



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved | Multiple Choice
Questions

1. Choose the incorrect sentence from the following:

A. Bile juice emulsifies the fat.

B. Chyme is a digestive acidic food in stomach.

C. Pancreatic juice converts lipid into fatty acid and glycerol.

D. Enterokinase stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice.

Answer: d



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2. 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: c



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3. 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: c



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4. The sphincter of Oddi guards

A. Hepatopancreatic duct

B. Common bile duct Pancreatic duct

C. Pancreatic duct

D. Cystic duct

Answer: a



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

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Na^+

D. All the above

Answer: d



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6. Which one is incorrectly matched?

A. Pepsin - stomach

B. Renin - liver

C. Trypsin - intestine

D. Ptyalin-mouth

Answer: b



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

A. Lymph vessels within villi

B. Walls of stomach

C. Colon

D. Capillaries within villi

Answer: a



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8. First step in digestion of fat is

A. Emulsification

B. Enzyme action

C. Absorption by lacteals

D. Storage in adipose tissue

Answer: a



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9. Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of

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

Answer: b



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10. Which of the following combinations are not matched?

A.

Column I

Column II

(a) Bilirubin and biliverdin

(i) intestinal juice

Column I

Column II

B.

(b) Hydrolysis of starch

(ii) Amylases

Column I

Column II

C.

(c) Digestion of fat

(iii) Lipases

Column I

Column II

D.

(d) Salivary gland

(iv) Parotid

Answer: a



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11. 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 Water

(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: a



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12. 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: b



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13. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

Column - I	Column - II
P. Lipase	(i) Starch
Q. Pepsin	(ii) Cassein
R. Rennin	(iii) Protein
S. Ptyalin	(iv) Lipid

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

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

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

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

Answer: c



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14. Which is not the function of liver?

A. Production of insulin

B. Detoxification

C. Storage of glycogen

D. Production of bile

Answer: a



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15. 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: d



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16. 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: d



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Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved li Short Answer Questions

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



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



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



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



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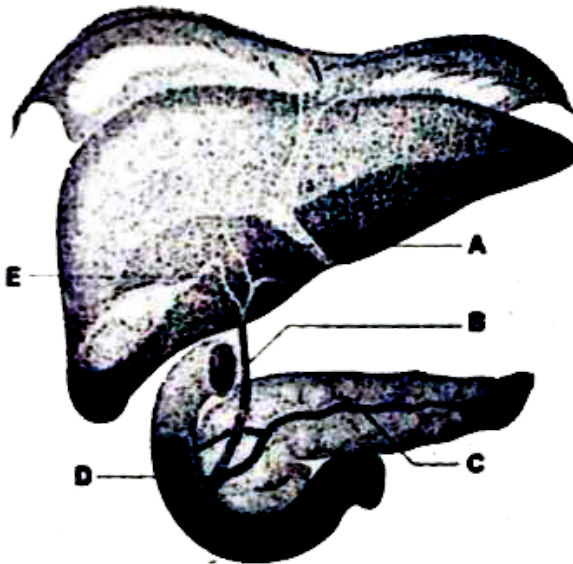
5. Digestive secretions are secreted only when needed.

Discuss.



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6. Label the given diagram.



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1. 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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2. What would happen if HCl is not secreted in the stomach?



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



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4. 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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Textbook Activities Solved

1. Test for Starch : Add a few drops of iodine to the given warm food sample. If any starch is present in the given food sample it will change the colour of the iodine from brown to blue -black.



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2. Test for glucose: Mix the given food sample with 3 mL of water in a test tubes. Shake the mixture, and then add a few drops of Benedict's solution. Keep the test tube in a water bath and heat carefully. If glucose is present, the colour of the solution will change from blue to green to brick red depending upon the amount of glucose.



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3. Test for glucose: Mix the given food sample with 3 mL of water in a test tubes. Shake the mixture, and then add a few drops of Benedict's solution. Keep the test tube in a water bath and heat carefully. If glucose is present, the colour of the solution will change from blue to green to brick red depending upon the amount of glucose.



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Entrance Examination Questions Solved Choose The Correct Answer

1. How pepsin is differing from trypsin?

- A. It digests protein in acidic medium
- B. It digests protein in alkaline medium
- C. It digests carbohydrate in acidic medium
- D. It digests carbohydrate in alkaline medium

Answer: a



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2. Human intestine is large because.....

