



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

Digestion and Absorption

Example

1. Define digestion?



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2. Name the largest gland of human body.



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3. Name a heterocrine gland.



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4.sphincter checks the regurgitation of food from stomach to oesophagus.



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5. True or False

Small intestine is larger than large intestine.



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6. True or False

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



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7. Name the sphincter present between the small and large intestines.



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



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9. State the anatomical location of pancreas.





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10. What are crypts of Leiberkuhn?



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11. Name the regions of colon.



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12. Hepato-pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum and carries:

A. bile

B. pancreatic juice

C. both bile and pancreatic juice

D. saliva.

Answer:



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13. Match the two columns:

Column I	Column II
(a) Biomacromolecules of food	<i>i.</i> Alimentary canal and associated glands
(b) Human digestive system	<i>ii.</i> Embedded in jawbones.
(c) Stomach	<i>iii.</i> Outer wall of visceral organs
(d) Thecodont	<i>iv.</i> Converted into simple substances
(e) Serosa	<i>v.</i> J-shaped bag-like structure



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14. What is the function of bile salts?



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15. How does pepsinogen change into its active form?



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16. Name two processes by which food is absorbed.



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17. Name the principal organ of absorption for absorption of food.



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



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



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20. What is the site of fat digestion in humans? Name the enzyme that digests fats. Mention the end products of fat digestion.



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21. Name any two disorders of digestive system.



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22. Which organ is affected during jaundice?



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23. List the common reasons of indigestion.



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24. Fill in the blank

.....sphincter prevents regurgitation of food from the stomach.



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25. Fill in the blank

Intestinal juices are also called



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26. Fill in the blank

The involuntary muscular movements of the alimentary canal are called.....



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27. Fill in the blank

The hardest material in the human body is.....



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28. Fill in the blank

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



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29. Fill in the blank

Cholecystokinin stimulates the secretion of
.....



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30. Fill in the blank

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



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31. True or False:

Pancreatic amylase digests proteins to amino acids.



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32. True or False:

Sodium is absorbed in the intestine with the help of the sodium pump of the cell membrane.



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33. True or False:

Enteropeptidase activates pepsinogen to pepsin.



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34. True or False:

Bile salts have an enzyme to digest the emulsified fats.



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35. True or False:

Chymotrypsinogen is a milk coagulating agent.



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36. Give the technical terms used for the following:

Any protein splitting enzyme.



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37. Give the technical terms used for the following:

The enzymes which digest the complex food molecules by hydrolysis.



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38. Give the technical terms used for the following:

An enzyme which helps in the hydrolysis of interior peptide bonds of proteins.





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39. Give the technical terms used for the following:

An enzyme which helps in the hydrolysis of peptide bonds of adjacent to free amino ($-NH_2$) or carboxyl ($-COOH$) groups.



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40. Give the technical terms used for the following:

A substance which activates the trypsinogen produced by the pancreas into trypsin.



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41. Gastric juice contains:

- A. pepsin, lipase and rennin
- B. trypsin, lipase and rennin
- C. trypsin, pepsin and lipase
- D. trypsin, peppsins and rennin

Answer:



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42. 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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43. Match the two columns:

Column I

Bilirubin and Biliverdin

Hydrolysis of starch

Digestion of fat

Salivary Gland

Column II

Parotid.

Bile.

Lipases.

Amylases.



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



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45. How does pepsinogen change into its active form?



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



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



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



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



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50. Give the dental formula of human beings.



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



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52. 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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53. How are polysaccharides and disaccharides digested?



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



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



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



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57. Explain the term thecodont and diphodont.



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



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59. What are the functions of liver?



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60. 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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61. 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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62. In which part of alimentary canal does absorption of water, simple sugars and alcohol take place?



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



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64. Define digestion in one sentence.



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



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



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67. Does gall bladder make bile?



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68. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries (given in bold).

Goblet cells are located in the intestine
mucosal epithelium and secretes
chymotrypsin/ mucus.



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69. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries (given in bold).

Fats are broken down into di-and monoglycerides with the help of amylase/ lipases.



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70. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries (given in bold).

