



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Exercise

1. How do autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition differ from each other ?



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2. Name four types of heterotrophic nutrition on the basis of nature of food.



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3. Write a note on saprophytic nutrition.



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4. Define digestion?



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5. What do you mean by diphyodont?



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6. Name the salivary glands found in man.



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7. Which structure closes the internal nares duringg swallowing of food bolus?



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8. Why does the food bolus not enter into the wind pipe during swallowing?



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9. Give the dental formula of human baby



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10. Define peristalsis.



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11. What are the units of absorption in the small intestine of man



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12. What do you mean by heterodont condition?



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13. How many salivary glands are located in man?



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14. Name the largest gland of human body.



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15. Name two types of intestinal glands of man.



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16. What do you mean by malnutrition?



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17. Which state of india has maximum under-nourished cases.



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18. Name four form of malnutrition.



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19. Give the full form of PEM.



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20. Name two diseases associated with PEM.



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21. List two causes of malnutrition.



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22. List two preventive measures of malnutrition



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23. What is peculiar feature of xerophthalmia?



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24. Vitamin B_1 is called



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25. What is causative agent of simple goiter?



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26. Why does a person suffering from scurvy complain of gum bleeding?



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27. What is the ill effect of dehydration?



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28. Name the diseases associated with deficiency and excess of fluoride.



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29. Name two deficiency diseases associated with deficiency of vitamin-D



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30. Name two vitamins required for the maturation of erythrocytes.



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31. Which one of the following hydrolyses internal phosphodiester bonds in a polynucleotide chain?

A. Lipase

B. Exonuclease

C. Endonuclease

D. Protease

Answer:



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32. Enzymes, vitamins and hormones can be classified into a single category of biological chemicals, because all of these:

A. Entrance oxidative metabolism

B. Are conjugated proteins

C. Are exclusively synthesized inside the
body

D. Help in regulating metabolism

Answer:



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33. Epithelial cells of intestine involved in food absorption have on their surface:

- A. Pinocytic vesicles
- B. Phagocytic vesicles
- C. Zymogen granules
- D. Microvilli

Answer:



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34. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones .These are secreted by

A. Oesophagus

B. Ileum

C. Dudoenum

D. Pyloric stomach

Answer:



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35. A pateint is generally advised to specially consume more meat ,lentils,milk and eggs in diet only when he suffers from

A. Scurvy

B. Kwashiorkor

C. Rickets

D. Anaemia

Answer:



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36. Oxyntic cells secrete:

A. HCl

B. NaOH

C. Pepsin

D. Trypsin

Answer:



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37. Crown of teeth is covered by:

A. Dentine

B. Enamel

C. Both(a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer:



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38. Cud-chewing animals are called:

A. Ruminants

B. Cannibals

C. Frugivores

D. Sanguivores

Answer:



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39. Which of the following vitamins is water soluble as well as antioxidant?

A. Vitamin B

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer:



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40. The gastric juice contains proteins-splitting enzymes namely:

- A. Pepsin and rennin
- B. Pepsin and trypsin
- C. Rennin and amylase

D. Trypsin and chymotrypsinogen.

Answer:



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41. How many teeth appear twice during the life span of an individual?

A. 16

B. 32

C. 22

D. 20

Answer:



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42. Most common protein and carbohydrate found in cow's milk are :

A. Albumin,lactose

B. Globulin casein

C. Casein,lactose

D. Casein, fructose.

Answer:



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43. Essentially the word digestion means:

A. burning of food

B. oxidation of food

C. hydrolysis of food

D. breakdown of food

Answer:



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44. The main function of lacteals in the villi of small intestine is the absorption of:

- A. Glucose and vitamins
- B. Water and minerals salts
- C. Fatty acids and glycerol
- D. Amino acids and glucose.

Answer:



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45. The macronutrients which is an essential component of all organic compounds, yet not obtained by plants from soil is:

- A. Carbon
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Phosphorus
- D. Magnesium

Answer:



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46. Salivary amylase is also known as:

- A. Gastrin
- B. Ptyalin
- C. Glyoxylase
- D. pepsin

Answer:



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47. Maltase converts:

A. Maltose to alcohol

B. Maltose to glucose at pH greater than
7.0

C. Maltose to glucose at pH lesser than 7.0

D. Strach to maltose

Answer:



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48. Wisdom teeth are:

- A. Last molars
- B. Last premolars
- C. incisors
- D. Canines

Answer:



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49. Fill in the blank

Cholecystikinin stimulates the secretion of

.....