- A. Bacteria in the food moves slowly
- B. Substances of food digest slowly

C. It provide more space for the absorption of digested food

D. It provide more space for the storage of food

Answer: c



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3. How the epidermal cells in the stomach of vertebrate animal is protected against HCl?

A. HCl is dilute

B. Epidermal cells defense the function of HCl

C. HCl is neutralized in stomach

D. Epidermal cells covered with secretion of mucus

Answer: d



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4. By what the major part of mammalian teeth is made up?

A. Root

B. Pulp

C. Dentin

D. Enamel

Answer: c



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5. Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of

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

Answer: b



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6. Secretin stimulates production of

- A. Saliva

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: d



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7. Pepsin acts in

A. Basic medium

B. Acidic medium

C. Neutral medium

D. All type of medium

Answer: b



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8. Enzyme trypsin is secreted by

A. Duodenum

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Stomach

Answer: c



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9. The number of teeth that grow twice in the human life is.....

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer: c



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10. The number of teeth that grow once in the human life is

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer: d



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11. Cholesterol is synthesised in..... .

A. Brunner's glands

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

Answer: b



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12. The is the largest gland in our body.

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer: a



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13. Muscular contraction of alimentary canal are..... .

- A. Circulation
- B. Deglutition
- C. Churning
- D. Peristalsis

Answer: d



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14. Fatty acids and glycerol are first absorbed by.....

- A. Lymph vessels

- B. Villi
- C. Blood capillaries
- D. Hepatic portal vein

Answer: a



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15. Trypsin changes..... .

- A. Proteins into peptones
- B. Fats into fatty acids
- C. Starch and glycogen into maltose
- D. Maltose into its components

Answer: a



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16. Secretin hormone is produced by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Intestine

D. Pancreas

Answer: c



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17. Narrow distal part of stomach is

A. Cardiac

B. Pharynx

C. Duodenum

D. Pylorus

Answer: d



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18. pH suitable for ptyalin actions is

A. 6 – 8

B. 7 – 8

C. $3 - 2$

D. $9 - 3$

Answer: c



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19. What will happen if bile duct gets choked ?

A. Feces become dry

B. Acidic chyme will not be neutralised

C. There will be little digestion in intestine

D. Little absorption of fat will occur

Answer: b



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20. Digestion of both starch and protein is carried out by

..... .

- A. Gastric juice
- B. Gastric lipase
- C. Pancreatic juice
- D. Ptyalin

Answer: c



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21. What is common among amylase, renin and trypsin ?

- A. All proteins
- B. Proteolytic enzymes
- C. Produced in stomach
- D. Act at pH lower than 7

Answer: a



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22. Enterokinase is

- A. Pancreatic hormone

B. Intestine hormone

C. Pancreatic enzyme

D. Component of Intestinal juice

Answer: d



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23. Which enzyme initiates protein digestion ?

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Aminopeptidase

D. Carboxypeptidase

Answer: a



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24. Enzyme which does not directly act upon food substance is

A. Trypsin

B. Lipase

C. Enterokinase

D. Amylopsin

Answer: c



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25. Pepsin is secreted by

- A. Peptic cells
- B. Zymogen cells of stomach
- C. Zymogen cells of duodenum
- D. Pancreas

Answer: a



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26. Pepsinogen is activated by

- A. Chymotrypsin

B. Trypsin

C. HCl

D. Pepsin

Answer: c



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27. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. Gastrin

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Secretin

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: b



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28. Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is..... .

- A. Renin
- B. Enterokinase
- C. Enterogastrone
- D. Gastrin

Answer: d



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29. Water is largely absorbed in..... .

- A. Stomach
- B. Oesophagus
- C. Small intestine
- D. Colon

Answer: d



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30. HCl is secreted by _____ .

- A. Zymopen cells

B. Kupffer's cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. Mucous cells

Answer: c



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31. Jaundice is a disease of..... .

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Duodenum

Answer: b



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32. Which is different?

