



# BIOLOGY

**BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION**

**DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION**

**Example**

1. What is mechanical digestion?



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2. What is chemical digestion?



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3. What is thecodont?



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4. What is diphydont?



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5. What is heterodont?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What is called tartar?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is plaque?



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**8.** What is papillae?



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**9.** What is gullet?



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** What are tonsils?



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What is epiglottis?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** What is gastric rugae?



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** What are crypts?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** What is called vermiform appendix?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** What are the regions of colon?



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** What is Gall bladder?



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** What is hepatopancreatic duct?



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** What is the sphincter of oddi?



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**19.** What is digestion?



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**20. What is mastication?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21. What is deglutition?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. What is peristalsis?**



**Watch Video Solution**



**23.** Define the term chyme.



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** What is absorption?



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** What is facilitated diffusion ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** What is active transport?



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** What is micelles ?



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**28.** How do proteins differ from fats in their energy value and their role in the body ?



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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** List the chemical changes that starch molecule undergoes from the time it reaches the small intestine.



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**32.** How do proteins differ from fats in their energy value and their role in the body ?

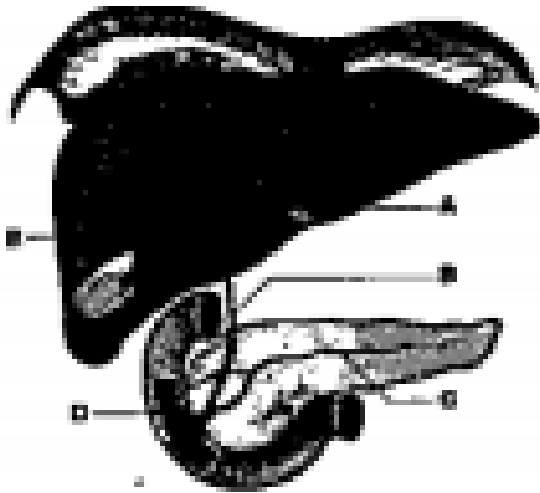


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33. Digestive secretions are secreted only when needed. Discuss.

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34. Label the given diagram



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**35.** What are the functions of food?



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**36.** Why do plants not require a digestive system?



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** Explain the digestion in the stomach.



**Watch Video Solution**

**38. What is mechanical digestion?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39. What is chemical digestion?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40. Define Thecodont and Diphiodont.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41. Write notes on diphodont?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**42. What is heterodont dentition ?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43. What is called tartar?**





**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** What is plaque?



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** write the symptoms of gingivitis



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** What is the position of Tongue in the mouth?



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Arrange the following in an order Gullet, pharynx, Oesophagus, Oral cavity



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** What is papillae?



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** What is pharynx?



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** What is gullet?



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** What are tonsils?





**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** What happens if the cardiac sphincter does not contract properly?



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** What is epiglottis and what does it do ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** What are the functions of stomach?



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** What is the function of the pyloric sphincter?



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** What are gastric rugae?



**Watch Video Solution**

57. What are crypts of Lieberkuhn ?



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58. What is called vermiform appendix?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

59. What are the regions of colon?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**60.** What are harstra?



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Write short notes on anal columns



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** What are the layers of the alimentary canal from oesophagus to rectum?



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**63.** Write short notes on serosa



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Write short notes on Muscularis of alimentary canal



**Watch Video Solution**



**65.** Write short notes on submucosal layer



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Write short notes on Mucosa



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**67.** What are the types of salivary glands ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** What are the ducts present in the salivary glands ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** What is Glisson's capsule



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** What is Gall bladder?



**Watch Video Solution**

**71.** What is common bile duct?



**Watch Video Solution**

**72.** What is hepatopancreatic duct?



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** The sphincter of Oddi guards



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** What is mastication?



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** What are the uses of mucus in saliva?



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** Deglutition refers to \_\_\_\_\_



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** What is peristalsis?



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** What are the uses of gastrooesophageal sphincter?



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** What is chyme?



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**80.** Name the enzymes present in stomach?



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** What is the role of HCl in stomach?



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** What is the role of mucus and bicarbonates present in the gastric juice?



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** What is the role of renin in gastric juice?



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** What are the secretions released in to the small intestine?



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**85.** What is succus entericus and name the enzymes present in it ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**86.** Name the enzymes present in intestinal juice?



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**87.** What is active absorption?



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**88.** What are the process of absorption?



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** What is facilitated transport?



**Watch Video Solution**

**90.** What is active absorption?



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** What is micelles ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** Write notes on roughage?



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**93.** What is the daily requirement of protein for an average Indian according to ICMR and WHO?