- A. Pancrease
- B. Gall bladder
- C. Secrete bile
- D. None of these

Answer:



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50. Digestion of cellulose in rabbit takes place in:

A. Caecum

B. Colon

C. Rectum

D. Ileum

Answer:



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51. Peptic cells secrete:

A. HCl

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Pepsinogen

Answer:



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52. Caloric value for carbohydrates ,proteins and fats:

A. 50 cal,4.68 cal and 80 cal respectively

B. 40 ca.,80 cal and 100 cal respectifvely

C. 4.1 Kcal ,5.65 Kcal and 9.45 kcalrespectively

D. 5.6 Kcal,100 Kcal and 30 Kcal respectively

Answer:



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53. Which of the following is called as a detrivore?

- A. An animal feeding on plants
- B. A plant feeding on a animal
- C. An animal feeding on another anjimal
- D. An animal feedng on decaying organic matter

Answer:



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54. Saprophytic and parasitic modes of nutrition are found in:

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Fungi

D. Both(a) and (c)

Answer:



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55. For the absorption of digestive material structures present in epithelium of digestive tract are:

A. Zymogenic granules

B. Microvilli

C. Peyer's patches

D. None of these

Answer:



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56. Erthrocytic maturing factor is:

A. Folic acid

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B_2

D. Cyanocobalamine.

Answer:



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57. Enzyme rennin used in digestion is secreted from:

A. intestine

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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58. Fat soluble vitamin is:

A. A

B. B_6

C. Liver

D. B_{12} .

Answer:



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59. Which of the following is the largest gland in an adult man?

A. Thymus

B. Liver

C. Thyroid

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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60. In which of the following, putrefying bacteria are present ?

A. Intenstine

B. Colon

C. Stomach

D. Liver

Answer:



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61. Which one of the following pairs of the kind of cells and their secretion is correctly matched?

A. Oxyntic cells - a secretion with pH between 2 to 3

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans - secretion which decreases blood sugar level

C. Kupffer cells - a digestive enzyme that hydrolyses nucleic acids

D. Sebaceous glands- a secretion that evaporates for cooling

Answer:



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62. pH of saliva is :

A. 6.8

B. 8

C. 7

D. 9.5

Answer:



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63. Liver is able to manufacture vitamin:

A. A

B. B

C. K

D. D

Answer:



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64. Food bolus after passing through alkaline medium is:

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Chylomicron

D. Fat body

Answer:



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65. Alimentary canal of herbivorous animal differs from that of a carnivore in having:

- A. Short alimentary canal
- B. Long alimentary canal
- C. Wide alimentary canal
- D. Thin alimentary canal

Answer:



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66. Yellow colour of faeces is due to :

- A. Bile secretion
- B. Green colour of bile juice
- C. Degradation products of hemoglobin
- D. Excessive diet of turmeric

Answer:



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67. Chief cells of gastric glands are:

- A. Simple tubular
- B. Coiled tubular
- C. Branched tubular
- D. Compound tubular

Answer:



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68. Give the dental formula of human beings.

A. $3142 / 3143$

B. $1003 / 0003$

C. $2123 / 2123$

D. $3143 / 3143$.

Answer:



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69. Heterotrophic nutrition includes:

A. Saprophytic

B. Parasitic

C. Carnivorous

D. All of these

Answer:



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70. Mitosis occurs in:

A. Amphioxus

B. Insects

C. Paramecan

D. hydra

Answer:



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71. Which one is correctly matched?

A. Vitamin-E:Thiamine

B. Vitamin-D:Riboflavin

C. Vitamin- B_1 :Tocopherol

D. Vitamin-A:Calciferol

Answer: Vitamin- B_{12} :Cyanocobalamine



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72. Which of the following is a fat - soluble vitamin and its related deficiency disease?

- A. Calciferol-Pellagra
- B. Ascorbic acid-Scurvy
- C. Retinol-Xerophthalmia
- D. Cobalamine-Beri-beri

Answer:



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73. Continued consumption of a diet rich in butter, red meat and eggs for a long period may lead to:

- A. Vitamin A toxicity
- B. Kidney stones
- C. Hypercholesterolemia
- D. urine laden with ketone bodies

Answer:



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74. Among mammals, a significant role in the digestion of milk is played by:

- A. Rennin
- B. Invertase
- C. Amylase
- D. Intestinal bacteria

Answer:



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75. A person suffering from deficiency of visual pigment rhodopsin is advised to take more of:

- A. Radish and potato
- B. Apple and grapes
- C. Carrot and ripe papaya
- D. Guava and ripe banana.

