

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

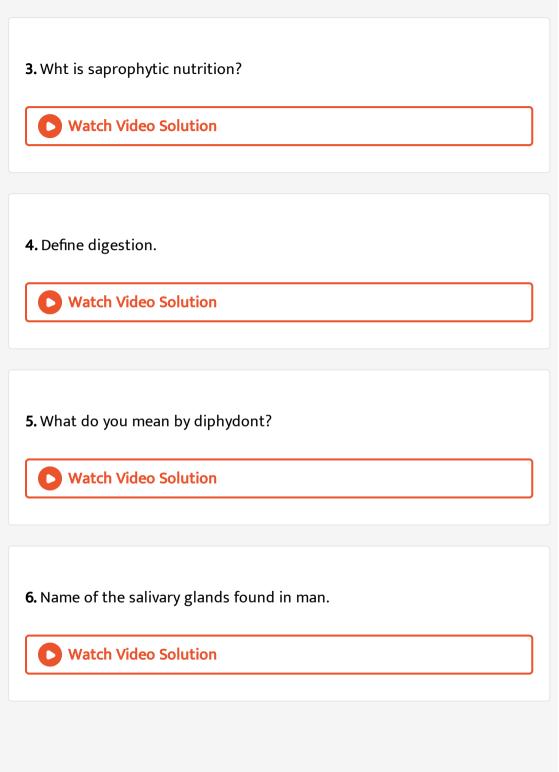
Practice Problems Types Of Nutrition And Digestion And Digestive System

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

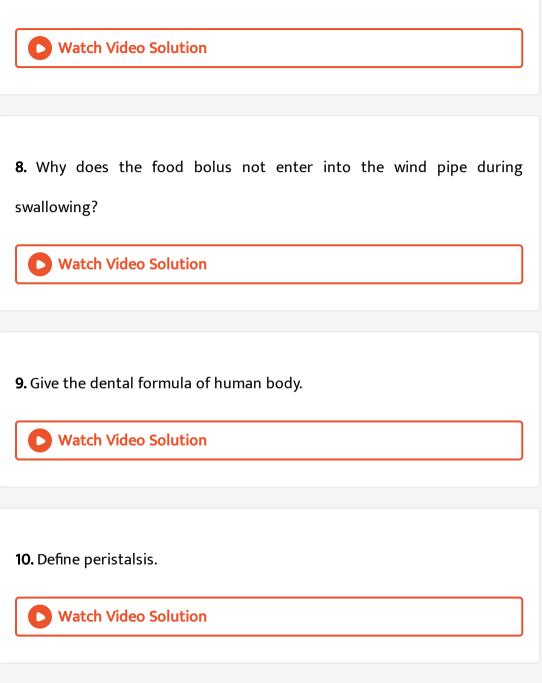
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2. Name four types of heterotropic nutrition on the basic of nature of food.

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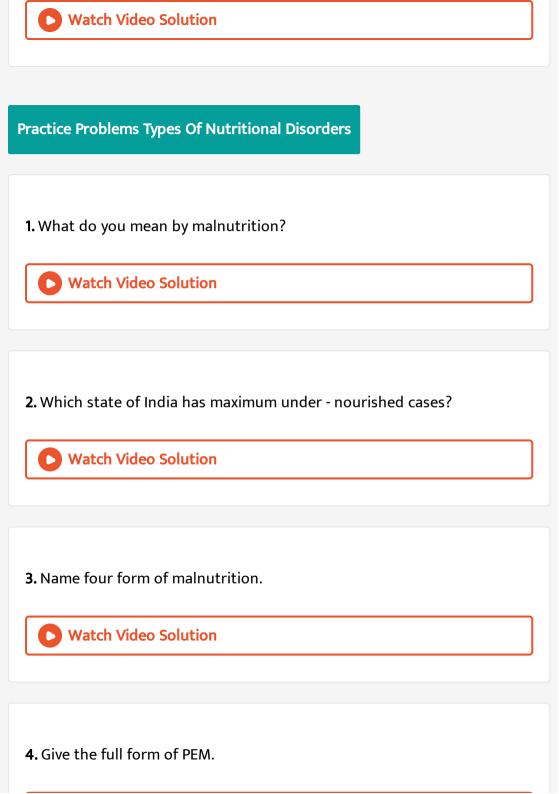
7. Which the salivary glands found in man.

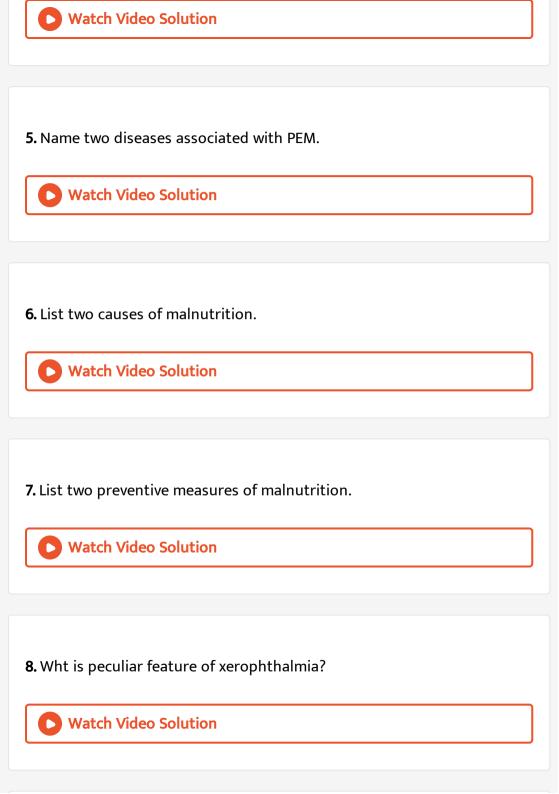


11. What are the units of absorption in the small intestine of man?	

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12. What do you mean by heterodont condition?
Vatch Video Solution
13. How many salivary glands are located in man?
Vatch Video Solution
14. Name the largest gland of human body.
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15. Name two types of intestinal glands of man.



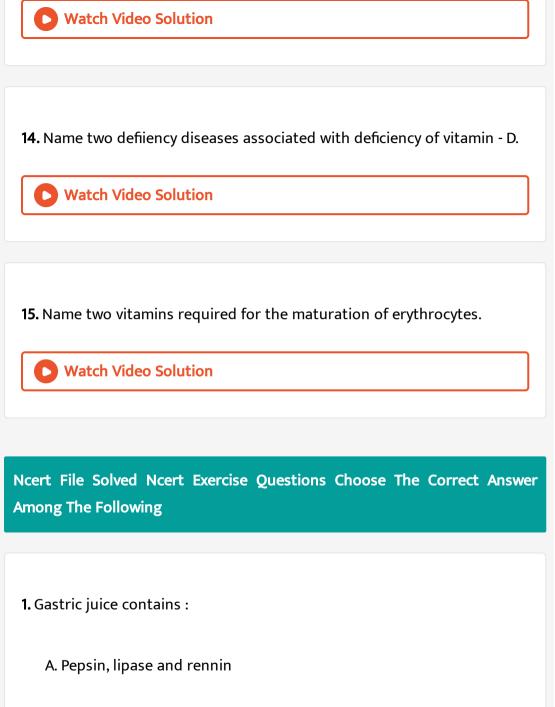


9. Why is vitamin B_1 called antineuritic factor?
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10. What is causative agent of simple goitre?
Watch Video Solution
11. Why does a person suffering from scurvy complaint of gum bleeding?
Vatch Video Solution

12. What is ill effect of dehydration?

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



B. Trypsin, lipase and rennin

C. Trypsin, pepsin and lipase

D. trypsin, pepsin and rennin

Answer: A



2. Saccus 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: B



Ncert File Solved Ncert Exercise Questions

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



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2. Answer brief :

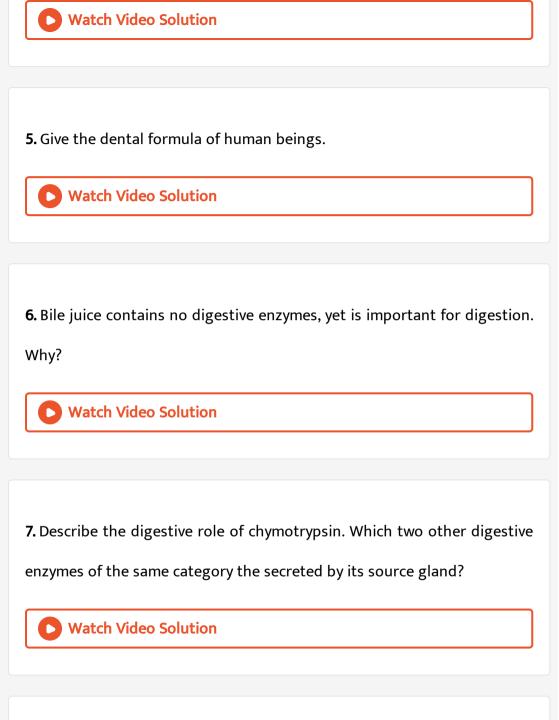
- (i) Why are villi present in the intestine and not in stomach?
- (ii) How does pepsinogen change into its active form?
- (iii) What are the basic layers of the wall of alimentary canal?
- (iv) How does bile help in digestion of fat?

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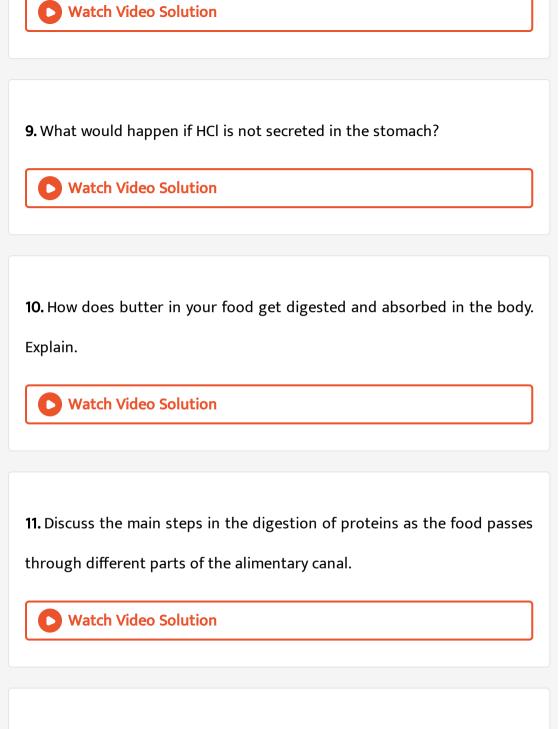
3. State the role of pancreatic juice in the digestion of proteins.

