



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?



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6. What is called tartar?



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7. What is plaque?



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8. What is papillae?



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9. What is gullet?



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10. What are tonsils?



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11. What is epiglottis?



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12. What is gastric rugae?



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13. What are crypts?



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14. What is called vermiform appendix?



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15. What are the regions of colon?



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16. What is Gall bladder?



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17. What is hepatopancreatic duct?



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18. What is the sphincter of oddi?



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19. What is digestion?



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20. What is mastication?



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21. What is deglutition?



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22. What is peristalsis?



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23. Define the term chyme.



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24. What is absorption?



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25. What is facilitated diffusion ?



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26. What is active transport?



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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 ?



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



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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 ?

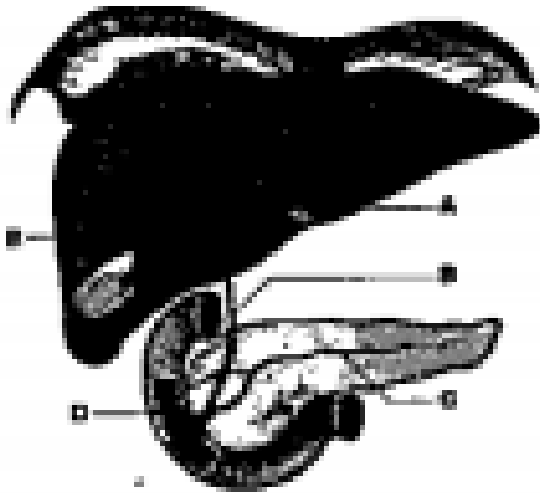


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33. Digestive secretions are secreted only when needed. Discuss.

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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?



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37. Explain the digestion in the stomach.



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38. What is mechanical digestion?



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39. What is chemical digestion?



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40. Define Thecodont and Diphiodont.



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41. Write notes on diphodont?



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42. What is heterodont dentition ?



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43. What is called tartar?



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44. What is plaque?



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45. write the symptoms of gingivitis



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



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



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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?





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



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53. What is epiglottis and what does it do ?



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54. What are the functions of stomach?



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55. What is the function of the pyloric sphincter?



Watch Video Solution

56. What are gastric rugae?



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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?



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61. Write short notes on anal columns



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



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63. Write short notes on serosa



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64. Write short notes on Muscularis of alimentary canal



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65. Write short notes on submucosal layer



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66. Write short notes on Mucosa



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67. What are the types of salivary glands ?



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



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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 _____



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77. What is peristalsis?



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78. What are the uses of gastrooesophageal sphincter?



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79. What is chyme?



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80. Name the enzymes present in stomach?



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81. What is the role of HCl in stomach?



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



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



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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 ?



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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?



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89. What is facilitated transport?



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90. What is active absorption?



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91. What is micelles ?



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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?



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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?>



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104. Write the function of oesophagus?



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105. What are the components of food?



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106. What are the different types of permanent teeth?



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



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108. What is Incisor?



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109. What is canine?



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110. What is premolar?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

111. What is molar?



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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.



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115. Write short notes on duodenum.



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116. Write short notes on Jejunum



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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



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



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123. Mention the components of saliva .



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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



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127. Write about the caloric value of proteins



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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



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135. Write a short note on diarrhoea.



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136. Write a paragraph on peptic ulcer.



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137. Write notes on Obesity



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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

proper 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 if 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?



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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?



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147. Write the test for starch.



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



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149. Write the test for glucose.



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



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151. Write short notes on pancreas



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152. List the role of enzymes in small intestine



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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



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158. Write notes on the digestion of fats in man



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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?



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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?



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8. What is Epiglottis?



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9. What is deglutition?



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10. Define the term chyme.



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11. What is micelles ?



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



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



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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.



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18. Explain the structure of liver



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



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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:



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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?

Column I	Column II
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

Column I	Column II
(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.

Column I	Column II
(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:



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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



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42. _____ permanent teeth are present in man.



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43. Gingivitis is the --of the gums



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44. Chewing surface of the teeth made of _



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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-



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. _____ is an inflammation of the inner lining of colon



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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

Column I

Column II

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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