Answer:



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76. Amylopsin acts upon:

- A. Polysaccharide in any medium
- B. Polysaccharide in acidic medium
- C. Polysaccharide in alkaline medium
- D. All of these

Answer:



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77. Which of the following are fat soluble vitamins?

- A. retinol
- B. Calcifoerol
- C. Tocoherol
- D. Riboflavin

Answer:



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78. Duodenum has characteristic Brunner's glands which secrete two hormones called:

- A. Kinase,estrogen
- B. Secretin,cholecystokinin
- C. Prolactin,parathormone
- D. Estradion,progesterone

Answer:



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79. Which one of the following is the correct matching of a vitamin, its nature and its deficiency?

A. Vitamin-A-Fat soluble,night blindness

B. Vitamin-K-Fat soluble,Beri-beri

C.

D.

Answer:



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80. Which is correct: Vitamin-A - Fat soluble,Beri-beri; Vitamin-K-Water soluble,Pellagra



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81. Pepsinogen is secreted by:

A. Chief cell

B. Oxyntic cell

C. Mast cell

D. Parietal cell

Answer:



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82. Degestive enzymes are:

A. Hydrolases

B. Oxidoreductases

C. Transfereaes

D. Lyases

Answer:



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83. Blood clotting vitamin is:

A. Vitamin-K

B. Vitamin-A

C. Vitamin- B_{12}

D. Vitamin- B_6 .

Answer:



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84. IAA is derived from or which of the following is involved in the synthesis of a plant hormone IAA and V association serotonin?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin- B_1

C. Vitamin- B_6

D. Vitamin-K

Answer:



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85. Epithelial cells of intestine involved in food absorption have on their surface:

- A. Pincoytic vesicles
- B. Phagocytic vesicles
- C. Zymogen granules
- D. Microvilli

Answer:



86. A patient is generally advised to specially consume more meat, lentils, milk and eggs in diet only when he suffers from

- A. Kwashiorkor
- B. Rickets
- C. Anaemia
- D. Scurvy

Answer:



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87. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones .These are secreted by

- A. Oesophagus
- B. Ileum
- C. Duodenum
- D. Pyloric stomach

Answer:



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88. Which of the following enzyme digests proteins in stomach?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Erepsin

D. None of these

Answer:



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89. Passive food ingestion in Amoeba occurs by:

A. Import

B. invagination

C. Circumfluence

D. Circumvallation

Answer:



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90. Which part of our body secretes the hormone secretin?

A. Ileum

B. Stomach

C. Duodenum

D. Oesophagus

Answer:



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91. Diastema is associated with:

- A. Organ of Corti
- B. Retinal cells
- C. Presence of certain teeth
- D. Absence of certain teeth

Answer:



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92. Medium in which pepsin is active:

A. Neutral

B. Alkaline

C. Acidic

D. Isotonic

Answer:



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93. Vitamin-D is produced in human body by:

A. Skin

B. Nerves

C. Muscles

D. None of these

Answer:



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94. Succus entericus is secreted by:

A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

B. Brunner's glands

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer:



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95. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-D

D. Vitamin-E

Answer:



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96. Find out the 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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97. Give the dental formula of human beings.

A. $2033 / 1023$

B. $2133 / 1023$

C. $2023 / 2023$

D. $1303 / 1203$.

Answer:



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98. Digestion of protein is completed in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Ileum
- D. Duodenum & ileum

Answer:



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99. Part of bile juice useful in digestion is:

- A. Bile salts
- B. Bile pigments
- C. Bile matrix
- D. All of these

Answer:



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100. Enterogastrone is:

- A. Hormone secreted by gastric mucosa
- B. Enzyme secreted by mucosa
- C. Hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa
- D. Secreted by endocrine gland related to digestion.

Answer:



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101. Bile secretion is proportional to concentration of:

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Carbohydrates

D. None of these

Answer:



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102. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by:

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin,cholecystokinin

C. Enterogstgron

D. Enterokinase

Answer:



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103. Kwashiorkor disease occurs due to deficiency of:

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Sugars

D. Hormone

Answer:



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104. Carbohydrate digestion first occurs in:

- A. Mouth
- B. Intestine
- C. Stomach
- D. None of these

Answer:



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105. Enzyme pepsin acts in:

A. Acidic medium in the pancreas

B. Acidic medium in stomach

C. Intestine

D. Mouth

Answer:



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106. What will happen if the secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is blocked with an inhibitor?

- A. In the absence of HCl secretion inactive pepsinogen is not converted into active enzyme pepsin
- B. Gastric juice will be deficient in chymosin
- C. Enterokinase will not be released from duodenal mucosa so trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin
- D. Gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen

Answer:



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107. Examination of blood of a person suspected of having anemia, shows large, immature, nucleated, erythrocytes without hemoglobin. Supplementing the diet with which of the following is likely to alleviate these symptoms?