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**94.** What is colitis and its symptoms ?



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**95.** Write notes on constipation





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**96.** Write notes on Vomiting



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**97.** What is appendicitis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**98.** What is peritonitis?





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**99.** Assertion (A) : Reduction in bicarbonate levels leads to dissolving of tooth enamel.

Reason ("R") : Bicarbonates in the saliva make the pH 5.4 to 7.4 . If the bicarbonates level in saliva is reduced the saliva becomes acidic and the tooth enamel may get dissolved .



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**100.** What features of the small intestine enables it to absorb digested food efficiently?



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**101.** Name two scientist who won the Nobel prize for the discovery of Helicobacter pylori?



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**102.** Do you feel ill after drinking milk or after eating dairy products? Give reasons?



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**103.** What are the symptoms occur if the milk and dairy products are broken down by bacteria?>



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Write the function of oesophagus?



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** What are the components of food?



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** What are the different types of permanent teeth?



**Watch Video Solution**



**107.** List the parts of Alimentary canal and the Associated glands for digestion.



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**108.** What is Incisor?



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** What is canine?



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**110.** What is premolar?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**111.** What is molar?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**112.** What is the function of tongue?



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**113.** Write short notes on oesophagus



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**114.** Write a short note on the small intestine.



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** Write short notes on duodenum.



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**116.** Write short notes on Jejunum



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**117.** Write short notes on ileum



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**118.** What are Peyer's patches.



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**119.** Write short notes on caecum



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**120.** Write short notes on rectum



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**121.** Write short notes on digestive glands



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**122.** What are the types of cells in gastric glands?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**123.** Mention the components of saliva .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**124.** Write notes on chylomicrons?



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**125.** The calorific value of carbohydrates is .....



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**126.** Write about the caloric values of lipids



**Watch Video Solution**

**127.** Write about the caloric value of proteins



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** Write notes on PEM



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**129.** Write short notes on Marasmus



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**130.** Write short notes on Indigestion?



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**131.** Write a short note on jaundice.



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**132.** Define:-

Liver cirrhosis



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**133.** Write a short note on gall stones.



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**134.** Define:-

Hiatus hernia



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** Write a short note on diarrhoea.



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** Write a paragraph on peptic ulcer.



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** Write notes on Obesity



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Write short notes on BMI



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**139.** Though the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for proper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

What is composition of bile?



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**140.** Though the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for proper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

How it helps in digestion of oil fats and other nutrients of food?



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**141.** Through the bile juice of liver has no digestive enzyme but is very essential for

porper digestion of food, especially of the fats.

Discuss the following?

How it helps in absorption of fats?



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**142.** What would happen of HCl is not secreted in the stomach?



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**143.** What are the harmful effects of food adulterants?



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**144.** What are the common food adulterants?



**Watch Video Solution**

**145.** Write a note on any two nutritional and digestive disorders.



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**146.** Write the 5 simple things we have to do everyday to maintain a healthy balanced diet?



**Watch Video Solution**

**147.** Write the test for starch.



**Watch Video Solution**



**148.** Find out a qualitative test for proteins, fats and oils, amino acids and test any fruit juice, saliva, sweat and urine for them.



**Watch Video Solution**

**149.** Write the test for glucose.



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** What are the functions of liver in the human body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**151.** Write short notes on pancreas



**Watch Video Solution**

**152.** List the role of enzymes in small intestine



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** List the chemical preservatives, artificial enhancers found in the food items available in the market. How can you avoid such harmful substances in you food?



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**154.** What happens to the protein molecules in food, from the time it is swallowed, to the time

its products are built up in the cytoplasm of a muscle cell.



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**155.** What are the harmful effects of the usage of chemical preservatives and artificial enhancers?



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**156.** Most of the nutrients from food are digested and absorbed in the small intestine why?



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**157.** Write notes on the digestion of carbohydrate in man



**Watch Video Solution**

**158.** Write notes on the digestion of fats in man



**Watch Video Solution**

**159.** Write notes on absorption of fats in man



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**160.** Explain the histology of human gut



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**161.** Explain the structure of alimentary canal?



**Watch Video Solution**

**162.** Explain the structure of liver



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**163.** Write short notes on villi



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## Exercise

1. In small intestine, active absorption occurs in case of

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C.  $Na^+$

D. All the above

**Answer:**





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2. Which of the following hormones stimulate m production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate?

- A. Angiotensin and epinephrine
- B. Gastrin and insulin
- C. Cholecystokinin and secretin
- D. Insulin and glucagon

**Answer:**



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3. Assertion (A) : Large intestine also shows the presence of villi like small intestine.

