



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Question Bank

1. Ornithine cycle occurs in:

A. Heart

B. Lung

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: C



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2. Enzyme cellulase is present in:

A. Herbivorous animal

B. Carnivorous animal

C. Sanguivorous animal

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Islets of Langerhans are patches of endocrine cells in :

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Kidney

D. Stomach

Answer: B



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4. Digestion of proteins is completed in :

A. Stomach

B. Small intestine

C. Colon

D. Caecum

Answer: B



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5. Starch is a:

A. Polysaccharide

B. Polypeptide

C. Polynucleotide

D. Polyamine

Answer: A



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6. Crypts of Leiberkuhn secretes:

A. Succus entericus

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile juice

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: A



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7. Lymph capillaries present in a villus are called:

A. Lacteal

B. Venule

C. Arteriole

D. Sinus

Answer: A



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8. Peyers patches produce:

A. Enterokinase

B. Lymphocytes

C. Mucous

D. Ptyalin

Answer: B



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9. Pancreatic lipase acts in:

A. Monoglyceride

B. Dipeptide

C. Triglyceride

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: C



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10. Vitamin-C is:

A. Nicotinic acid

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Folic acid

D. None of these

Answer: B



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11. salivary amylase converts boiled starch into:

A. Maltose

B. Sucrose

C. Lactose

D. Galactose

Answer: A



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12. Rickets and Kwashiorkor are:

A. Deficiency disease

B. Hereditary disease

C. Communicable disease

D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. All types of food are digested by:

A. Dehydration

B. Hydrolysis

C. Activation

D. Desalination

Answer: B



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14. The passage of food from the buccal cavity to stomach is called:

- A. Defaecation
- B. Dehydration
- C. Deglutition
- D. Desalination

Answer: C



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15. Nutrition in Amoeba is:

A. Sporozoic

B. Parasitic

C. Holozoic

D. Holophytic

Answer: C



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16. There are ____pairs of salivary gland in mammal.

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: B



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17. Bile helps in digestion of:

A. Carbohydrate

B. Fat

C. Protein

D. Minerals

Answer: B



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18. Pepsin acts in ___ medium.

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. None of these

Answer: A



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19. Emulsification of fat is brought about by:

A. Bile pigment

B. Bile salts

C. HCL

D. Rennin

Answer: B



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20. Chief cells or zymogen cells secrete:

A. HCL

B. Mucus

C. Pepsin

D. Trypsin

Answer: C



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21. The main function of intestinal villi is:

A. Secretion

B. Absorption

C. Ultrafiltration

D. Digestion

Answer: B



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22. Bulk of tooth is made up of:

A. Dentine

B. Enamel

C. Pulp cavity

D. Root

Answer: A



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23. The disease due to inflammation of vermiform appendix is called:

A. Amoebiasis

B. Gastritis

C. Appendicitis

D. Hepatitis

Answer: C



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24. Which one can break down peptide bonds in proteins?

A. Amylase

B. Lipase

C. Pepsin

D. Ptyalin

Answer: C



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25. Lacteals are associated with the absorption of:

A. Fat

B. Amino acids

C. Glucose

D. All of these

Answer: A



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26. Paneth cells are found in:

A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

B. Organ of Corti

C. Peyer's patches

D. Islets of Langerhans

Answer: A



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27. Trypsin is secreted by:

A. Duodenum

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Stomach

Answer: B



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28. Which of the following is not an enzyme?

A. Enterogastrone

B. Enterokinase

C. Trypsin

D. Pepsin

Answer: A



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29. Liver is ___ in origin.

A. Ectodermal

B. Endodermal

C. Mesodermal

D. Both a and b

Answer: B



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30. Crypts of Leiberkuhn and Brunner's glands are found in the wall of_____.

A. Stomach

B. Oesophagus

C. Ileum

D. Duodenum

Answer: D



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31. Length of alimentary canal of man is:

A. 16 feet

B. 6 feet

C. 2 feet

D. 32 feet

Answer: D



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32. In man pH of saliva varies from:

A. 8-10

B. 7.5 to 8

C. 7.5 to 9

D. 6.7 to 7.2

Answer: D



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33. ____ hardens the tooth enamel.

A. Calcium

B. Fluorine

C. Iodine

D. Sodium

Answer: A



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34. ____enzyme breaks maltose into glucose.