A. Thiamine

B. Folic acid and cobalamin

C. Riboflavin

D. Iron compounds

Answer:



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108. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. Vit. B_{12} - Pernicious anaemia

B. Vit. B_6 - Loss of appertite

C. Vit. B_1 - Beri Beri

D. Vit. B_2 - Pellagra

Answer:



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109. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a certain body feature and its value/count in a normal human adult

A. Urea: $5 - 10\text{mg} / 100\text{ml}$ of blood

B. Blood

sugar(Fasting):

$70 - 100\text{mg} / 100\text{ml}$

C. Total blood volume :5-6 litres

D. ESR(Wintrobe method):9-15 mm in male
and 20-34 mm in females

Answer:



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110. people recovering from long illness are often advised to include the alga Spirulina in their diet because it:

- A. Makes the food easy to digest
- B. Is rich in proteins
- C. Has antibiotic properties
- D. Restores useful intestinal microflora

Answer:



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111. Which one of the following pairs of the kind of cells and their secretion is correctly matched?

A. Oxyntic cells - a secretion with pH between 2 to 3

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans - secretion which decreases blood sugar level

C. Kupffer cells - a digestive enzyme that hydrolyses nucleic acids

D. Sebaceous glands- a secretion that evaporates for cooling

Answer:



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112. Bile secretion is proportional to concentration of:

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Carbohydrates

D. None of these

Answer:



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113. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated

by:

A. Gastrin

B. Enterogastron

C. Secretin

D. Enterokinase

Answer:



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114. "Crypts of Lieberkühn" are found in:

A. Gall bladder

B. Liver

C. Pancrease

D. Intensitne

Answer:



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115. "Glisson capsule" is associated with:

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Lung

D. Kidney

Answer:



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116. Main function of enterokinase is:

- A. Conversion of casein into paracasein
- B. Conversion of pepsinogen into pepsin
- C. Conversion of trypsinogen into trypsin
- D. Conversion of trypsin into trypsinogen

Answer:



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117. pH of gastric juice is:

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer:



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118. In humans, sphincter of Oddi is associated with the opening of:

A. Hepatopancreatic ampulla

B. Pyloric stomach

C. Oesophagus

D. Common hepatic duct

Answer:



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119. Which of the following hormones helps in secretion of HCl from stomach?

A. Renin

B. Gastrin

C. Secretin

D. Somatomedin

Answer:



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120. The organ in the human body where glycogenolysis takes places is:

A. Muscle

B. Liver

C. Small intestine

D. Kidney

Answer:



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121. Which of the following vitamins are fat soluble?

A. A,B,C,K

B. A,B,D,E

C. A,D,EK

D. A,D,C,K

Answer:



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122. Which one of the following pairs of food components in human reaches the stomach totally undigested?

A. Protein and starch

B. Starch and fat

C. Fat and cellulose

D. Starch and cellulose

Answer:



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123. When breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food low in proteins and calories in infants below the age of one year, they are likely to suffer from:

A. Marasmus

B. Rickets

C. Kwashiorkor

D. Pellagra

Answer:



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124. Which one of the following statement is true regarding digestion and absorption of food in humans?

A. Oxyntic cells-a secretion with pH between 2 to 3

B. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed through intestinal mucosa with the help of carrier ions like Na^+ .

C. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles that are transported from intestine into blood capillaries

D. About 60% of starch is hydrolysed by salivary amylase in our mouth.

Answer:



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125. A young infant may be feeding entirely on mother's milk, which is white in colour but the stools, which the infant passes out, are always yellowish. What is this yellow colour due to?

- A. Intestinal juice
- B. Bile pigments passed through bile juice
- C. Pancreatic juice poured into duodenum
- D. Undigested milk protein casein

Answer:



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126. Lipids, which can be found in oil-based salad dressings and ice-creams, during digestion are split into:

- A. Fatty acid and glycerol
- B. Glycerol and amino acids
- C. Glucose and fatty acid
- D. Glucose and amino acids

Answer:





127. The pH of the digestive juices within the human small intestine is between 7.5 and 8.5. This environment is slightly:

- A. Basic
- B. Acidic
- C. Neutral
- D. None of these

Answer:

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128. Thiamine (B_1) deficiency results in:

- A. Wernicke's syndrome
- B. Korsakoff's syndrome
- C. Osteoneurosis
- D. Tunnel vision.