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4. State the process of digestion of proteins in stomach.



8. How are polysaccharides and oligosaccharides digested?



12. Explain the term thecodont and diphyodont.





13. Name different types of teeth and their number in adult humans.

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14. What are functions of liver?
Watch Video Solution
Ncert Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Questions
1. Select what is not true of intestinal villi among followings:
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: D



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

A. Bile

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Both bile and pancreatic juice

D. Saliva

Answer: C



3. One of the following is not a common disorder associated with digestive system:

A. Tetanus

B. Diarrhoea

C. Jaundice

D. Dysentery

Answer: A

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4. A gland not associated with the alimentary canal is:

A. Pancreas

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Salivary glands

Answer: B



5. Dental formula in human beings is

A. $\frac{3223}{3223}$ B. $\frac{2123}{2123}$ C. $\frac{1232}{1232}$ D. $\frac{2233}{2233}$

Answer: B



6. Liver is the largest gland and is associated with various functions.choose one which is not correct?

A. Metabolism of carbohydrate

B. Digestion of fat

C. Formation of bile

D. Secretion of hormone called gastrin

Answer: D

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7. Mark the right statement among the following:

A. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme

B. Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal mucosa

C. Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas

D. Bile contains trypsin

Answer: A

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Ncert Exemplar Problems B Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The food mixes thoroughly with 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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2. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme of pancreatic juice. An enzyme, enterokinase, activates it. Which tissue/ cells secrete this enzyme? How is it activated?



3. In which part of alimentary canal does absorption of water, simple

sugars and alcohol takes place?



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

Vatch Video Solution
5. Define digestion in one sentence.
Vatch Video Solution
6. What do we call the type of teeth attachment to jaw bones in which

each tooth is embedded in socket of jaw bones?



7. Stomach is located in upper left portion of abdominal cavity and has

three major parts. Name these three parts.



8. Does gall bladder make bile



9. Correct the following statements by deleting one of enteries (given in bold).

(a) Goblet cells are located in intestinal mucosal epithelium and secrete

chymotrypsin/mucus.

(b) Fats are brokendown into di and monoglycerides with the help of amylase/lipases.

(c) Gastric glands of stomach mucosa have oxyntic cells/chief cells which secrete HCI.

(d) Saliva contains enzyme that digests starch/protein.



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

D Watch Video Solution

2. Name the part of 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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3. List the organs of human alimentary canal and name the major digestive glands with their location.



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

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5. Correct the statements given below by the right option shown in the bracket against them:

(a) Absorption of amino acids and glycerol takes place in the (small intestine/large intestine) (b) The faeces in the rectum initiate a reflex causing an urge for its removal. (neural / hormonal)

(c) Skin and eyes turn yellow in infection of (liver/ stomach)

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

(e) Pancreatic juice and bile are released through (intestinepancreatic/hepato-pancreatic duct.)

(f) Dipeptides, disaccharides and glycerides are brokendown into simple substances in region of small intestine. (jejunum/duodenum).

6. What are three major types of cells found in the gastric glands? Name

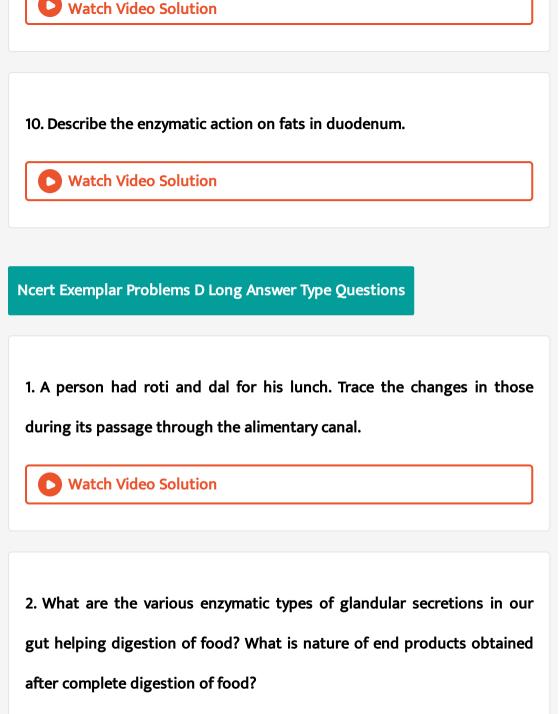
their secretions.

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7. How is the intestinal mucosa protected from acidic food entering from stomach?
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8. How are the activities of gastro-intestinal tract regulated?
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9. Distinguish between constipation and indigestion. Mention three

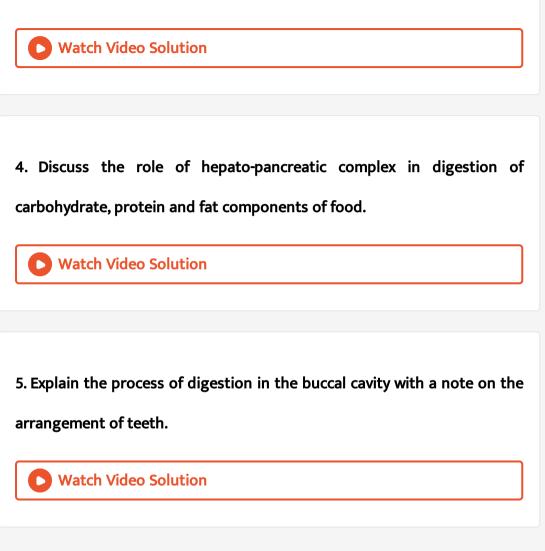
major causes.



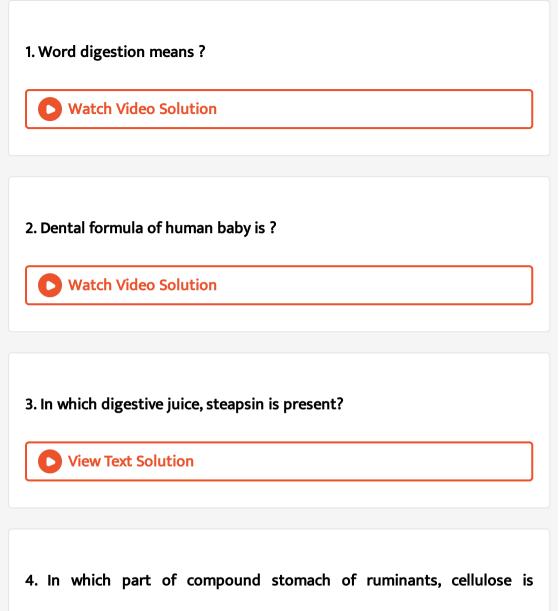


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3. Discuss mechanisms of absorption.



Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Questions



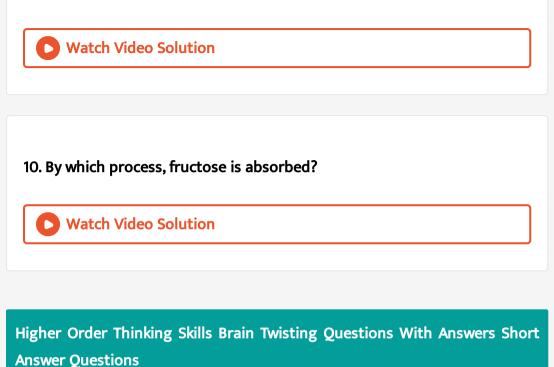
digested?

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5. Wh	y the lymph	capillaries	of small	intestine	are called	lacteals?
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6. A baby is suffering from kwashiorkar. His parents are advised to give which type of more food to the baby?
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7. State one difference between chyme and chyle. Watch Video Solution
8. Difine emulsification?
Watch Video Solution

9. Name the bacterium that causes peptic ulcers



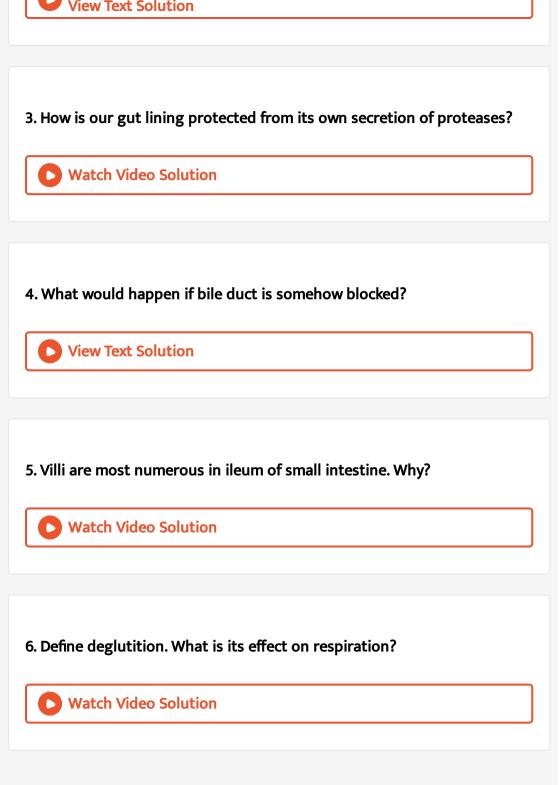
1. How is digested fat absorbed in the alimentary canal?

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2. How is inter-cellular digestion advantageous over intra-cellular

digestion?





1. Describe	the	structure	of	human	tooth	with	the	help	of	а	neat	and
labelled dia	gran	n.										

Watch Video Solution
2. Write down the functions of liver.
Watch Video Solution
3. Discuss the mechanism of protein digestion in the stomach.
Watch Video Solution

- 4. Give the cause and symptoms of following disorders:
- (i) Jaundice
- (ii) Dental caries.



Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the digestion of carbohydrates or proteins in the alimentary

canal.

