinin

Answer:



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28. Gastric juice contains protein-splitting enzymes namely..... .

A. pepsin and rennin

B. pepsin and trypsin

C. rennin and amylase

D. trypsin and chymotrypsin

Answer:



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29. Vitamin which prevents rupturing of blood vessels and bleeding is..... .

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin K

D. Vitamin B_2

Answer:



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30. Main part of tooth is composed of..... .

A. dentin

B. enamel

C. pulp

D. cementum

Answer:



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31. Product of simple protein on final hydrolysis gives.....

A. amino acids

B. sugars

C. fatty acids

D. none of these

Answer:



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32. Trypsin catalyzes conversion of..... .

A. peptides to amino acids

B. polysaccharides to diaccharides

C. sucrose to glucose

D. peptones to peptides

Answer:



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33. The function of trypsin is to..... .

A. breakdown proteins

B. breakdown fats

C. breakdown carbohydrates

D. synthesis proteins

Answer:



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34. In human body, excess of glucose is stored as..... .

A. sucrose

B. glycogen

C. cellulose

D. starch

Answer:



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35. Bile is produced in..... .

- A. pancrease
- B. prostate gland
- C. liver
- D. duodenum

Answer:



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36. Fat is digested in the..... .

- A. mouth
- B. buccal cavity
- C. stomach
- D. duodenum

Answer:



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37. Saliva has the enzyme..... .

A. pepsin

B. ptyalin

C. trypsin

D. rennin

Answer:



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38. Curdling of milk in stomach is due to action of..... .

A. pepsin

B. amylase

C. trypsin

D. rennin

Answer:



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39. HCL in stomach helps in..... .

A. killing bacteria

B. loosening fibrous content of food

C. both

D. none of these

Answer:



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40. In diabetes mellitus.....this is lacking.

A. insulin

B. glucagon

C. gastric juice

D. bile juice

Answer:



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41. Glucagon brings about..... .

A. breakdown of glycogen to glucose

B. conversion of glucose to glycogen

C. breakdown of glucose

D. all of these

Answer:



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42. Bilirubin and Biliverdin are..... .

A. bile salts

B. bile pigments

C. enzymes

D. none

Answer:



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43. The major site of protein digestion is..... .

A. stomach

B. small intestine

C. buccal cavity

D. gullet

Answer:



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44. Pancreas secretes the following hormones..... .

A. LH and progesterone

B. FSH and oestrogen

C. glucagon and insulin

D. none

Answer:



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45. Major absorption of food occurs in.....

.

A. buccal cavity

B. stomach

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer:



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46. One of the important functions of insulin is..... .

A. to stimulate the synthesis of sugar

B. to increase the absorption of sugar

C. to regulate the level of sugar in blood

D. to eliminate sugar from the body

Answer:



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47. Enzyme which does not directly act upon the food substrate in small intestine of man is..... .

A. lipase

B. trypsin

C. amylase

D. enterokinase

Answer:



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48. When the pH of protein is 1.6 which is the enzyme in action?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Insulin

D. Chymotrypsin

Answer:



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49. The food after its passage through the small intestine forms an alkaline fluid emulsion called..... .

A. faeces

B. chyme

C. bolus

D. chyle

Answer:



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50. Weight of human liver is

A. 1.5 kg

B. 5 kg

C. 3 kg

D. 6 kg

Answer:



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51. The only source of essential amino acids are..... .

A. dietary proteins

B. dietary fats

C. vitamins

D. dietary carbohydrates

Answer:



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52. The common passage of air and food is called..... .

A. pharynx

B. carynx

C. oesophagus

D. trachea

Answer:



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53. Protein deficiency in children causes..... .

A. Jaundice

B. gigantism

C. dwarfism

D. Kwashiorkor

Answer:



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54. Which is the enzyme that activates trypsinogen?

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Enterokinin

C. Enterokinase

D. Cystokinin

Answer:



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55. Product of simple protein on final hydrolysis gives.....

A. amino acids

B. sugars

C. fatty acids

D. none of these

Answer:



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



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



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58. What is meant by deglutition?



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59. Write definition of Nutrition.



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60. Distinguish between Salivary gland and gastric gland.



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61. Write a note on Egestion.



Watch Video Solution

62. Write a note on salivary gland.



Watch Video Solution

63. State any 2 functions of HCl in stomach



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64. Write a note on Jaundice.



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65. Give the common symptoms of Kwashiorkor.



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66. Explain the digestive system of cockroach with the help of neat labelled diagram?



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



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