Gastric glands of stomach mucosa have oxyntic cell/ chief cells which secretes HCL.



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71. Correct the following statements by deleting one of entries (given in bold).

Saliva contains enzymes that digest starch / protein.



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



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73. 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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74. List the organs of human alimentary canal and name the major digestive glands with

their location.



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



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76. 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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77. 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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78. 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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79. Correct the statement given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them:

Rennin is a proteolytic enzyme found in gastric juice in (infants/adults)



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80. 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-pancreatic duct)



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81. 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. (jejunim/duodenum)



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



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



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84. How are the activities of gastro-intestinal tract regulated?



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



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



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87. A person had roti and dal for his lunch. Trace the changes in those during its passage through the alimentary canal.



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





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89. Discuss mechanism of absorption of food.



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



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91. Explain the process of digestion in the buccal cavity with a note on the arrangement of teeth.



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92. What are nutrients?



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93. What is nutrition?



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94. What is length and diameter of ileum in adult man.



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



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96. Name the various salivary glands present in oral cavity.



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97. What is villus? Mention its role.



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98. How many villi are present in the small intestine of man?



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99. Mention any two structural features of small intestine which add to its absorptive capacity.



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100. Name the three major classes of digestive enzymes?



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101. What are the advantages of cooked food?



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102. Give one reason as to why many of the intestinal proteases are secreted in an inactive form.



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103. Name one function of saliva other than digestion of food.



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104. Name one gland in human body, which secretes digestive enzymes as well as hormones.



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105. Give two functions of pancreas.



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106. What is the pH inside stomach?



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



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108. What do you understand by nutrition?



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109. What is digestion?



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110. Why is digestion necessary?



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111. List the steps of nutrition.



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112. What type of food is digested?



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113. What is the advantage of digestive cavity?



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114. Briefly describe the buccal cavity of man.



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115. Draw a labelled diagram of oral cavity of man.



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



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117. Draw a labelled diagram to show kinds of teeth in man.



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118. Define the following terms:

Thecodont



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119. Define the following terms:

Heterodont



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120. Describe the structure of a typical tooth.



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121. What are the functions of tongue and teeth?



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122. Write a note on salivary glands and saliva.



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123. What is peristalsis?



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124. Give an account of stomach of man.



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125. Write the functions of large intestine.



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126. In what form and why are many proteases released in inactive form? Name the three intestinal enzymes involved in protein digestion.



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127. What are microvilli? State their function.



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128. Name the cells that secrete mucus.



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129. what are the functions of mucus?



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130. What are crypts of Leiberkuhn?



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131. Why does food not enter the wind pipe?



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132. Why is bile alkaline in nature?



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133. Why is bile green in colour?



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134. Draw a labelled diagram showing liver, pancreas and associated ducts.



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135. Briefly describe digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.



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136. What is the similarity in the action of carboxypeptidase and aminopeptidase enzymes?



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137. How are secretions of digestive juices regulated?



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138. What is peristalsis? How does it help in the digestion?



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139. Show peristalsis with the help of diagram.



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140. How are the following enzyme activated in the alimentary canal?

Pepsin



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141. How are the following enzyme activated in the alimentary canal?

Carboxypeptidase



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142. How are the following enzyme activated in the alimentary canal?

Rennin



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143. How are the following enzyme activated in the alimentary canal?

Trypsin



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144. How are the following enzyme activated in the alimentary canal?

Chymotrypsin



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145. Differentiate diffusion and active absorption.



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146. Describe the following processes in the body.

Coagulation of milk in the alimentary canal.



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147. Describe the following processes in the body.

Digestion of starch in the alimentary canal.



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148. Describe the following processes in the body.

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



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149. Explain common disorders of digestive system.



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150. Make a table showing nutritional disorders due to overnutrition.



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151. Draw a labelled diagram showing the alimentary canal and associated glands of man.



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152. Describe the structure of liver.



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153. Describe the role of intestinal juice?



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154. What is absorption? Describe absorption of a.i.t in the alimentary canal.