Answer:

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129. FAD is a coenzyme derived from

A. Thiamine

B. Ribloflavin

C. Vitamin- B_{12}

D. Niacin

Answer:



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130. The food that enters intestine from stomach is called:

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Fundus

D. None of these

Answer:



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131. A protein deficiency disease is:

A. Kwashiorkor

B. Marasmus

C. Pellagra

D. Osteomalacia

Answer:



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132. Vitamin K is required for:

- A. Converting prothrombin to thrombin
- B. Synthesis of prothrombin
- C. Calcium combination with prothrombin
- D. All of these

Answer:



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133. In ileum, which of the following is absorbed?

A. Vitamin K

B. Bile salts

C. Glucose

D. Fat body

Answer:



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134. Gastric enzymes are:

A. Pepsinogen

B. Prorennin

C. Gastric lipase

D. All of these

Answer:



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135. Osteomalacia occurs due to deficiency of:

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-D

D. Vitamin-E

Answer:



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136. Pellagra is caused by the deficiency of:

A. Pyridoxine

B. Folic acid

C. Biotin

D. Niacin

Answer:



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137. Which one of the following is not true about vitamins?

- A. Vitamins are organic catalysts
- B. Vitamins are indispensable for life
- C. Vitamins act as source of energy

D. Tocopherol is anti - sterility vitamin

Answer:



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138. Oxyntic cells secrete:

A. HCl

B. Trypsin

C. NaOH

D. Pepsinogen

Answer:



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139. Glisson's capsule is found in which organ of mammals?

A. Stomach

B. Kidney

C. Testis

D. Liver

Answer:



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140. If for some reason, the parietal cells of gut epithelium become partially non-functional, what is likely to happen?

A. The pancreatic enzymes, especially trypsin and lipase will not work efficiently

B. The pH of stomach will fall abruptly

C. The steapsin will be more effective

D. The proteins will not be efficiently

hydrolysed by pepsin into proteoses and

peptones

Answer:



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141. Jaundice is a disorder of:

A. Excretory sytem

B. Skin & eyes

C. Digestive system

D. Circulatory system

Answer:



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142. Brunner's glands are present in :

A. Liver

B. Duodenum

C. Oesophagus

D. Stomach

Answer:



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143. The sugar present in milk is:

A. Fructose

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer:



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144. Which one of the following is not the reason for very high load of bilirubin in a newborn?

A. Excessive red blood corpuscles in the newborn burst ,releasing the bilirubin

B. The liver of the newborn is too young to cope up with heavy load of bilirubin

C. Mother's milk contains a high amount of bilirubin

D. Insoluble bilirubin in the intestine is reabsorbed by blood

Answer:



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145. Succus entericus is secreted by:

A. Auerbach's plexus

B. Brunner's glands

C. Peyer's patch

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Answer:



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146. In rabbit, cellulose digestion occurs in:

A. Ileum

B. Duodenum

C. Stomach

D. Caecum

Answer:



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147. Sacculus rotundus is present in :

A. Duodenum of rabbit

B. Ileum of frog

C. Ileum of rabbit

D. Colon of rabbit

Answer:



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148. Biotrophic nutrition is shown by:

- A. Humans
- B. Saprophytic plants
- C. Invertebrates
- D. Insectivorous plants

Answer:



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149. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Argentaffin cells produce serotonin

B. Villikin is secreted by large intestine

C. In cheilosis, deficient nutrient is
nicotinamide

D. Bleeding disease occurs due to
deficiency of vitamin -E

Answer:



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150. Aggregates of lymphoid tissue present in distal part of small intestine are called:

- A. Villi
- B. Peyer's patches
- C. Rugae
- D. Choroid plexus

Answer:



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151. Which of the followingg vitamins has same physiological effects as of parathomone:

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-D:

C. Vitamin-C

D. Vitamin-B

Answer:



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152. Bile contribution to digestion is:

- A. Nucelic acid metabolism
- B. Phagocytosis
- C. Emulsification of dietary fats
- D. Carbohydrate digestion

Answer:



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153. Gastric juice has a pH of about:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 6

D. 10

Answer:



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154. Osteomalacia occurs due to deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin-C
- B. Vitamin-D:Riboflavin
- C. Thyroid hormone
- D. Growth hormone

Answer:



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155. Which of the following causes contraction of gall bladder?

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Gastrin

C. Pepsin

D. Secretin

Answer:



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156. Give the dental formula of human beings.