A. Peptidase

B. Enterokinase

C. Maltase

D. Invertase

Answer: C



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35. Salivation due to smelling of good food is an act of:

A. Voluntary action

B. Reflex action

C. Hormonal action

D. None of these

Answer: B



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36. Fat is digested by the help of:

A. Amylase

B. Lipase

C. Pepsin

D. Rennin

Answer: B



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37. The tip of tongue has the taste buds for taste:

A. Bitter

B. Salty and sweet

C. Sour

D. Sweet

Answer: B



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38. The digestion in Amoeba is of ___ type.

A. Extracellular

B. Intracellular

C. Both a and b

D. Holozoic

Answer: B



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39. The end products of fat digestion are fatty acids and _____.

- A. Amino acid
- B. Nucleic acid
- C. Glycerol
- D. Cholesterol

Answer: C



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40. Bile helps in digestion of:

A. Carbohydrate

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Nucleic acids

Answer: B



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41. In the stomach dilute HCL is secreted by ___ cells.

- A. Goblet cells
- B. Oxyntic cells
- C. Zymogen cell
- D. Mucous cell

Answer: B



42. Which enzyme is secreted by salivary gland of man?

A. Amylopsin

B. Rennin

C. Ptyalin

D. Trypsin

Answer: C



43. What are the end products of protein digestion?

A. Ammonia

B. Amino acids

C. Urea

D. Uric acid

Answer: B



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44. Which of the following has minimum pH?

A. Bile

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Saliva

D. Gastric juice

Answer: D



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45. Chymification of food occurs in:

A. Rectum

B. Buccal cavity

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

Answer: C



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46. Parietal cells in stomach secrete:

A. Pepsin

B. HCL

C. Mucous

D. Gastrin

Answer: B



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47. Amount of saliva secreted daily in human is:

A. 1.0-1.5 l

B. 1.5-2.5 l

C. 2.5-3.5 l

D. 3.5-4.5 l

Answer: A



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48. Synthesis of yolk in female occurs in:

A. kidney

B. Hepatocyte

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer: B



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49. The functional unit of liver is called:

A. Liver lobules

B. Glisson's capsule

C. Sinusoid

D. Kupffer cells

Answer: A



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50. Pancreatic acini are:

A. Endocrine glands

B. Exocrine glands

C. Heterocine glands

D. Unicellular glands

Answer: B



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51. Hormone secretion stimulates production of:

A. Saliva

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: D



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52. Where is protein digestion is completed?

A. Stomach

B. Ileum

C. Rectum

D. Duodenum

Answer: B



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53. Thiamine(B_1) deficiency leads to:

A. Beriberi

B. Scurvy

C. Night blindness

D. Pellegra

Answer: A



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54. Vitamin containing cobalt is:

A. A

B. B_1

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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55. Brunner's glands occur in:

- A. Submucosa of duodenum
- B. Submucosa of stomach
- C. Mucosa of oesophagus
- D. Mucosa of ileum

Answer: A



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56. Vitamin-K is essential for:

- A. Change of prothrombin into thrombin
- B. Synthesis of prothrombin
- C. Change of fibrinogen in fibrin
- D. Formation of thrombin

Answer: B



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57. Lacteals take part in:

- A. Digestion of milk
- B. Absorption of fat
- C. Digestion of lactic acid
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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58. Digestive juice lacking enzyme but aiding in digestion is:

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Bile

D. Succus entericus

Answer: C



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59. Enterokinase takes part in conversion of:

- A. Pepsinogen into pepsin
- B. Trypsinogen into trypsin
- C. Protein into polypeptide
- D. Caseinogen into casein

Answer: B



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60. Obesity is due to extra consumption of:

A. Carbohydrate

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. BOTH (A) AND (B)

Answer: B



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61. Glucose is stored as glycogen in_____.



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62. Rennin acts on milk protein _____.



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63. _____ cells secrete hormone insulin.



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64. _____ cells secrete hormone glucagon.



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65. _____ hormone stimulates gall bladder to release bile.



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66. _____ cells secrete hormone gastrin.



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67. Saliva contains enzyme_____.



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68. ___ is the end product of carbohydrate digestion.



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69. ___ is the end product of fat digestion.



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70. What are the end products of protein digestion?



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71. _____ hormone inhibits gastric secretion.



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72. _____ gland is both exocrine and endocrine.



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73. Brunner's glands are found in submucosa of ____.



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74. ____ is the hardest substance in the human body.



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75. There are ____ pairs of salivary gland in man.



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76. Stomach is the chief site for ____ digestion.



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77. Tongue is made up of ____ muscles.



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78. _____ is the largest salivary gland.



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79. _____ is the smallest salivary gland.



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80. Pepsinogen is activated by_____.



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81. Name liver cells which are phagocytic in function.