Reason (B) : Absorption of water

A. Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true but B is false

D. A is false but B is true

**Answer:**



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**4. Give the dental formula of human beings**

A.  $2123/2123$

B.  $2223/2223$

C.  $2124/2124$

D.  $2122/2122$

**Answer:**



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**5. Oxyntic cells secrete**

A. HCl

B. Mucus

C. Juice

D. Enzyme

**Answer:**



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



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7. What are the functions of leaf?



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. What is Epiglottis?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. What is deglutition?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Define the term chyme.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What is micelles ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** How do proteins differ from fats in their energy value and their role in the body ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Write a short note on the small intestine.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Write notes on PEM



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Write about the caloric value of proteins





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**17.** Digestive secretions are secreted only when needed. Discuss.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**18.** Explain the structure of liver



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**19.** What are the functions of liver in the human body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Choose the incorrect sentence from the following:

A. Bile juice emulsifies the fat

B. Chyme is a digetive acidic food in stomach.

C. Pancreatic juice converts lipid into fatty acid and glycerol

D. Enterokinase stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice.

**Answer:**



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**21. What is chyme?**

A. The process of conversion of fat into small droplets.

B. The process of conversion of micelles substances of glycerol into fatty droplet.

C. The process of preparation of incompletely digested acidic food through gastric juice.

D. The process of preparation of completely digested liquid food in

midgut.

**Answer:**



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**22.** Which of the following hormones stimulate  
m production of pancreatic juice and  
bicarbonate?

A. Angiotensin and epinephrine

B. Gastrin and insulin

C. Cholecystokinin and secretion

D. Insulin and glucagon

**Answer:**



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**23.** The sphincter of Oddi guards

A. Hepatopancreatic duct

B. common bile duct

C. Pancreatic duct

D. Cystic duct

**Answer:**



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**24.** In small intestine, active absorption occurs  
in case of

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C.  $Na^+$

D. All the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25. Which one is incorrectly matched?**

A. Pepsin-stomach

B. Renin-liver

C. Trypsin-intestine

D. Ptyalin-mouth



**Answer:**



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**26.** Absorption of glycerol, fatty acids and monoglycerides takes place by

- A. Lymph vessels within villi
- B. Walls of stomach
- C. Colon
- D. Capillaires within villi

**Answer:**



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**27. First step in digestion of fat is**

- A. Emulsification
- B. Enzyme action
- C. Absorption by lacteals
- D. Storage in adipose tissue

**Answer:**



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28. Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of

A. Pepsinogen into pepsin

B. Trypsinogen into trypsin

C. Protein into polypeptide Caseinogen  
into casein

D. Caseinogen into casein

**Answer:**



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**29.** Which of the following combinations are not matched?

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
a. Bilirubin and biliverdin	(i) intestinal juice
b. Hydrolysis of starch	(ii) Amylases
c. Digestion of fat	(iii) Lipases
d. Salivary gland	(iv) Parotid



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**30.** Match column I with column II and choose the correct option

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
(P) Small intestine	(i) Largest factory
(Q) Pancreas	(ii) Absorption of glucose
(R) Liver	(iii) Carrying electrolytic solution
(S) Colon	(iv) Digestion and absorption

A. (P-iv)(Q-iii)(R-i)(S-ii)

B. (P-iii)(Q-ii)(R-i)(S-iv)

C. (P-iv)(Q-iii)(R-i)(S-ii)

D. (P-ii)(Q-iv)(R-iii)(S-i)

**Answer:**



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**31.** Match column I with column II and choose the correct option.

---

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
(P) Small intestine	(i) 23 cm
(Q) Large intestine	(ii) 4 meter
(R) Oesophagus	(iii) 12.5 cm
(S) Pharynx	(iv) 1.5 meter

A. (P-iv)(Q-ii)(R-i)(S-iii)

B. (P-ii)(Q-iv)(R-i)(S-iii)

C. (P-i)(Q-iii)(R-ii)(S-iv)

D. (P-iii)(Q-i)(R-ii)(S-iv)

**Answer:**



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**32.** Match column I with column II and choose the correct option.

**Column I**

(P) Lipase

(Q) Pepsin

(R) Renin

(S) Ptyalin

**Column II**

(i) Starch

(ii) Casein

(iii) Protein

(iv) Lipid

A. (P-iv)(Q-ii)(R-i)(S-iii)

B. (P-iv)(Q-iii)(R-ii)(S-i)

C. (P-iv)(Q-iii)(R-ii)(S-i)

D. (P-iii)(Q-ii)(R-iv)(S-i)

**Answer:**



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**33.** Which is not the function of liver?