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Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

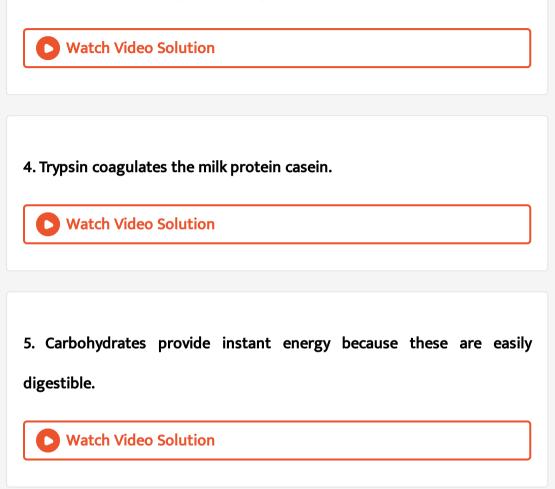
1. Bile salts help in emulsification of proteins.



2. All mammals have vestigial vermiform appendix.

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3. Small intestine is larger than large intestine.

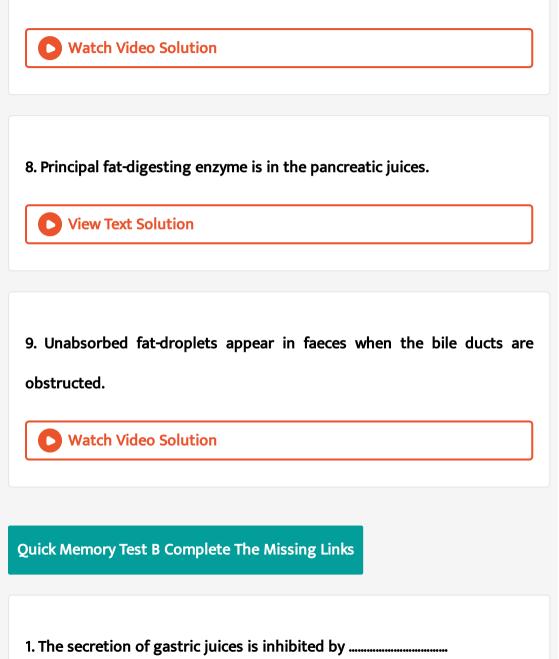


6. Secretion of saliva is only under nervous control.

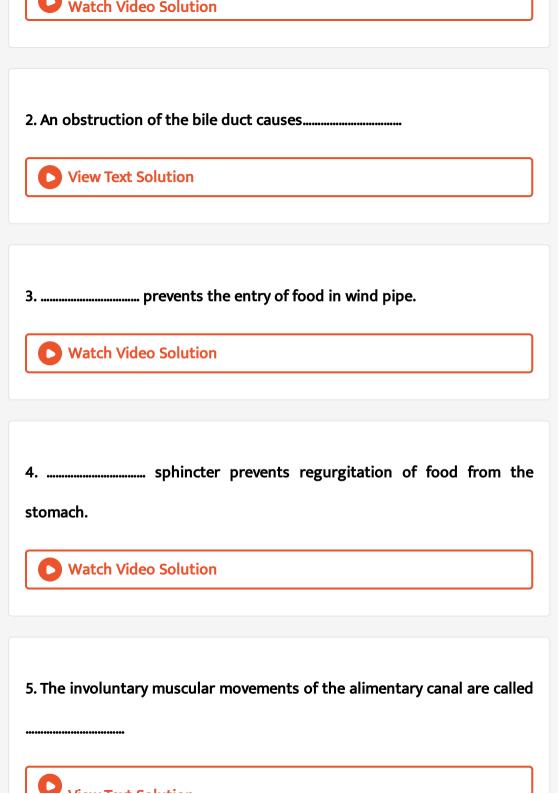
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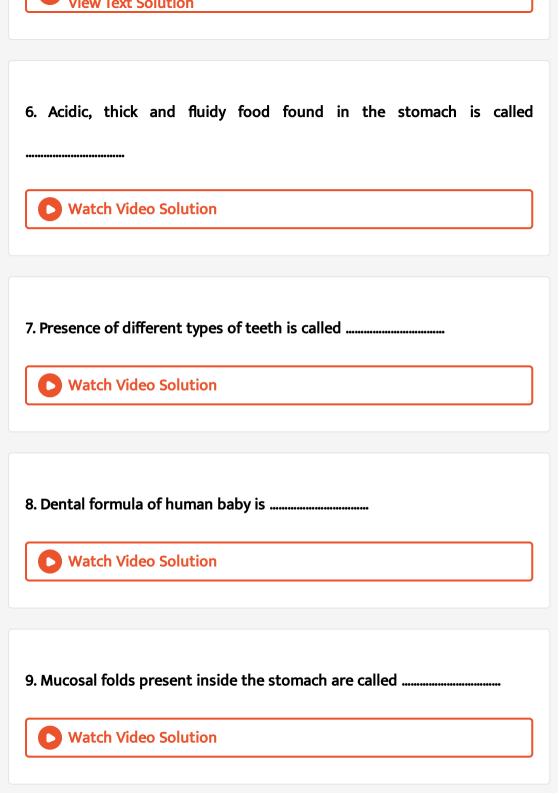
7. Sphincter of Oddi guards the opening of hepatopancreatic duct in

duodenum.

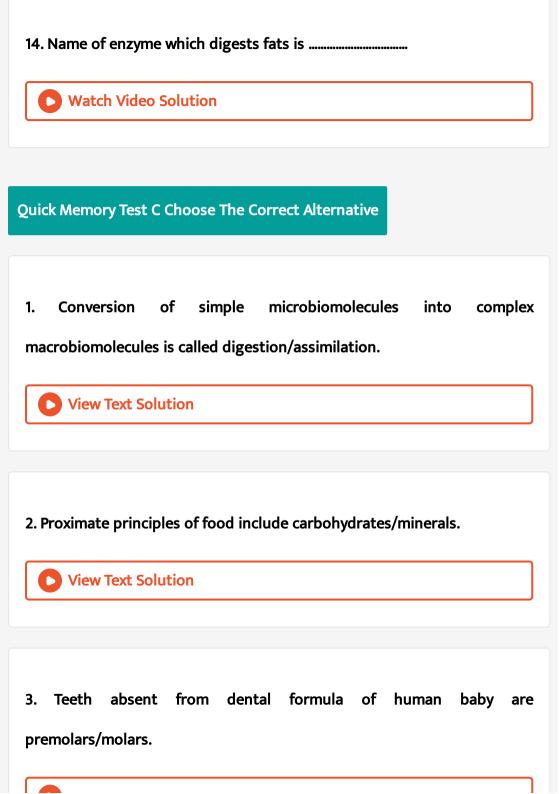


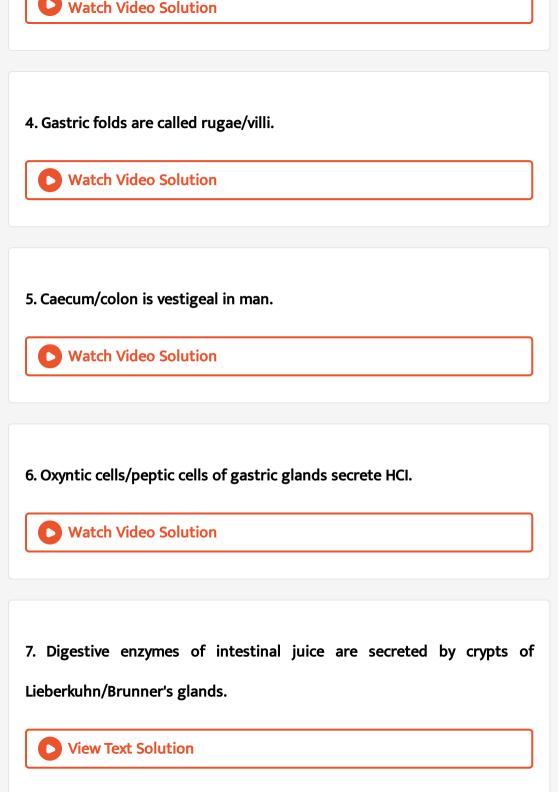






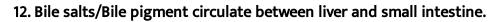


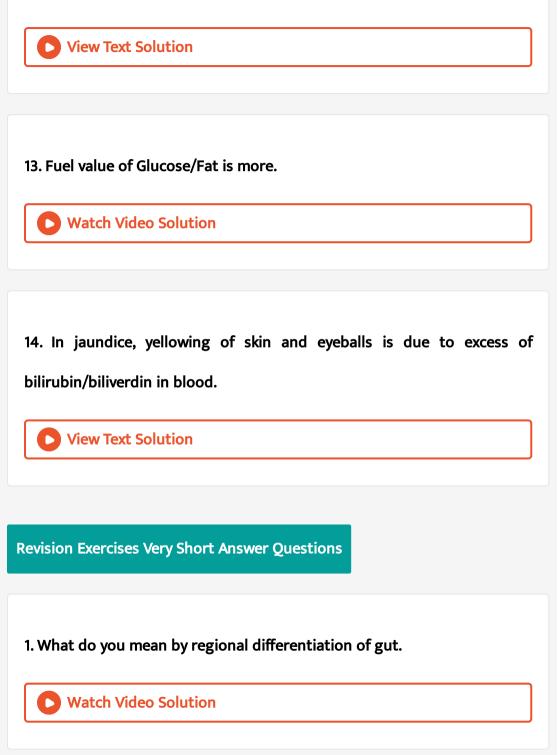




8. Starch splitting digestive enzyme of saliva is ptyalin/steapsin.

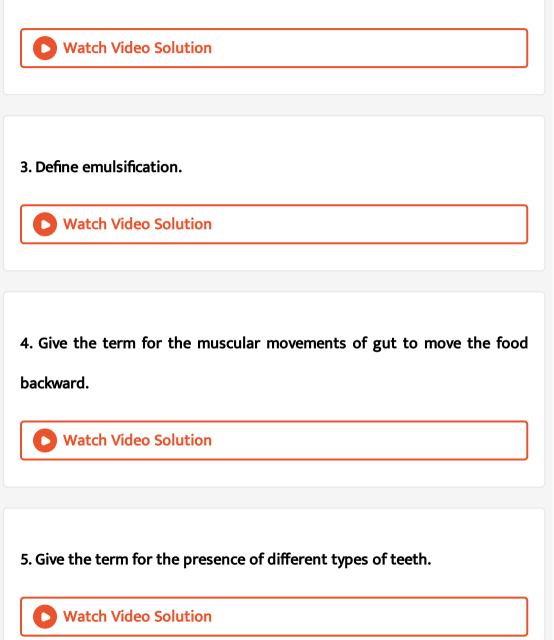
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9. Trypsinogen is activated to trypsin by HCI/Enterokinase. Watch Video Solution
10. Non-enzymatic digestive juice is saliva/Bile.
11. Secretion of gastric juice is inhibited by gastrin/enterogasterone hormone.