A. $2123 / 2123$

B. $2123 / 1223$

C. $1223 / 2123$

D. $1223 / 1223$.

Answer:



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157. The gastric juice contains:

A. Trypsin,Pepsin,Lipase

B. Pepsin,Lipase,Rennin

C. Pepsin,Amylase,TRypsin

D. trypsin,Pepsin,REnnin

Answer:



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158. Vitamin-D is produced in human body by:

A. Muscle

B. nerves

C. Skin

D. Bone marrow

Answer:



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159. Name the hormone that stimulates the secretion of gastric juice:

A. Renin

B. Enterokinase

C. Enterogasterone

D. Gastrin

Answer:



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160. Bile salts act as activator of which enzyme?

A. Pepsinogen

B. Trypsinogen

C. Lipase

D. Pancreatic amylase

Answer:



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161. Which of the following cells produce HCl?

A. β cells

B. α – cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. Chief cells

Answer:



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162. The energy content in Kcal/gm of Carbohydrates:Protein:triglycerol respectively is approximately in the ratio of :

A. 1 : 2 : 2

B. 1 : 1 : 2

C. 2 : 1 : 1

D. 2 : 2 : 1.

Answer:



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163. This is the common passage of bile and pancreatic juices:

A. Ampulla of Vater

B. Ductus chloeduchus

C. Duct of Wirsung

D. Duct of Santorini

Answer:



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164. The purplish--red pigment rhodopsin,contianed in the rods type of photoreceptor cells of the human eye,is a derivative of:

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin A

Answer:



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165. Which one of the following enzymes carries out the initial step in the digestion of milk in humans?

A. Pepsin

B. Rennin

C. Lipase

D. a and b

Answer:



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166. Which one of the following is true stomach in ruminants?

A. Rumen

B. Reticulum

C. Abomassum

D. Omasum

Answer:



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167. Alimentary canal is absent in:

A. Fasciola hepatica

B. Taenia solium

C. Ascaris suum

D. Ancylostoma caninum

Answer:



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168. The mucosal layer in the stomach forms irregular folds known as:

A. Villi

B. Lumen

C. Rugae

D. Crypts of Liberkuhn

Answer:



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169. The backflow of faecal matter from the large intestine is prevented by the presence of:

A. Epiglottis

B. Sphincter of Oddi

C. Ileo-caecal valve

D. Gastro-oesophagal sphincter

Answer:



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170. Pellagra is casued by the deficiency of:

A. Niacin

B. Pantothenic acid

C. Tocopherol

D. Cyanocobalamine.

Answer:



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171. Fill in the blanks

The secretion of gastric juices is inhibited by_____.



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172. Fill in the blanks

An obstruction of the bile duct
causes _____



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173. Fill in the blanks

_____ prevents the entry of food in wind pipe.



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174. Fill in the blanks

Coagulation of milk is done by_____.



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175. Fill in the blanks

_____ sphincter prevents regurgitation of food from the stomach.



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176. Fill in the blanks

The involuntary muscular movements of the alimentary canal are called_____.



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177. Fill in the blank

Acidic , thick and fluidy food found in the stomach is called.....



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178. Fill in the blank

Presence of different types of teeth is called.....



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179. Fill in the blanks

Dental formula of human baby is _____.



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180. Fill in the blanks

Mucosal folds present inside the stomach are called _____.



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181. Fill in the blanks

Ptyalin is a starch digesting _____, secreted by _____ gland.



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182. Fill in the blanks

In alimentary canal, maximum absorption occurs in _____.



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183. Fill in the blanks

One of the digestive juices that lacks enzyme but aids in digestion is _____.



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184. Fill in the blanks

Zymogen cells of gastric glands
secrete_____.



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185. Fill in the blanks

Name of enzyme which digests fats
is_____.



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186. Match the names of cells given under Column I with the names of organs/parts in which they occur, given under Column II. Choose the answer which given correct combination of alphabets of two columns:

	Column - I (Cells)		Column - II (Organs/parts)
A	Kupffer cells	p	Islets of Langerhans
B	β -cells	q	Liver sinusoids
C	Brush-border cells	r	Thyroid gland
D	Paneth cells	s	Proximal convoluted tubule
		t	Small intestine

(a) A = r; B = t, C = s; D = p
 (b) A = q, B = p, C = s, D = t
 (c) A = s, B = t; C = p, D = q
 (d) A = r, B = p, C = s, D = q



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187. Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B.

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



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188. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the option given:

... from the option given :

Column-I	Column-II
A. Ptylain	1. Lipids
B. Pepsin	2. Starch
C. Steapsin	3. DNA
D. Nuclease	4. Proteins

(a) A = 1, B = 3, C = 2, D = 4

(c) A = 2, B = 4; C = 1, D = 3

(e) A = 4, B = 3, C = 1, D = 2

(b) A = 1, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2

(d) A = 2, B = 3, C = 1, D = 4



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189. Write 'True' or 'False':

Bile salts help in emulsification of proteins.