A. Production of insulin

B. Detoxification

C. Storage of glycogen

D. Production of bile

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Assertion (A) : Large intestine also shows the presence of villi like small intestine.

Reason (B) : Absorption of water

A. Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true but B is false

D. A is false but B is true

**Answer:**



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**35.** Which of the following is not true regarding intestinal villi ?

- A. They possess microvilli.
- B. They increase the surface area.
- C. They are supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels

D. They only participate in digestion of fats

**Answer:**



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**36.** Intake of food is called \_\_\_\_\_



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**37.** Breakdown of food into smaller molecules  
in our body is known as



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**38.** Which one of the following is digested by caecum and vermiform appendix?

- A. Protein
- B. Cellulose
- C. Lipid
- D. Carbohydrate

**Answer:**



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**39.** The absorbed substances becoming components of cells is called-



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**40.** Elimination of the undigested substances is called-



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41. \_\_\_\_\_ milk teeth are present in man



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. \_\_\_\_\_ permanent teeth are present in man.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Gingivitis is the --of the gums



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**44.** Chewing surface of the teeth made of \_



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** The opening of trachea is \_\_\_\_\_



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**46.** The symptoms of GERD is

A. Lung burn



B. Eye burn

C. heart burn

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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47. \_\_regulates the opening of oesophagus into the stomach.



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**48.** What does GERD stand for ? What is it commonly known as ?



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**49.** Stomach is located in the \_\_\_\_\_portion of the abdominal cavity.



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50. The vascular projections of ileal mucosa are

A. Valves

B. Cilia

C. Villi

D. Sphincter

**Answer:**



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51. Give the dental formula of human beings

A.  $2123 / 2123$

B.  $2223 / 2223$

C.  $2124 / 2124$

D.  $2122 / 2122$

**Answer:**



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52. Absorption of \_\_\_\_\_ is the role of castle's intrinsic factor



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53. The functional unit of liver is



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54. The duct of gall bladder is called \_\_\_\_\_



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55. The duct of liver is called-



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56. \_\_\_\_\_ is an inflammation of the inner lining of colon



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. \_\_\_ duct present in the villi



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**58.** Common bile duct is formed by the combination of

- A. Cystic duct+right hepatic duct
- B. Common hepatic duct+cystic duct
- C. Cystic duct+left hepatic duct
- D. Common hepatic duct + common bile duct.

**Answer:**



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**59.** Which one of the following is not a common disorder associated with place?

Digestive system

A. Tetanus

B. Diarrhoea

C. Jaundice

D. Dysentery



**Answer:**



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**60.** The digestive gland associated with alimentary canal is \_\_\_\_.

A. Pancreas

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Salivary gland

**Answer:**



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**61.** Which is the decending sequence of human digestive track?

A. Mouth → Oesophagus → Large intestine → Small intestine → Rectum

B. Mouth → Oesophagus → Rectum

→ Large intestine → Small intestine

C. Mouth → Oesophagus → small

intestine → large intestine →

rectum

D. Mouth → Large intestine → small

intestine → rectum

**Answer:**



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62. Where does our buccal cavity open?

A. Oesophagus

B. Salivary gland

C. Pharynx

D. Stomach

**Answer:**



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**63.** Which is the largest salivary gland of human?

- A. Sublingual gland
- B. Parotid gland
- C. Submandibular gland
- D. Sub parotid gland

**Answer:**



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64. Where is protein digestion takes place?

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Large intestine

D. Rectum

**Answer:**



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65. Hepatopancreatic duct opens into

A. Ileum

B. Large intestine

C. Rectum

D. Duodenum

**Answer:**



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**66.** Liver is the largest gland and is associated with functions. Choose one which is not correct.

- A. Stores fat soluble vitamins and iron.
- B. Detoxifies toxic substances
- C. Secretion of hormone called gastric
- D. Stores glucose in the form of glycogen

**Answer:**



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**67.** Success entericus is the name give to



A. A junction between ileum and large intestine

B. Intestinal juice

C. swelling in the gut

D. Appendix

**Answer:**



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**68.** Match the column I with column II and select the correct option



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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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**69.** By which structure tongue is attached with lower region of buccal cavity in human?

A. Bony

B. Muscular

C. Frenulum

D. Fibrous

**Answer:**



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70. Brunner's glands are seen in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The wall of the duodenum
- B. The wall of the stomach
- C. The wall of the oesophagus
- D. The wall of the ileum

**Answer:**



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71. Which one of the following is a protein deficiency disease?

A. Kwashiorkor

B. Nigh Blindness

C. Eczema

D. Cirrhosis

**Answer:**



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72. Which of the following carries glucose from digestive tract to liver?