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Ptyalin

D. Glucagon

Answer: c



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33. Gastrin is

- A. Hormone
- B. Enzyme
- C. Nutrient
- D. Digestive secretion

Answer: a



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34. Saliva contains enzyme

- A. Enterokinase
- B. Ptyalin/Amylase

C. Chymotrypsin

D. Lipase

Answer: b



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35. In human being cellulose is digested by..... .

A. Enzyme

B. Symbiotic bacteria

C. Symbiotic protozoans

D. None of the above

Answer: b



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36. Enzyme lactase occurs in

- A. Saliva
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Intestinal juice
- D. Stomach

Answer: c



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37. Protein / enzyme is absent in

A. Saliva

B. Bile

C. Pancreatic juice

D. Intestinal juice

Answer: b



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38. Dental formula shows

A. Structure of teeth

B. Monophyodont or diphyodont condition

C. Number and type of teeth in both jaws

D. Number and type of teeth in one half of both jaws

Answer: c



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39. pH of gastric juice / stomach is..... .

A. 1.5 – 3.0

B. 5.0 – 6.8

C. 7.0 – 9.0

D. 6.0 – 8.0

Answer: a



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40. In case of taking food rich in lime juice, the action of ptyalin on starch is.....

- A. Enhanced
- B. Reduced
- C. Unaffected
- D. Stopped

Answer: b



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41. Bile salts take part in

A. Digestion of carbohydrates

B. Brokedown of proteins

C. Emulsification of fat

D. Absorption of glycerol

Answer: c



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42. Digestive juice contains catalytic agents called

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Enzymes

D. Nitrates

Answer: c



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43. Which is not the function of liver?

A. Production of insulin

B. Detoxification

C. Storage of glycogen

D. Production of bile

Answer: a



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44. Fat absorbed from gut is transported in blood.

- A. Micelles
- B. Liposomes
- C. Chemomicrons
- D. Chlymicrons

Answer: a



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

- A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Na^+

D. All the above

Answer: d



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46. Which one is incorrectly matched?

A. Pepsin - stomach

B. Renin - liver

C. Trypsin - intestine

D. Ptyalin - mouth

Answer: b



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47. What is cholecystokinin?

- A. Bile pigment
- B. Gastro-intestinal hormone
- C. Enzyme
- D. Lipid

Answer: b



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48. Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by

- A. Enterogesterone
- B. Cholecystokinin
- C. Gastrin
- D. pepsin

Answer: c



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49. Which one is wisdom teeth?

- A. Third molar, four in number
- B. Third molar, two in number

C. Second molar, four in number

D. Second molar, two in number

Answer: a



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50. Second molar, two in number

A. Intercellular

B. Intracellular

C. Extracellular

D. Both A and B

Answer: b



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51. Gall bladder takes part in

- A. Secretion of bile
- B. Storage of bile
- C. Formation of bile
- D. Formation of enzymes

Answer: b



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52. Renin acts on milk protein and changes..... .

- A. Caesinogen into caesin
- B. Caesin into paracaesin
- C. Caesinogen into paracoesin
- D. Paravaesin into Cacsinogen

Answer: a



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53. Glucose stored in the liver as?

- A. Starch
- B. Glycogen
- C. Cellulose

D. Sucrose

Answer: b



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

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

Answer: a



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55. Which ones are bile salts?

- A. Haemoglobin and biliverdin
- B. Bilirubin and biliverdin
- C. Bilirubin and Haemoglobin
- D. Sodium glycolate and taurocholate

Answer: d



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56. Ptyalin is inactivated by a component of gastric juice called

A. Pepsin

B. HCl

C. Renin

D. Mucus

Answer: b



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57. Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have on their free surface..... .

A. Zymogen granules

B. Pinocytic vesicles

C. Phagocytic vesicles

D. Microvilli

Answer: d



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58. First step in digestion of fat is

A. Emulsification

B. Enzyme action

C. Absorption by lacteals

D. Storage in adipose tissue

Answer: a



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59. DNA-ase and RNA-ase are enzymes produced by

A. Salivary glands

B. Pancreas

C. Stomach

D. Intestins

Answer: b



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60. Carboxypeptidase is secreted by..... .

- A. Pancreas
- B. Stomach
- C. Salivary glands
- D. Intestine

Answer: a



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61. Secretin and Cholecystokinin are digestive hormone.