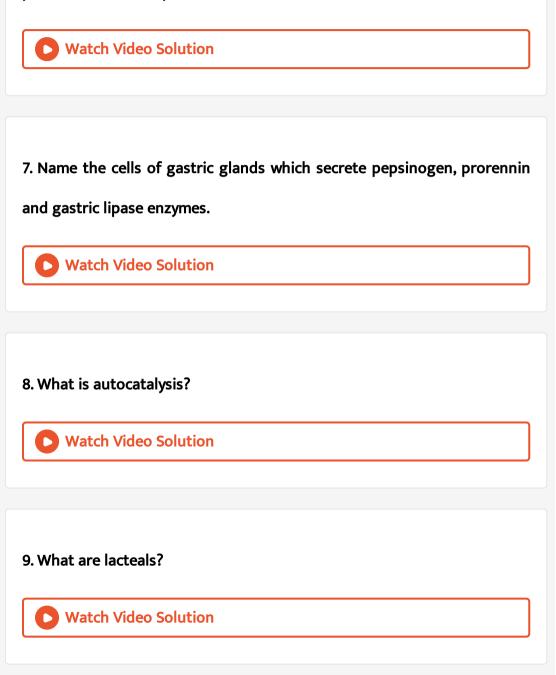


absorption of nutrients.



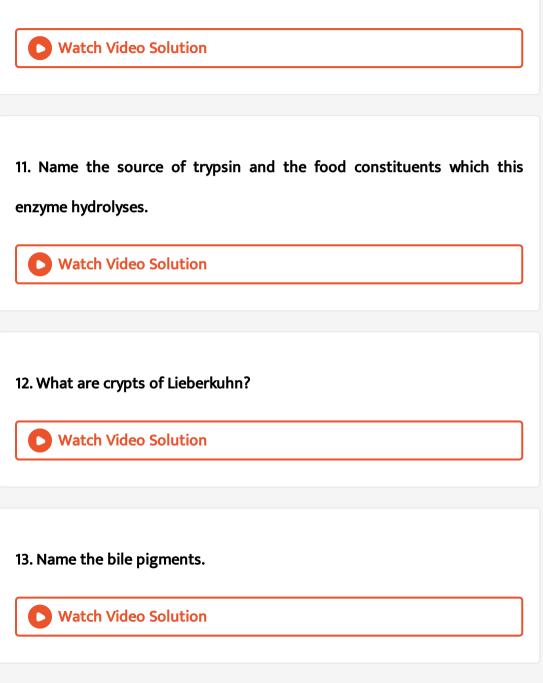
6. During swallowing, the nasal chambers are closed by a free flap of

palate. Name this flap.



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

intestinal food.



14. Name the chemical substance which changes pepsinogen into its	
active form.	
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15. How many kilocalories of energy are produced by the oxidation of one

gram of carbohydrates?

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16. Give dental formula of human baby.

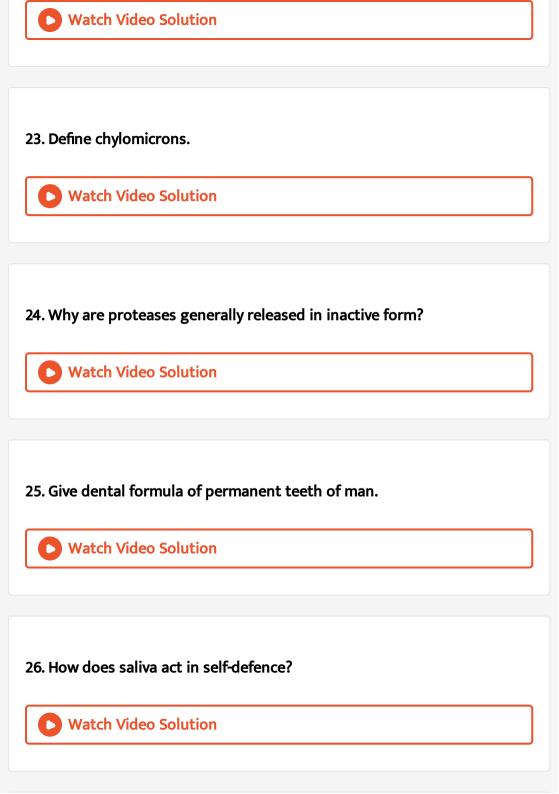
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17. Name one organ of human body which has both exocrine and endocrine functions.

18. Give the occurrence and function of Kupffer cells.

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19. Name the enzyme present in human saliva.
Watch Video Solution
20. Define deglutition.
Watch Video Solution
21. Name the enzyme causing curdling of milk.
Watch Video Solution

22. Why is caecum large sized in certain herbivores?



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

Watch Video Solution
28. Name the vestigeal part of human alimentary canal.
Watch Video Solution
29. In humans, starch digestion begins in buccal cavity but stops in
stomach. Why?

30. Name the respective secretions of Goblet cells and parietal cells of

human stomach.

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

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2. Differentiate between caloric fuel value and physiological fuel valve.

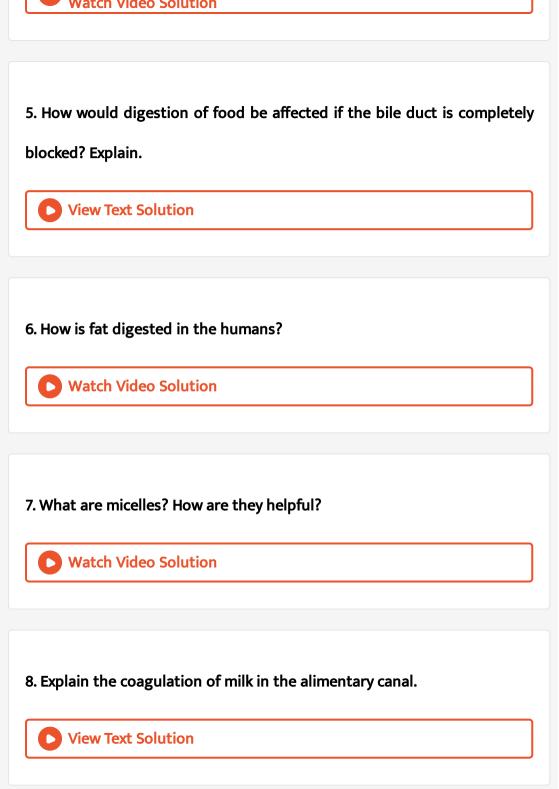
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3. Why does a piece of bread start tasting sweeter after chewed for some

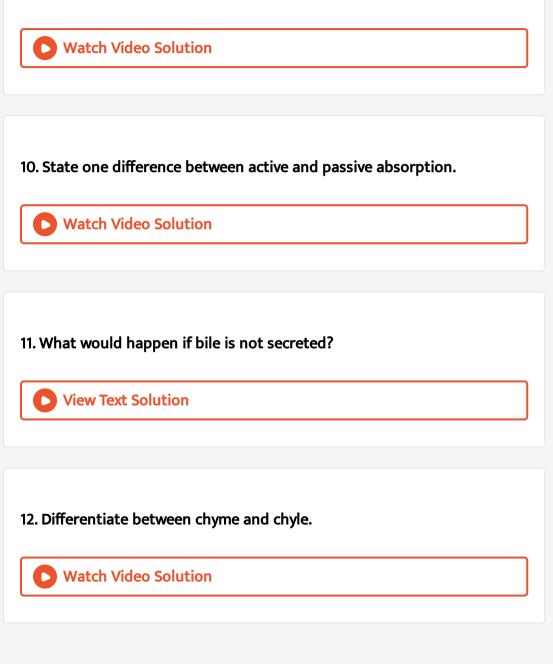
time?

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



9.	What	are	microvilli?	State	their	functions.
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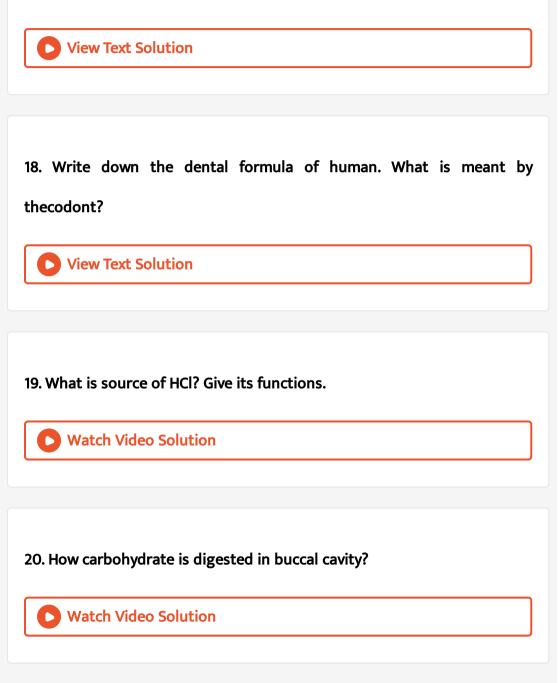


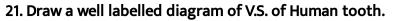
13. Name the watery fluid secreted by Brunner's gland in the duodenum.
Mention its any two characteristics. What role does it play inside the
duodenum ?

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14. Write four functions of liver.
Vatch Video Solution
15. What is the source of saliva? Mention its composition.
Watch Video Solution
16. Name the source of enterokinase and mention its action.
Watch Video Solution

17. How does food move along the human gut? What is this process

called?





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22. Â What will help in protein digestion in stomach ?
23. How dose butter in your food get digested and absorbed in the body?
Watch Video Solution

24. Describe the structure of a mammalian tooth.



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

(i) Dental caries

(ii) Peptic ulcers

(iii) Jaundice.