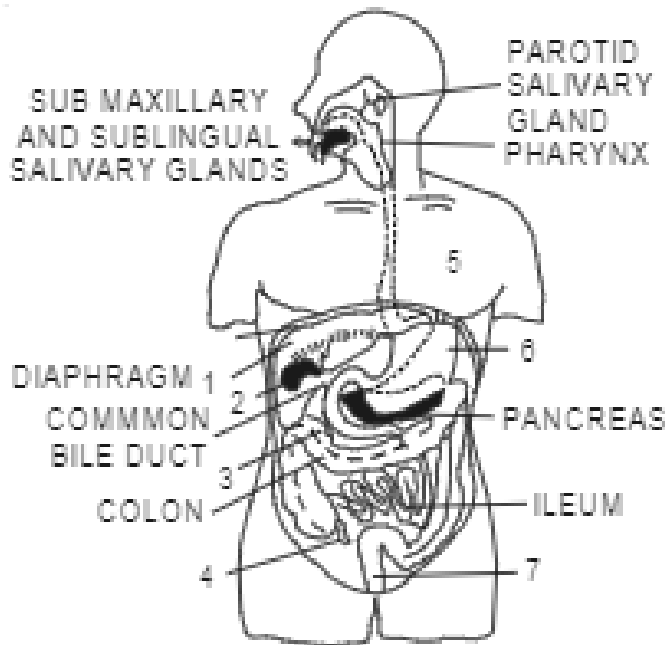


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155. Figure is of alimentary canal and digestive glands.

Study the figure and answer the following question

Label the 1-7

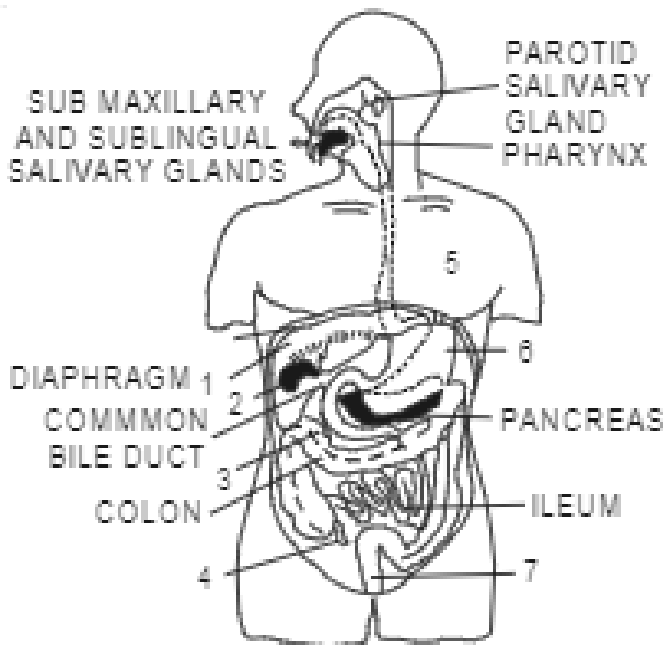


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156. Figure is of alimentary canal and digestive glands.

Study the figure and answer the following question

Write functions, of 1,4 and 5.



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157. Given scientific reasons for the following :
Proteins, lipids , starches, nucleic acids do not form solution and hence do not pass into cytoplasm or blood or lymph.



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158. Given scientific reasons for the following :
Some digestion of food occurs in buccal cavity.



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159. Given scientific reasons for the following :

Pancreas is heterocrine gland.



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Exercise

1. Name the different types of teeth.



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



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3. Define digestion in one sentence.



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4. Does gall bladder make bile?





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5. Correct the statement by deleting one of entries: Saliva contain enzyme that digest starch/ protein.



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6. Name the major digestive glands and write location.



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7. How is intestinal mucosa protected?



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8. Why is digestion necessary?



Watch Video Solution

9. Distinguish between constipation and indigestion.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. How are activities of gastro-intestine tract regulated?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Discuss the absorption of food in different parts of alimentary canal.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Give a historical account of wall of mammalian gut.



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13. Write a note on salivary glands and saliva.



Watch Video Solution

14. Discuss the main steps in the digestion of proteins as the food passes through different

parts of the alimentary canal.



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