They are secreted in

A. Pyloric stomach

B. Duodenum

C. Ileum

D. Oesophagus

Answer: b



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62. Crown of teeth is covered by

A. Dentin

B. Enamel

C. (a) and (b) both

D. None of these

Answer: b



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63. Both the crown and root of a teeth is covered by a layer of bony hard substance called..... .

A. Enamel

B. Dentin

C. Bony socket

D. Cementum

Answer: d



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64. Lysozymes are found in

A. Saliva

B. Tears

C. (a) and (b) both

D. Mitochondria

Answer: c



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65. Which of the following is no present pancreatic juice?

- A. Trypsinogen
- B. Chymotrypsin
- C. Pepsin
- D. lipase

Answer: c



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66. Which of the following statement is not correct?

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

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

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

D. Acini are present in the pancreas and secrete carboxypeptidase.

Answer: a



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

A. Cholecystokinin and secretin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Angiotensin and epinephrine

D. Gastrin and Insulin

Answer: a



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

A. gastrin secreting cells

B. parietal cells

C. peptic cells

D. acidic cells

Answer: b



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69. The enzymes that is not present in succus entericus is

..... .

A. lipase

B. maltase

C. nucleases

D. nucleosidase

Answer: c



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70. Which of the following are not polymeric?

- A. proteins
- B. Polysaccharides
- C. Lipids
- D. Nucleic acids

Answer: c



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71. A body boy aged two years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental check - up. The dentist observed that the boy had twenty teeth. Which teeth were absent

- A. Canines
- B. Pre- Molars
- C. Molars
- D. Incisors

Answer: b



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72. Which cells of crypts of Leiberkuhn's secrete antibacterial lysozyme ?

- A. Paneth cells
- B. Zymase cells
- C. Kupffer cells
- D. Argentaffin cells

Answer: a



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73. The hepatic portal veins drains blood to liver from

..... .

A. Stomach

B. Kidneys

C. Intestine

D. Heart

Answer: c



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74. Which of the following options best represent the enzyme composition of pancreatic juice?

A. Amylase, pepsin, trypsinogen, maltase

B. Peptidase, Amylase, pepsin, renin

C. Lipase, amylase, trypsinogen, procarboxypeptidase

D. Amylase, peptidase, trypsinogen, renin.

Answer: c



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75. Good vision depends on adequate intake of carotene rich food. Select the best option from the following statements.

(a) Vitamin A derivatives are formed from carotene.

(b) The photo pigments are embedded in the membrane discs of the inner segments.

(c) Retinal is a derivative of vitamin A

(d) Retinal is light absorbing part of all the visual photopigments.

A. a, c and d

B. a and c

C. b , c and d

D. a and b

Answer: a



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**Additional Questions Solved | Multiple Choice Questions
Choose The Correct Answer**

1. Which of the following is the last phase of the process of digestion?

- A. ingestion
- B. assimilation
- C. egestion
- D. digestion

Answer: c



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2. Which of the following teeth are the cutting teeth ?

- A. incisors

B. canines

C. premolars

D. molars

Answer: a



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3. Plaque formed on the teeth are mineral salts of

A. sodium

B. magnesium and manganese

C. potassium

D. calcium and magnesium

Answer: d



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4. Which muscle regulates the opening of ocsophagus into the stomach?

A. pyloric sphincter

B. cardine spielen

C. anal sphincter

D. epiglottis

Answer: a



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5. The 'V' shaped part of the small intestine is

A. ileum

B. jejunum

C. duodenum

D. colon

Answer: c



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6. is the longest part of the small intestine

A. Ileum

B. Jejunum

C. Duodenum

D. Rectum

Answer: a



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7. Villi are concerned with

A. secretion of enzymes

B. secretion of mucus

C. digestion of food

D. absorption of digested food

Answer: d



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8. Pyer's patches produce

- A. monocytes
- B. lymphocytes
- C. basophils
- D. neutrophils

Answer: b



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9. Which of the following are non functional in human beings?

- A. Small intestine
- B. Duodenum
- C. Ileum
- D. Vermiform appendix

Answer: d



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10. is formed of loose connective tissue containing nerves, blood. lymph vessels and sympathetic nerve fibres that control the secretions of intestinal juice.