- A. Pulmonary vein
- B. Hepatic artery
- C. Hepatic portal vein
- D. None of these

**Answer:**



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73. Which of the following is mismatched?

- A. Haustra-Pouch like dilation in the colon
- B. Stensen's duct-Duct of parotid
- C. Wharton's duct-Duct of pharynx
- D. Goblet cells-Mucus secreting glands

**Answer:**



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74. Villi are present in

A. Heart

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Ileum

**Answer:**



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75. Which of the following has not enzymes?

A. Bile

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Gastric juice

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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76. Which of the following converts proteins into peptones?

A. Lipase

B. Amylase

C. Trypsin

D. Peptidase

**Answer:**



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77. The stomach opens into

A. Large intestine

B. Small intestine

C. Colon

D. Caecum

**Answer:**



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78. Which of the following converts carbohydrates onto maltose

A. Lipase

B. Amylase

C. Trypsin

D. Pepsin

**Answer:**



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79. The second part of the large intestine is called

A. Ileum

B. Caecum

C. Rectum

D. Colon

**Answer:**



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**80.** Bile is stored in a sac called

A. Caecum

B. Colon

C. Gall bladder

D. Pyloric sphincter

**Answer:**



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**81.** The first part of the small intestine is called

A. Ileum

B. colon

C. Caecum

D. Duodenum

**Answer:**



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**82.** Arrange the correct sequence of the steps involved in the process of human digestive system.

A. Digestion → ingestion →

Assimilation → Egestion →

Absorption

B. Ingestion → Digestion → Absorption

→ Assimilation → Egestion

C. Egestion → Digestion → Assimilation

→ ingestion



D. Assimilation → Absorption →

Ingestion → Digestion.

**Answer:**



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**83.** Name the largest part of the alimentary canal

A. Large intestine

B. Small intestine

C. Liver

D. Stomach

**Answer:**



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**84.** Liver stores glucose in the form of

A. Pulp

B. Cellulose

C. Glycogen

D. Glucagon

**Answer:**



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**85.** Bilirubin and biliverdin are present in

A. Pancreatic juice

B. Saliva

C. Bile

D. Intestinal juice

**Answer:**



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**86.** The walls of the large intestine absorb which of these?

- A. Cellulose
- B. Digested food
- C. Oxygen
- D. Water

**Answer:**



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**87.** Match the following and select the correct option

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
A- Villi	- i) Large intestine
B- Hydrochloric acid	- ii) Liver
C- Bile	- iii) Small intestine
D- Absorption of water	- iv) Stomach

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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**88.** ICMR stands for

A. Indian Council of Medical Research

B. International Council of Medical  
Research

C. Indian Council of Multimedia Research

D. International Centre for Medical  
Research

**Answer:**



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**89.** Name the hardest material present in the body

A. Dentin

B. Pulp

C. Enamel

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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90. Which one of the following is not a digestive disorder

A. Vomiting

B. Diabetes

C. Indigestion

D. Marasmus

**Answer:**



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91. Reverse peristalsis refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Constipation

B. Indigestion

C. Vomiting

D. Diarrhoea

**Answer:**



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92. \_\_\_\_\_ treatment is common for diarrhoeas

A. Oral hydration

B. Medications

C. Surgery

D. Regular exercise

**Answer:**



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**93.** Name the bacteria which causes peptic ulcer .

A. Haemophilus pertussis

B. Helicobacter pylori

C. Helicobacter canis

D. Helicobacter brantae

**Answer:**



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94. Which one of the following is not a causative factor of peptic ulcers?

- A. Uncontrolled usage of aspirin
- B. Uncontrolled usage of drugs
- C. *Helicobacter pylori*
- D. Uncontrolled usage of fibrous food

**Answer:**



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95. \_\_\_\_\_enzyme helps to digest protein.

A. Protease

B. Lipase

C. Amylase

D. Maltase

**Answer:**



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**96.** Select the odd one

A. Gastritis

B. Heart burn

C. Bronchitis

D. Obesity

**Answer:**



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**97.** Identify the correct statements from the below about "salivary glands" .

(I) Four pairs of salivary glands in the mouth .

(II) Largest parotids gland in the cheeks.

(III) The sub - maxillary / sub - mandibular in the lower jaw and the sub - lingual beneath the tongue .

(IV) Daily secretion of saliva from salivary glands ranges from 1000 to 1500 ml .

A. 100-150 ml

B. 1000-1500 ml



C. 10-50 ml

D. 10000-15000 ml

**Answer:**



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**98.** Oxyntic cells secrete

A. HCl

B. Mucus

C. Juice

D. Enzyme

**Answer:**



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