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190. Write 'True' or 'False':

All mammals have vestigial vermiform appendix.



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191. True or False

Small intestine is larger than large intestine.



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192. Write 'True' or 'False':

Trypsin coagulates the milk protein casein.



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193. Write 'True' or 'False':

Carbohydrates provide instant energy because these are easily digestible.



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194. True or False:

Enteropeptidase activates pepsinogen to pepsin.



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195. Write 'True' or 'False':

Secretion of saliva is only under nervous control.



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196. True or False

Sphincter of oddi guards the opening of hepatopancreatic duct into duodenum.



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197. Write 'True' or 'False':

Principal fat-digesting enzyme is in the pancreatic juices.



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198. Write 'True' or 'False':

unabsorbed fat-droplets appear in faeces when the bile ducts are obstructed.



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199. Mark the odd one in each series:

Stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum.



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200. Mark the odd one in each series:

Pepsin, lipase, trypsin, chymotrypsin.



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201. Mark the odd one in each series:

Crypts of Lieberkuhn, villi, rugae, Brunner's glands.



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202. Mark the odd one in each series:

Bile salts, bile pigments, gall bladder, gastric juices.



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203. Mark the odd one in each series:

Peptic cells, oxyntic cells, argentaffin cells, paneth cells.



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204. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place.

Trypsinogen:Enterokinase::Pepsinogen:.....

.



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205. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place.

Saliva:Ptyalin::Gastric juice:.....



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206. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place.

Holozoic :Man::Saprozioc:..... .



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207. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place.

herbivore:incisors::Carnivore:..... .



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208. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place.

Intestine:Villi::Stomach:..... .



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209. Give the reason for the following statements:

Digestion involves the process of hydrolysis.



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210. Give the reason for the following statements:

intercellular digestion is more important than intracellular digestion.



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211. Give the reason for the following statements:

Man has heterodont and diphyodont dentition.



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212. Give the reason for the following statements:

During the process of swallowing of food bolus, respiration stops for a moment.



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213. Give the reason for the following statements:

Villi are most numerous in ileum of small intestine.



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214. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and

Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Protein and fat digestion are very fast in small intestine of man.

Reason: Pancreatic juices contain strong proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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215. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you

are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Saliva secretion is a reflex action.

Reason:Saliva secretion is controlled by only brain and not the homones.

A. A.

B. B.

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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216. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following

four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Carbohydrates are called richest source of energy.

Reason: Carbohydrates provide highest amount of energy on oxidation.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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217. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following

four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Proteins are commonly called body building biomolecules.

Reason: Proteins act as enzymes which regulate the metabolism.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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218. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following

four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Deficiency of thiamine (Vitamin B_1) cause beri-beri involving paralysis.

Reason: Taking cooked fish may cause beri-beri but eating raw fish does not.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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219. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following

four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Minerals do not form a component of biologically active compounds

Reason: Some persons suffer from anaemia due to iron deficiency.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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220. What do you mean by regional differentiation of gut.



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221. Give two anatomical adaptations of small intestine for increased absorption of nutrients.



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222. Define: Emulsification



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223. Give the term for the muscular movements of gut to move the food backward.



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224. Give the term for the presence of different types of teeth.



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225. During swallowing ,the nasal chambers are closed by a free flap of palate.Name this flap.



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226. Name the cells of gastric glands which secrete pepsinogen,prorennin and gastric lipase enzymes.



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227. What is autocatalysis?



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228. What are lacteals?



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229. Give the terms for a semidigested gastric food and fully digested intestinal food.



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230. Name the source of trypsin and the food constituents which this enzyme hydrolyses.



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231. What are crypts of Leiberkuhn?



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232. Name the bile pigments.





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233. Name the chemical substance that changes pepsinogen into its active form.



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234. how many kilocalories of energy are produced by the oxidation of one gram of carbohydrates?



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235. Give the dental formula of human baby



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236. Name one organ of human body which has both exocrine and endocrine functions.



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237. Give the occurrence and function of Kupffer cells.



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238. Name the enzyme present in saliva.



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239. Define deglutition.



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240. name the enzyme causing curdling of milk.



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241. Why is cecum large sized in certain herbivores?



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242. Define chylomicrons.



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243. Why are proteases generally released in inactive form? What is emulsification and why it is required?



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244. Give the dental formula of human baby



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245. How does saliva act in self-defence?