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26. How does intestinal juice contriute to the digestion of proteins? What

provides the alkaline pH in the small intestine?

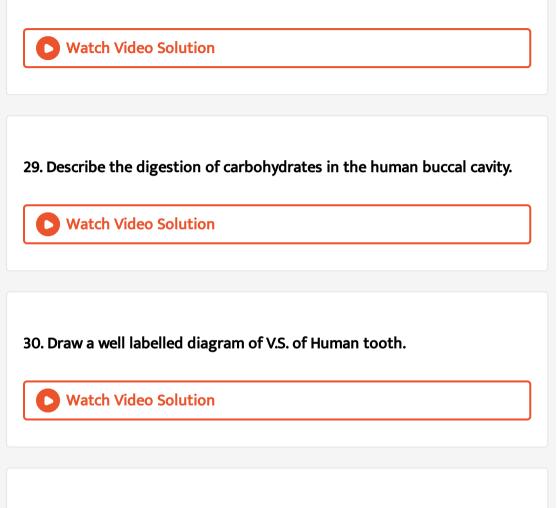
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27. Draw a diagram of the human duodenum and the associated glands.

Label the glands and their respective ducts pouring into the duodenum.

28. Trace the main steps of digestion of proteins as food passes through

alimentary canal of man.



31. Name the hormone that stimulates gall bladder to release the bile juice. How does this juice reach the duodenum? Explain the function of bile in fat digestion. 32. Name one enzyme of gastric juice and one of pancreatic juice that are released as proenzymes in the human alimentary canal. Give the substrate and end product of each.



33. (a) Write down the human dental formula for permanent teeth.

(b) Discuss the mechanism of protein digestion in small intestine.

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34. (a) What is coprophagy?

(b) Discuss the role of bile in digestion of food.

35. What is diastema?

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Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

1. Draw a portion of human alimentary canal. Showing the location of digestive glands with their ducts opening into the duodenum. Label the parts.

(b) Name the largest digestive gland in humans. Describe the functions of

its secretion in digestion.

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2. Describe the following processes briefly :

(a) Coagulation of milk

(b) Role of bile salts ion digestion and absorption of fats.





- 3. Describe the following in brief :
- (a) Symbiotic digestion of cellulose
- (b) Protein-energy malnutrition.

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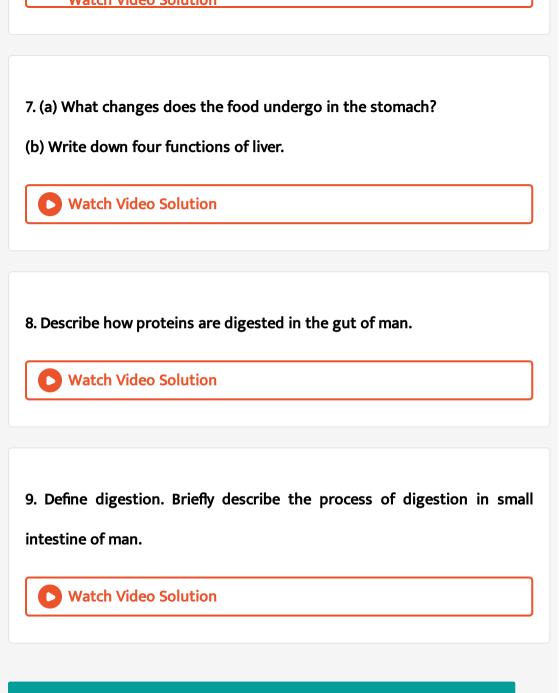
4. Give an account of gastrointestinal hormones.

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5. Give an account of various parts of alimentary canal of man.

O Watch Video Solution

6. How carbohydrates are digested in alimentary canal? Explain in detail.



Competition File Objective Type Questions A Multiple Choice Questions

 Examination of blood of a person suspected of having anaemia, shows large, immature, nucleated erythrocytes without haemoglobin.
Supplementing his diet with which of the following is likely to alleviate his symptoms

A. Thiamine

B. Foliv acid and cobalamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Iron compounds

Answer: B

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

A. Thymus

B. Liver

C. Thyroid

D. Pancreas

Answer: B

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3. In which of the following, putrifying bacteria is present?

A. Intestine

B. Colon

C. Stomach

D. Liver

Answer: B

4. Which of the following paris of the kind of cells and their secretion of correctly matchd

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

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans - secretion which decreases

blood sugar level

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

D. Sebaceous glands - a secretion that evaporates for cooling

Answer: A

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5. pH of saliva is

A. 6.8

B. 8

C. 7

D. 9.5

Answer: A



6. Liver is able to manufacture vitamin :

A. A

B. B

С. К

D. D

Answer: A

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7. Food bolus after passing through alkaline medium in the alimentary

canal is

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Chylomicron

D. Fat body

Answer: A

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8. Alimentary canal of herbivorous animal differs from that of a carnivore

in having :

A. Short alimentary canal

B. Long alimentary canal

C. Wide alimentary canal

D. Thin alimentary canal

Answer: B



9. Yellow colour of faeces is due to :

A. Bile secretion

B. Green colour of bile juice

C. Degradation products of haemoglobin

D. Excessive diet of turmeric

Answer: C



10. Chief cells of gastric glands are :

A. Simple tubular

B. Coiled tubular

C. Branched tubular

D. Compound tubular

Answer: C

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11. Human dental formula is :

A. 3142/3143

B. 1003 / 1003

C.2123/2123

D. 3143/3143

Answer: C

12. Heterotrophic nutrition includes :

A. Saprophytic

B. Parasitic

C. Carnivorous

D. All of these

Answer: D

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13. Microphagial nutrition occurs in :

A. Amphioxus

B. Insects

C. Paramecium

D. Hydra

Answer: C



14. Which one is correctly matched?

A. Vitamin - E : Thiamine

B. Vitamin - D : Riboflavin

C. Vitamin - B_1 : Tocopherol

D. Vitamin $-B_{12}$: Cyanocobalamine

Answer: D



15. Which of the following is a fat-Soluble Vitamin and its related deficiency disease?

A. Calciferol - Pellagra

B. Ascorbic acid - Scurvy

C. Retinol - Xerophthalmia

D. Cobalamine - Beri-beri

Answer: C

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16. Continued consumption of a diet rich in butter, red meat and eggs for

a long period may lead to :

A. Vitamin A toxicity

B. Kidney stones

C. Hypercholesterolemia

D. Urine laden with ketone bodies

Answer: C

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

A. Rennin

:

B. Invertase

C. Amylase

D. Intestinal bacteria

Answer: A

18. A person suffering from the deficiency of visual pigment rhodopsin is

advised to take more of :

A. Radish and potato

B. Apple and grapes

C. Carrot and ripe papaya

D. Guava and ripe banana

Answer: C

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19. Amylopsin acts upon :

A. Polysaccharide in any medium

B. Polysaccharide in acidic medium

C. Polysaccharide in alkaline medium

D. All of these

Answer: C



20. Which of the following are fat soluble vitamins?

- (1) Retinol
- (2) Calciferol
- (3) Tocopherol
- (4) Riboflavin
 - A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - B.1 and 2 are correct
 - C. 2 and 4 are correct
 - D.1 and 3 are correct

Answer: A

- 21. Proteolytic enzymes present in the pancreatic juice are :
- (1) Pepsin
- (2) Elastase
- (3) Salivary amylase
- (4) Chymotrypsin
 - A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - B.1 and 2 are correct
 - C. 2 and 4 are correct
 - D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: C

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

A. Kinase, estrogen

- B. Secretin, cholecystokinin
- C. Prolactin, parathormone
- D. Estradian, progesterone

Answer: B

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23. Which one of the following is the correct matching of a vitamin, its

nature and its deficiency?

A. Vitamin-A - Fat Soluble, night blindness

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

C. Vitamin-A - Fat Soluble, Beri-beri

D. Vitamin-F - Water soluble, Pellagra

Answer: A

24. Pepsinogen is secreted by

A. Chief cell

B. Oxyntic cell

C. Mast cell

D. Parietal cell

Answer: A

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25. Digestive enzymes are :

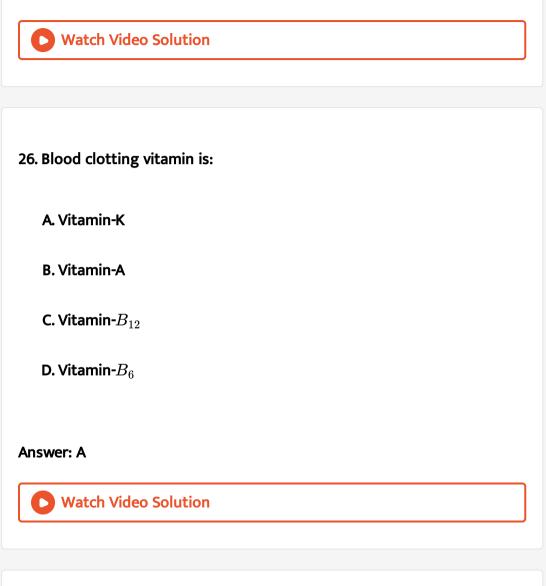
A. Hydrolases

B. Oxidoreductases

C. Transferases

D. Lyases

Answer: A



27. Which of the following is involved in the catalysis of link reaction during aerobic respiration?

A. Vitamin - A

B. Vitamin $-B_1$

C. Vitamin $-B_6$

D. Vitamin - K

Answer: B

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

A. Pinocytic vesicles

B. Phagocytic vesicles

C. Zymogen granules

D. Microvilli

Answer: D



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

A. Kwashiorkor

B. Rickets

C. Anaemia

D. Scurvy

Answer: A

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30. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones. These are secreted by:

A. Oesophagus

B. Ileum

C. Duodenum

D. Pyloric stomach

Answer: C

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31. Which group of three of the following five statement (1-5) contain is all three correct statements regarding beri-beri

1 . A crippling disease prevalent among the native population of sub-Saharan Africa

2. A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine (vitamin B_1)

3. A nutritional disorder in infants and young children when the diet is persistenly deficient in essential protein

4 . Occurs in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice

5 . The symptoms are pain from neuritis , paralysis , muscle wasting , progressive oedema mental deterioration and finally heart failure .