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82. Name the organisms which prepare their own food.



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83. Name the vestigial organ in the alimentary canal of man.



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84. Name the term for arrangement of different types of teeth in mammals.



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85. How many liver lobes are present in man?



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86. Name the animal protein which can not be hydrolysed by pepsin.



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87. Name the enzyme that helps in blood coagulation in the food of predators.



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88. Which is the strongest part of our teeth?



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89. Name the vitamins produced in our colon with help of bacteria.



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90. What is the term of nutrition used for eating faecal materials of other animals?





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91. Name the animals that feed on other animals or their products?



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92. Name the animals which eats insects.



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93. Name the animals that live on blood.



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94. What is the term of nutrition used for eating faecal materials of other animals?



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95. Which type of digestion is carried on by Hydra?



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96. Which types of digestion occurs in Amoeba?



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97. Who first observed pinocytosis in Amoeba?



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98. What type of digestion occurs in man?



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99. What is the innermost layer of gut called?



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100. What is the outermost mesodermal of stomach called?



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101. Which membranous structure hangs the alimentary canal from the vertebral column?



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102. In which part of alimentary canal oblique muscles are present?



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103. What is the space between lips and teeth termed as?



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104. Name a median fold of mucous membrane that joins tongue with the floor of mouth.



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105. What is the gap between incisor and premolar called?



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106. How many wisdom teeth are present in a man?



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107. Which cells secrete dentine?



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108. Where are the Ebner's glands are located?



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109. What is duct of parotid gland called?



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110. Which cells in the gastric glands secrete hydrochloric acid?



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111. Which sphincter muscles guards the opening of common bile duct?



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112. In which part of small intestine folds of kerckring is present?



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113. Secretion of which glands form succus entericus.



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114. Where the hepatopancreatic duct opens into the duodenum ?



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115. What is the connective tissue capsule that binds the hepatic lobule ?



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116. What are the bile pigments ?



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117. Ornithine cycle occurs in:



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118. Through which ducts pancreatic juice passes into hepatopancreatic duct?



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119. What is the accessory pancreatic duct called?



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120. What is the endocrine tissue of pancreas ?



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121. Write the name of the largest gland of the body?



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122. What are the end products of protein digestion?



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123. Name the enzyme that digests milk.



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124. What is the chemical name of common sugar.



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125. What is the name of blind diverticulum in the caecum of a mammal?



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126. Which enzyme converts trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen into trypsin and chymotrypsin respectively?



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127. Name the enzyme that breaks DNA and RNA into nucleotides ?



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128. In which part of gut maximum water is absorbed?



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129. Name the phenomenon that converts glucose into glycogen.



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130. Name the process by which glycogen is converted into glucose.



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131. Which hormone helps glycogenesis



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132. Where are the feeding and satiety centres located?



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133. What is the forceful expulsion of gastrointestinal contents through mouth called?



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134. Which vitamin is responsible for blood clotting?



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135. Which cells secrete pepsin in stomach?



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136. Dentine is the hardest part of the body.



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137. Lipase is a carbohydrate splitting enzyme.



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138. Gastric mucosa secretes hormone secretin.



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139. Pepsin acts on milk protein.



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140. Chyme is an/a alkaline paste like substance in stomach.





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141. Enzyme lactase breaks down sucrose.



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142. Lacteals are blood capillaries.



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143. End Products of protein digestion are monosaccharides.



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144. Write the name of the largest gland of the body?



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145. Digestion of proteins is completed in :



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146. What is tonsil ? Write its functions.



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147. Name different types of teeth and their functions.



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148. What is dental formula ? Write the dental formula of man.



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149. Give the function of stomach.



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150. What is the function of small intestine?



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151. What is fold of Kerckring ? Mention its function.



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152. Why does the inner wall of alimentary canal do not digest through the digestive enzymes?



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153. Name the gastro-intestinal hormones and write their functions.



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154. What are the functions of HCL?



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155. Name the glands present in the ileum of man. What do you call the secretion of these

glands?



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156. Pancreas is heterocrine gland. Justify.



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157. Differentiate between extracellular and intracellular digestion.



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158. Distinguish between gastric juice and pancreatic juice.



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159. Differentiate between ingestion and egestion.



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160. Differentiate between pepsin and trypsin.



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161. Differentiate between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.



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162. What is digestion ? Describe the physiology of digestion in human being.



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163. Describe the process of digestion of various food stuffs in the alimentary canal of human.



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164. What is digestion ? Describe the physiology of digestion in human being.



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165. Briefly Discuss about Liver and Its function?



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