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246. Mention any two functions of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice?



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247. Mention the vestigial part of the human alimentary canal.





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248. In humans, starch digestion begins in buccal cavity but stops in stomach, why?



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249. Name the respective secretions of Goblet cells and parietal cells of human stomach.



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250. How would non-secretion of saliva affect digestion of food in our mouth?



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251. How is digested fat absorbed in the alimentary canal?



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252. Differentiate between caloric fuel value and physiological fuel value.



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253. Why does a piece of bead start tasting sweeter after chewed for some time?



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254. Name two proteases of pancreatic juice. What are their specific roles?



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255. How would digestion of food be affected if the bile duct is completely blocked? Explain.



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256. how is fat digested in the humans?



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257. What are micelles ?How are they helpful?



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258. Explain the coagulation of milk in the alimentary canal.



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259. What are microvilli? State their function.



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260. State on difference between active and passive absorption.



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261. What would happen if bile is not secreted ?



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262. Give the reason for the following statements:

intercellular digestion is more important than intracellular digestion.



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263. Differentiate between chyme and chyle?



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264. Name the watery fluid secreted from Brunner's gland in the duodenum. Mention its two characteristics. What role does it play inside the duodenum?



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265. How is gut lining protected from its own secretion of proteases?



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266. Write four functions of liver .



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267. What is the source of saliva?Mention its composition.



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268. Name the source of enterokinase and mention its action.





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269. how does food move along the human gut ?What is this process called?



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270. Give the dental formula of human baby



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271. What is source of HCl ? Give its functions.



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272. How carbohydrate is digested in buccal cavity?



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273. Draw a well labelled diagram of V.S. of tooth.



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274. How protein is digested in stomach?



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275. Describe the structure and function of unstriated muscle fibres.



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



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277. Describe the structure of mammalian testis with the help of labelled diagram.



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278. Give the cause and symptoms of following digestive disorders:

Dental caries



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279. Give the cause and symptoms of following digestive disorders:

Peptic ulcers



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280. Give the cause and symptoms of following digestive disorders:

Jaundice.



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281. How does the intestinal juice contribute in the digestion of proteins ?What provides alkaline pH in small intestine?



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282. Describe the role of pancreatic juice in digestion of food.



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283. Draw a diagram of human duodenum and the digestive glands label the glands and their respective ducts pouring into the duodenum.



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284. How carbohydrate is digested in buccal cavity?



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285. Draw a well labelled diagram of T.S. of anther



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286. Name the hormone that stimulates gall bladder to release the bile juice .How does this juice reach the duodenum? Explain the function of bile in fat digestion.



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287. Name one enzyme of gastric juice and one of pancreatic juice that are released as proenzymes in the human alimentary

canal. Give the substrate and end product of each.



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288. Write down the human dental formula for permanent teeth.



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289. Discuss the digestion of proteins.



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290. What is coprophagy?



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291. Discuss the role of bile in digestion of food.



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292. What is diastema?



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293. Discuss mechanism of absorption of food.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

294. Draw a labelled diagram of portion of alimentary canal showing the location of liver and pancreas with their opening into the duodenum.



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295. Name the largest gland of human body.



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296. Describe the following processes in the body.

Coagulation of milk in the alimentary canal.



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297. Describe the following processes in the body.

Role of bile salts in the digestion and absorption of fats.



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298. Describe the following in brief:

Symbiotic digestion of cellulose



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299. Describe the following in brief:

Protein energy malnutrition.



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300. Give an account of gastrointestinal hormones.



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301. Name the various parts of alimentary canal of man.



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302. How carbohydrate is digested in buccal cavity?



Watch Video Solution

303. What changes does the food undergo in the stomach?



Watch Video Solution

304. Write four functions of liver .



Watch Video Solution

305. How protein is digested in stomach?



Watch Video Solution

306. Define digestion. Briefly describe the process of digestion in small intestine of man.



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Example

1. Gastric juice contains:

A. Pepsin, lipase and rennin

B. Trypsin, lipase and rennin

C. Trypsin, pepsin and lipase

D. Trypsin, pepsin and rennin.

Answer:



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2. Succus entericus is the name given to:

A. A junction between ileum and large intestine

B. Intestinal juice

C. Swelling in the gut

D. Appendix

Answer:



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3. Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B.

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



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



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5. How does pepsinogen change into its active form?



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



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



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



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



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10. Give the dental formula of human beings.



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



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12. 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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13. How are polysaccharides and disaccharides digested?



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



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



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



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17. Explain the term thecodont and diphodont.



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



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19. What are the functions of liver?



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