A. (i), (ii) and (iv)

B. (ii), (iii) and (v)

C. (i), (iii) and (v)

D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

Answer: D

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32. Which one of the following enzymes digests protein in stomach?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Erensin

D. None of these

Answer: B

33. Passive food ingestion in Amoeba is known as

A. Import

B. Invagination

C. Circumfluence

D. Circumvallation

Answer: A

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34. Which part of body secretes the hormone secretin?

A. Ileum

B. Stomach

C. Duodenum

D. Oesophagus

Answer: C

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35. Diastema is associated with

A. Organ of Corti

B. Retinal cells

C. Presence of certain teeth

D. Absence of certain teeth

Answer: D

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36. Medium in which pepsin is active :

A. Neutral

B. Alkaline

C. Acidic

D. Isotonic

Answer: C

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37. Vitamin D is produced in human body by

A. Skin

B. Nerves

C. Muscles

D. None of these

Answer: A

38. Succus entericus is secreted by

A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

B. Brunner's glands

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: C

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39. Which of the following is a water soluble vitamin?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-D

D. Vitamin-E

Answer: B



- 40. In mammals the teeth are
- (a) of different types
- (b) embedded in the cuplike socket in the jaw bones
- (c) two sets present throughout life

The condition are referred as :

- A. Heterodont, therodont and diphyodont
- B. Thecodont, heterodont and diphyodont
- C. Diphyodont, thecodont and heterodont
- D. Heterodont, diphyodont and thecodont

Answer: A

41. Find out the correctly matched pair :

A. Pepsinogen = Zymogenic cells

B. HCI = Goblet cells

C. Mucus - Oxyntic cells

D. Pancreatic juice Salivary glands

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

42. Consider the following statements

A.The anti pellagra vitamin is nicotinamide present in milk, yeast, meat

and leafy vegetables

B. Crypts of Leiberkuhn are present in the liver

C. Steapsin is the pancreatic amylase

A. A and B correct

B. B and C correct

C. A and C incorrect

D. B and C incorrect

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. Dental formula of rabbit is

A. 2033 / 1023

B. 2133 / 2133

C. 2023 / 2023

D. 1303 / 1303

Answer: A

44. Digestion of protein is completed in

A. Stomach

B. Duodenum

C. Ileum

D. Duodenum & ileum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

45. Part of bile juice useful in digestion is:

A. Bile salts

B. Bile pigments

C. Bile matrix

D. All of them

Answer: A



46. Enterogasterone is

A. Hormone secreted by gastric mucosa

B. Enzyme secreted by mucosa

C. Hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa

D. Secreted by endocrine gland related to digestion

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. Bile secretion is proportional to the concentration of

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Carbohydrates

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

48. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Enterogastron

D. Enterokinase

Answer: B

49. Kwashiorkar disease is due to deficiency of :

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Sugars

D. Hormone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

50. Carbohydrate digestion first occurs in :

A. Mouth

B. Intestine

C. Stomach

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

51. Enzyme pepsin acts in :

A. Acidic medium in the pancreas

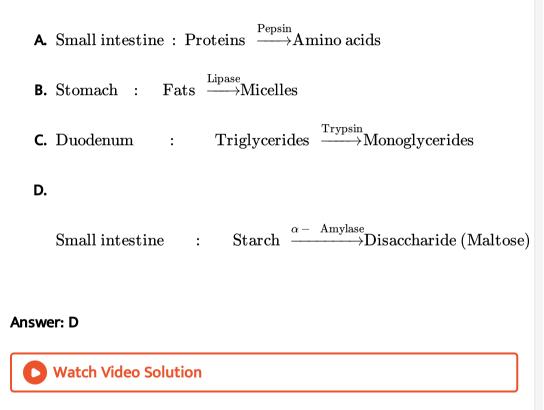
B. Acidic medium in stomach

C. Intestine

D. Mouth

Answer: B

52. Which one of the following is the correct mathcing of the site of action on the given substrate, the enzyme acting upon it and the end producrt?



53. What will happen if the secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is

blocked with an inhibitor?

A. In the absence of HCl secretion inactive pepsinogen is not

converted into active enzyme pepsin

- B. Gastric juice will be deficient in chymosin
- C. Enterokinase will not be released from duodenal mucosa so

trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin

D. Gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen

Answer: A

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54. Examination of blood of a person suspected of having anaemia, shows large, immature, nucleated erythrocytes without haemoglobin. Supplementing his diet with which of the following is likely to alleviate his symptoms

A. Thiamine

B. Folic acid and cobalamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Iron compounds

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Vit. B_{12} - Pemicious anaemia

B. Vit. B_6 - Loss of appetite

C. Vit. B_1 - Beri Beri

D. Vit. B_2 - Pellagra

Answer: D

View Text Solution

56. Mammalian palate is :

- 1. Primary structure
- 2. Parallel to original roof of buccal cavity
- 3. Tertiary structure
- 4. Secondary structure

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B.1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D.1 and 3 are correct

Answer: C



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

A. Urea : 5 - 10 mg / 100 ml of blood

B.Blood sugar (Fasting): 70-100 mg/100 ml

C. Total blood volume : 5 - 6 litres

D.

ESR (Wintrobe method): 9-15 mm in male and 20-34 mm in female

Answer: B

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58. People recovering from long illness are often advised to include the

alga Spiruline in their diet because it:

A. Makes the food easy to digest

B. Is rich in proteins

C. Has antibiotic properties

D. Restores useful intestinal microflora

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

59. Which of the following paris of the kind of cells and their secretion of correctly matchd

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

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans - Secretion that decrease blood

sugar level

C. Kupffer cells -A digestive enzyme which hydrolyses nucleic acids

D. Sebaceous cells - A secretion that evaporates for cooling

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

60. Bile secretion is proportional to the concentration of

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Carbohydrates

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

61. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Gastrin

B. Enterogastron

C. Secretin

D. Enterokinase

Answer: C



62. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are found in

A. Gall bladder

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Intestine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

63. Glisson's capsule is associated with :

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Lung

D. Kidney

Answer: A



64. Main function of enterokinase is :

A. Conversion of casein into paracasein

- B. Concersion of pepsinogen
- C. Conversion of trypsinogen into trypsin
- D. Conversion of trypsin into trypsinogen

Answer: C



65. pH of gastric juice is:

A. 2		
B. 4		
C. 6		
D. 8		

Answer: A



66. Sphincter of oddi is associated with opening of

A. Hepatopancreatic ampulla

B. Pyloric stomach

C. Oesophagus

D. Common hepatic duct

Answer: A

67. Which of the following hormone helps in secretion of HCI from stomach?

A. Renin

B. Gastrin

C. Secretin

D. Somatomedin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

68. The organ in human body where glycogenolysis takes place ?

A. Muscle

B. Liver

C. Small intestine

D. Kidney

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

69. Which of the following vitamins are fat soluble?

A. A, B, C, K

B. A, B, D, E

C. A, D, E, K

D. A, D, C, K

Answer: C

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

A. Protein and starch

B. Starch and fat

C. Fat and cellulose

D. Starch and cellulose

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Marasmus

B. Rickets

C. Kwashiorkar

D. Pellagra

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Oyntic cells in our stomach secrete the proenzyme pepsinogen.
- B. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed through intestinal mucosa

with the help of carrier ions like Na^+

C. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles that are transported

from intestine into blood capillaries

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

mouth.

Answer: B



73. A young infant may be feeding entirely on mother's milk which is white in colour but the stools which the infant passes out is quite yellowish. The yellow colour of stool is due to

A. Intestinal juice

B. Bile pigments passed through bile juice

C. Pancreatic juice poured into duodenum

D. Undigested milk protein casein

Answer: B

74. Lipids, whivh can be found in oil based salad dressings and ice sream , during digestion are splitted into

or

The main function of Lacteals in the human small intestine is the absorption of

A. Fatty acid and glycerol

B. Glycerol and amino acids

C. Glucose and fatty acid

D. Glucose and amino acids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

75. The pH of the digestive juices within the human small intestine is between 7.5 and 8.5. This environment is slighly A. Basic

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

76. Thiamine (B_1) deficiency results in

A. Wernicke's syndrome

B. Korsakoff's syndrome

C. Osteonecrosis

D. Tunnel vision

Answer: A

77. FAD is a coenzyme derived from :

A. Thiamine

B. Riboflavin

C. Vitamin- B_{12}

D. Niacin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

78. The food that enters intestine from stomach is called

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Fundus

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

79. A protein deficiency disease is :

A. Kwashiorkar

B. Marasmus

C. Pellagra

D. Osteomalacia

Answer: A

View Text Solution

80. Vitamin K is required for

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

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

81. Which of the following is absorbed in ileum-

A. Vitamin K

B. Bile salts

C. Glucose

D. Fat

Answer: C

82. Gastric enzymes are :

A. pepsin

B. rennin

C. lipase

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

83. Osteomalacia occurs due to the deficiency of ,

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-D

D. Vitamin-E

Answer: C



84. Pellagra is caused by the deficiency of:

A. Pyridoxine

B. Folic acid

C. Biotin

D. Niacin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Vitamins are organic catalysts

B. Vitamins are indispensible for life

C. Vitamins act as source of energy

D. Tocopherol is anti-sterility vitamin

Answer: C

View Text Solution

86. Oxyntic cells secrete :

A. HCI

B. Trypsin

C. NaOH

D. Pepsinogen

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

A. Stomach

B. Kidney

C. Testis

D. Liver

Answer: D

View Text Solution

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

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

efficiently

B. The pH of stomach will fall abruptly

- C. The steapsin will be more effective
- D. The proteins will not be efficiently hydrolysed by pepsin into

proteoses and peptones

Answer: D

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89. Jaundice is a disorder of :

A. Excretory system

B. Skin & eyes

C. Digestive system

D. Circulatory system

Answer: C

90. Brunner's gland is present in

A. Liver

B. Duodenum

C. Oesophagus

D. Stomach

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

91. The sugar present in milk is

A. Fructose

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

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

bilirubin

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

bilirubin

- C. Mother's milk contains a high amount of bilirubin
- D. Insoluble bilirubin in the intestine is reabsorbed by blood

Answer: C

93. Succus entericus is secreted by

A. Auerbach's plexus

B. Brunner's glands

C. Peyer's patches

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

94. In rabbit, cellulose digestion occurs in :

A. Ileum

B. Duodenum

C. Stomach

D. Caecum

Answer: D



95. Sacculus rotundus in present in

A. Duodenum of rabbit

B. lleum of frog

C. Colon of rabbit

D. Ileum of rabbit

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

96. Biotrophic nutrition is shown by

A. Humans

B.

C. Saprophytic plants

D. Invertebrates

Answer: D



97. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Argentaffin cells produce serotonin

B. Villikinin is secreted by large intestine

C. In cheilosis, deficient nutrient is nicotinamide

D. Bleeding disease occurs due to deficiency

Answer: A

View Text Solution

98. Aggreates of lymphoid tissue present in the distal portion of the small

intestine are known as

A. Villi

B. Peyer's patches

C. Rugae

D. Choroid plexus

Answer: B

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99. Which of the following vitamins has some physiological effects similar

to those of parathormone?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-D

C. Vitamin-C

D. Vitamin-B

Answer: B



100. Bile contribution to digestion is :

A. Nucleic acid metabolism

B. Phagocytosis

C. Emulsification of dietary fats

D. Carbohydrate digestion

Answer: C

View Text Solution

101. Gastric juice has a pH of about :

A .1		
B. 2		
C. 6		
D. 10		

Answer: B

View Text Solution

102. Osteomalacia occurs due to the deficiency of:

A. Vitamin-C

B. Vitamin-D

C. Thyroid hormone

D. Growth hormone

Answer: B

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

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Gastrin

C. Pepsin

D. Secretin

Answer: A

View Text Solution

104. Human dental formula is

A. 2123 / 2123

B. 2123 / 1223

C. 1223/2123

D. 1223 / 1223

Answer: A

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105. The gastric juice contains

A. Trypsin, Pepsin, Lipase

B. Pepsin, Lipase, Rennin

C. Pepsin, Amylase, Trypsin

D. Trypsin, Pepsin, Rernnin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

106. Vitamin D is produced in human body by

A. Muscles

B. Nerves

C. Skin

D. Bone marrow

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Renin

B. Enterokinase

C. Enterogasterone

D. Gastrin

Answer: D

View Text Solution

108. Emulsified fat is digested by

or

Bile salts as activator of which enzyme

A. Pepsinogen

B. Trypsinogen

C. Lipase

D. Pancreatic lipase

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

109. Which of the following cells produce HCI?

A. β -cells

B. α -cells

C. oxyntic cells

D. Chief cells

Answer: C

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110. The energy content in Kcal/g of carbohydrate : protein : triglycerol respectively is approximately in the ratio of

A. 1 : 2 : 2

B. 1 : 1 : 2

C. 2 : 1 : 1

D. 2:2:1

Answer: B

111. This is the common passage for bile and pancreatic juices

A. Ampulla of Vater

B. Ductus choleduchus

C. Duct of Wirsung

D. Duct of Santorini

Answer: A

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112. The purplish red pigment rhodopsin contained in the rods type of

photoreceptor cells of the human eye, is a derivative of

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin A

Answer: D		
Watch Video Solution		
113. Which one of the following enzymes carries out the initial step in the		
digestion of milk in humans?		
A. Pepsin		
B. Rennin		
C. Lipase		
D. Trypsin		

Answer: A

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114. Which of the following can be taken as true stomach in ruminants

A. Rumen

B. Reticulum

C. Abomasum

D. Omasum

Answer: C

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115. Alimentary canal is absent in

A. Fasciola hepatica

B. Taenia solium

C. Ascaris suum

D. Ancylostoma caninum

Answer: B

116. The mucosal layer in the stomach form irregular folds known is

A. Villi

B. Lumen

C. Rugae

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Answer: C

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117. The back flow of faecal matter in the large intestine is prevented by

the presence of

A. Epiglottis

B. Sphincter of Oddi

C. Ilo-caecal valve

D. Gastro-oesophageal sphincter

Answer: C

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118. Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of

A. Niacin

B. Pantothenic acid

C. Tocopherol

D. Cyanocobalamine

Answer: A

119. Anxiety and eating spicy food together in an otherwise normal human, may lead to

A. Indigestion

B. Jaundice

C. Diarrhoea

D. Vomiting

Answer: A

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120. Cyanocobalamine is required for the maturation of :

A. RBCs

B. Platelets

C. WBCs

D. Lymph

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

121. During absorption of carbohydrates in the blood the most rapidly

tranported monosaccharide is

A. Glucose

B. Galactose

C. Fructose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

122. Brunner's glands are found in

A. Mucosa of duodenum

B. Mucosa of ileum

C. Submucosa of duodenum

D. Submucosa of ileum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

123. Which one of the following vitamins is manufactured in human liver

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-D

C. Vitamin-C

D. Vitamin-K

Answer: A

124. The energy content in Kcal/g of carbohydrate : protein : triglycerol respectively is approximately in the ratio of

A. 1:2:2

B. 1:2:1

C. 2:1:1

D. 1:1:2

Answer: D

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125. The falciform ligament in man connects

A. Liver with diaphragm

B. Lungs with diaphragm

C. Stomach with diaphragm

D. Liver with stomach

Answer: A

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126. Argentaffin cells in human beings are found in

A. Small intestine

B. Stomach

C. Large intestine

D. Liver

Answer: B

127. In human beings, the three pairs of salivary glands and numerous buccal glands produce about : $1.0 dm^3$ of saliva per day

A. $1.5 dm^3$ of saliva per day

B. $2.0 dm^3$ of saliva per day

C. $2.5 dm^3$ of saliva per day

D. $2.4 dm^3$ of saliva per day

Answer: B

View Text Solution

128. This is the common passage for bile and pancreatic juices

A. Ampulla of Vater

B. Ductus choledochus

C. Duct of Wirsung

D. Duct of Santorini

Answer: A

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129. In the gastrointestinal tract the Meissner's plexus and the Auerbach's

plexus occur respectively in the

A. Lamina propria and muscularis mucosae

B. Submucosa and muscularis externa

C. Submucosa and mucosa

D. Mucosa and muscularis externa

Answer: B

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130. Jaw of shark contains

A. Thecodont teeth

B. Acrodont teeth

C. Pleurodont teeth

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

131. The layer lining the lumen of the human alimentary canal is:

A. Serosa

B. Sub-mucosa

C. Muscularis

D. Mucosa

Answer: D

132. Choose the wrong statement:

A. Lipases and nucleases are not present in pancreatic juice

B. Goblet cells secrete mucus

C. Brunner's glands are sub mucosal glands

D. Carboxypeptidase catalyses conversion of proteins, peptones and

proteases to dipeptides

Answer: A

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133. In humans, Glisson capsule is associated with

A. Digestive system

B. Excretory system

C. Nervous system

D. Rproductive system

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

134. After surgical removal of infected gall boladder the preson should be

careful in intake of

A. Starch

B. Proteins

C. Sugar

D. Fats

Answer: D

135. Which of the following is a protein deficient disease?

A. Osteomalacia

B. Kwashiorkor

C. Pellagra

D. Rickets

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

136. Fructose is abosrbed into the blood through mucosa cells of

intestine by process called

A. Simple diffusion

B. Co-transport mechanism

C. Active transport

D. Facilitated diffusion

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

137. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

A. Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin-C

B. Rhodopsin is the purplish red protein present in rods only

C. Retinal is light absorbing portion of visual photopigment

D. In retina, the rods have photopignment rhodopsin, while cones

have three different photopigments.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

138. The initial step in the digestion of milk in humans is carrled by:

A. Rennin

B. Pepsin

C. Lipase

D. Trypsin

Answer: A

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139. Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. Brunner's glands are present in submucosa of stomach and secrete

pepsinogen.

B. Goblet cells are present in mucosa of intestine and secrete mucus.

C. Oxyntic cells are present in mucosa of stomach and secrete HCI

D. Acini are present in the pancreas and secrete carboxypeptidase

Answer: A



140. Gastric juice of infants contains

A. Maltase, pepsinogen, rennin

B. Nuclease, pepsinogen, lipase

C. Pepsinogen, lipase, rennin

D. Amylase, rennin, pepsiogen

Answer: C

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141. The primary dentition in human differs from permanent dentition in

not having one of the following type of teeth

A. Canines

B. Incisors

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

142. The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is

A. Maltase

B. Nucleases

C. Nucleotidases

D. Lipase

Answer: B

143. The secretion of brush border cells of intestinal mucosa along.with

secretion of goblet cells constitute

A. Succus entericus

B. Chyme

C. Gastric juice

D. Chylomicrons

Answer: A

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144. Choose the correct statement among the following

A. Intestinal mucosal epithelium has oxyntic cells

B. Ptyalin converts proteins into proteoses and peptones.

C. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are seen between the bases of villi in intestine.

D. Sphincter of Oddi is present at the junction of oesophagus and

cardiac stomach.

Answer: C

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145. Identify the correctly matched stucture and its secretion

A. Brunner's glands-Salivary amylase

B. Intestinal Mucosa-Insulin

C. Gall bladder-Bile

D. Salivary gland-Lysozyme

Answer: D

146. Which hormones do stimulate the production ofpancreatic juice and

bicarbonate ?

A. Insulin and glucagon

B. Angiotensin and epinephrine

C. Gastrin and insulin

D. Cholecystokinin and secretin

Answer: D

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147. Which of the following gurads the opening of hepatopancreatic duct

into the duodenum?

A. Sphincter of Oddi

B. Semilunar valve

C. Ileo-caecal valve

D. Pyloric sphincter

Answer: A

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148. In the stomach, gastric acid is secreted by the

A. Acidic cells

B. Gastrin-secreting cells

C. Parietal cells

D. Peptic cells

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

149. Which cells of Crypts of Lieberkuhn secrete antibacterial lysozyme ?

A. Argentaffin cells

B. Paneth cells

C. Zymogen cells

D. Kupffer cells

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

150. The Primary denition in human differ from permanent denition is not having one of the folloiwn type of teeth

or

A baby boy aged two years years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental observed that boy that had twenty teeth. Which teeth were absent absent

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

151. Which of the following options best represents the enzymes composition of pancreatic juice?

A. Amylase, Peptidase, Trypsinogen, Rennin

B. Amylase, Pepsin, Trypsinogen, Maltase

C. Peptidase, Amylase, Pepsin, Rennin

D. Lipase, Amylase, Trypsinogen, Procarboxypeptidase

Answer: D

152. Which of the following gastric cells indirectly help in erythropoiesis ?

A. Goblet cells

B. Mucous cells

C. Chief cells

D. Parietal cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

153. Which of the following terms descibe humans dentition ?

A. Pleurodont, Monophyodont, Homodont

B. Thecodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont

C. Thecodont, Diphyodont, Homodont

D. Pleurodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont

Answer: B



Competition File Objective Type Questions B Cbse Pmt Main Examination Questions

1. Identify the structure no. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13 and mention thier function.

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2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) FAD and NAD coenzymes are formed of

3. Fill in the blanks :

(ii) The maximum fat stored in our body is in the form of

D Watch Video Solution

4. Find out the false statement and correct it by changing only underlined words :Common bile duct is formed by joining the bile duct and

pancreatic ducts.

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5. If for some reason our goblet cells are non-functional, this will adversely effect

A. Production of somatostatin

B. Secretion of sebum from sebaceous glands

C. Maturation of sperms

D. Smooth movement of food down the intestin

Answer: D

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6. Which one of the following correctly represents the normal adult human formula:

A. 2123 / 2123

B. 3133 / 3133

C. 3131/3121

D. 2102/2102

Answer: A

7. In humnas one of the constituents of the pancreatic juice which is poured into the doudenum is

A. Trypsin

B. Enterokinase

C. Trypsinogen

D. Chymotrypsin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

8. How many organisms in the list given below are autotrophs?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer: C

View Text Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions D Assertion Type Questions

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

Reason : Pancreatic juices contain strong proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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2. Assertion : Saliva secretion is a reflex action.

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

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

3. Assertion : Carbohydrates are called richest source of energy.

Reason : Carbohydrates provide highest amount of energy on oxidation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct

explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

explanation of Assertion.

- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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4. Assertion : Proteins are commonly called body building biomolecules.

Reason : Proteins act as enzymes which regulate the metabolism.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct

explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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5. Assertion. Mammals develop a secondary palate.

Reason. Backward shifting of internal nares has led to the formation of secondary palate.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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6. Assertion. Deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B_1 causes beriberi involving paralysis

Reason. Taking cooked fish may cause beriberi but eating raw fish does not.

- A If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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7. Assertion. Minerals do not form a component of biologically active compounds.

Reason. Some persons suffer from anaemia due to iron deficiency

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct

explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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8. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A), both true but 'reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason wrong (C) and both are wrong (D).

Assertion : Wounds heal slowly due vitamin C deficiency.

Reason : Vitamin C is essential for collagen formation.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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9. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out

of the option given below:

Assertion: Starch is hydrolysed by ptyalin to maltose.

Reason : Sucrase hydrolyses sucrose to lactose.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct

explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct

explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

10. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: Thick layers of muscles are present in the wall of alimentary canal.

Reason: These muscles help in the mixing of food materials with the enzymes coming from different glands in the alimentary canal.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Competition File Objective Type Questions E Additional Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following hydrolyses internal phosphodiester, bonds

in a polynucleotide chain

A. Lipase

B. Exonuclease

C. Endonuclease

D. Protease

Answer: C

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2. Enzymes, vitamines and hormones can be classified into a single category of biological chemicals, because all of these

A. Enhance oxidative metabolism

- B. Are conjugated proteins
- C. Are exclusively synthesized inside the body
- D. Help in regulating metabolism

Answer: D

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3. What do epithelial cells of the intestine involved in food absorption

have on their surface ?

A. Pinocytic vesicles

B. Phagocytic vesicles

C. Zymogen granules

D. Microvilli

Answer: D

4. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones. They are secreted

in :

A. Oesophagus

B. Ileum

C. Duodenum

D. Pyloric stomach

Answer: C

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5. A patient is advised to specially consume more meat ,lentil ,milk and eggs in diet when the patient suffers from

A. Scurvy

B. Kwashiorkor

C. Rickets

D. Anaemia

Answer: B

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6. Oxyntic cells secrete :

A. HCl

B. NaOH

C. Pepsin

D. Trypsin

Answer: A

7. The harded substance of vertebrate body is

or

Crown of teeth is covered by is

A. Dentine

B. Enamel

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B

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8. Cud chewing animals are

A. Ruminants

B. Cannibals

C. Frugivores

D. Sanguivores

Answer: A

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

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer: D

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

A. Pepsin and rennin

B. Pepsin and trypsin

C. Rennin and amylase

D. Trypsin and chymotrypsinogen

Answer: A

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

A. 16

B. 32

C. 22

D. 20

Answer: D

12. The dental formula of man is

A. i/2c1/1 pm 2/2m3/3 = 32

B. i1/2c2/1 pm 2/2m3/3 = 32

C. i1/1c1/1 pm 1/2m4/4 = 32

D. i2/2c1/1 pm 3/2m2/3 = 32

Answer: A



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

A. Albumin, lactose

B. Globulin, casein

C. Casein, lactose

D. Casein, fructose

Answer: C

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14. Essentially the word 'digestion' means

A. Burning of food

B. Oxidation of food

C. Hydrolysis of food

D. Breakdown of food

Answer: C

15. The main function of lacteals in the human small intestine is the absorption of

A. Glucose and vitamins

B. Water and mineral salts

C. Fatty acids and glycerol

D. Amino acids and glucose

Answer: C

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16. The macronutrient which is an essential component of all organic compounds, yet not obtained by plants from soil is

A. Carbon

B. Nitrogen

C. Phosphorus

D. Magnesium

Answer: A

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17. Salivary amylase is also known as

A. Gastrin

B. Ptyalin

C. Glyoxylase

D. Pepsin

Answer: B

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18. Maltase converts

A. Maltose to alcohol

B. Maltose to glucose at pH greater than 7.0

C. Maltose to glucose at pH lesser than 7.0

D. Starch to maltose

Answer: B

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19. Wisdom teeths are

A. Last molars

B. Last premolars

C. Incisors

D. Canines

Answer: A

20. Cholecystokinin stimulates

A. Pancreas

B. Gall bladder

C. Secrete bile

D. None of these

Answer: B

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21. Digestion of cellulose in Rabbit takes place

A. Caecum

B. Colon

C. Rectum

D. Ileum

Answer: A



22. Peptic cells secrete

A. HCI

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Pepsin

Answer: D

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23. Calorific value of carbohydrates, protein and fats are

A. 50 cal, 4.68 cal and 80 cal respectively

B. 40 cal, 80 cal and 100 cal respectively

C. 4.1 Kcal, 5.65 Kcal and 9.45 Kcal respectively

D. 5.6 Kcal, 100 Kcal and 30 Kcal respectively

Answer: C

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24. Which of the following is called as a detritivore?

A. An animal feeding on plants

B. A plant feeding on an animal

C. An animal feeding on another animal

D.

Answer: D

25. Saprophytic and parasitic modes of nutrition are found in

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Fungi

D. Both (a) & (c)

Answer: D

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

A. Zymogenic granules

B. Microvilli

C. Peyer's patches

D. None of thess

Answer: B

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27. Erythrocyte maturing factor is

A. Folic acid

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B_2

D. Cyanocobalamine

Answer: D

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28. Enzyme rennin used in digestion is secreted from:

A. Intestine

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Pancreas

Answer: B

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29. Fat soluble vitamin is :

A. A

B. B_6

C. Liver

D. B_{12}

Answer: A

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Chapter Practice Test

1. What is deglutition?

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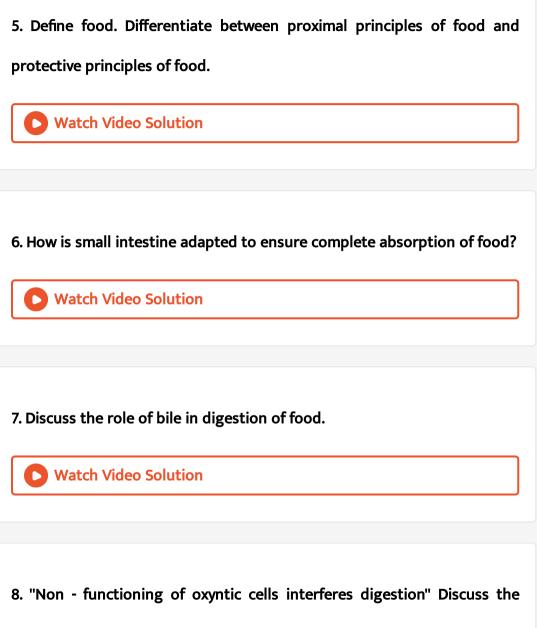
2. Give dental formula of adult human.

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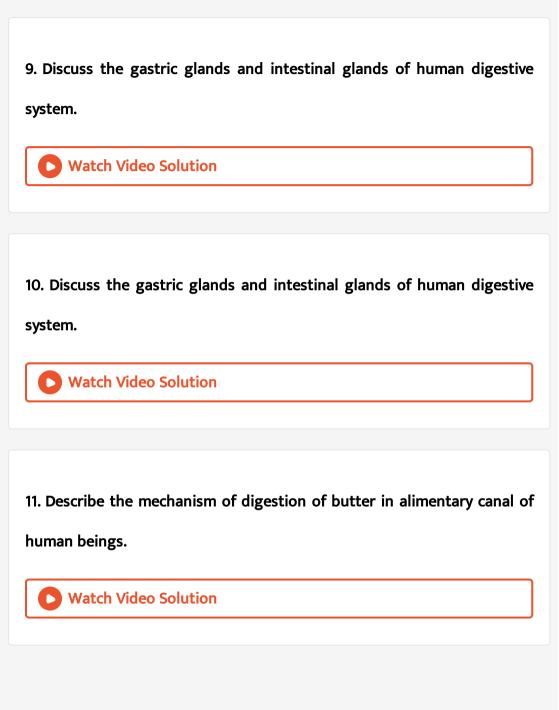
3. State one difference between chyme and chyle.



4. Expand the term PEM.



statement.



- 12. Give the cause and symptoms of :
- (i) Jaundice
- (ii) Constipation
- (iii) Peptic glands.