A. Serosa

B. Sub- mucosa

C. Mucosa

D. Muscularis

Answer: b



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11. secrete HCl in the stomach.

A. Peptic cells

B. Goblet cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. Zymogen cells

Answer: c



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12. Stores bile secreted by the liver.

A. Pancreatic duct

B. Duodenum

C. Hepatic duct

D. Gall bladder

Answer: d



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13. Detoxification is one of the functions of

A. small intestine

B. liver

C. pancreas

D. stomach

Answer: b



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14. Which is the antibacterial agent prescut in the saliva?

A. Ptyalin

B. Mucus

C. Lysozyme

D. Bicarbonates

Answer: c



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15. Salivary amylase hydrolyses.....

A. Proteins

B. carbohydrate

C. fats

D. vitamins

Answer: b



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16. Pepsin is a enzyme.

- A. amylolytic
- B. lipolytic
- C. proteolytic
- D. proenzyme

Answer: c



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17. Which enzyme acts on milk protein in infants in the presence of calcium ions?

- A. Pepsin
- B. Chymotrypsin
- C. Lipase
- D. Renin

Answer: d



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18. Which is the active enzyme?

- A. Pepsinogen

B. Trypsin

C. Trysinogen

D. Chymotrypsinogen

Answer: b



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19. What are the break down products of haemoglobin?

A. Bile salts

B. Bilirubin and biliverdin

C. Phospholipids

D. Cholesterol

Answer: d



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20. Which of the following does not contain any enzyme?

- A. Gastric juice
- B. Bile
- C. Pancreatic juice
- D. Succus entericus

Answer: b



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21. Identify the odd one

A. maltose

B. lactose

C. sucrose

D. sucrase

Answer: d



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22. At the end of digestion, fats are converted into

A. amino acids

B. glycerol and fatty acids

C. glucose

D. galactose

Answer: b



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23. Protein coated fat globules are called

A. micelles

B. villi

C. microvilli

D. chylomicrons

Answer: d



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24. The calorific value of carbohydrates is

A. 9.45

B. 4.1

C. 3.5

D. 6.5

Answer: b



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25. Retaining feces in the rectum due to intake of fibre in the diet is called

- A. vomiting
- B. indigestion
- C. constipation
- D. diarrhoea

Answer: c



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26. Which one of the following occurs due to reverse peristalsis?

A. Vomiting

B. Diarrhoea

C. Constipation

D. Indigestion

Answer: a



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27. The failure of the liver to break down haemoglobin is called as

A. gall stone

B. jaundice

C. appendicitis

D. hernia

Answer: c



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28. Degeneration and destruction of liver cells resulting in abnormal blood vessel and bile duct leading to the formation of fibrosis is known as

A. gall stones

B. jaundice

C. hernia

D. liver cirrhosis

Answer: d



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29. What causes obstruction in the cystic duct, hepatic duct and hepato-pancreatic duct?

- A. Gall stones
- B. Jaundice
- C. Hernia
- D. Liver cirrhosis

Answer: a



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30. Appendicitis is the inflammation of the.....

- A. caecum
- B. liver
- C. appendix
- D. rectum

Answer: c



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31. Diarrhoea happens due to.....

- A. taking in of more volume of water

B. defective liver

C. inflammation of the appendix

D. inability of colon to absorb fluid from the feces

Answer: d



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32. The erosion of the mucosa in the stomach or duodenum is referred to as

A. stomach ache

B. peptic ulcer

C. duodenal cancer

D. diarrhoea

Answer: b



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33. is caused due to the storage of excess of body fat in adipose tissue.

A. peptic ulcer

B. kwashiorkor

C. jaundice

D. obesity

Answer: d



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Additional Questions Solved li Fill In The Blanks

1. Breakdown of macromolecules of food into micromolecules is



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2. The tearing teeth are called as



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3. The deposition of calcium and magnesium salts on the teeth forms a hard layer called



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4. The oral cavity leads into a short common passage for food and air called



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5. Two masses of lymphoid tissues called are located at the sides of the pharynx.



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6. The opening of the stomach into the intestine is called



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7. The inner wall of stomach has many folds called which unfolds to accommodate a large meal.



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8. The wall of the duodenum has..... glands which secrete mucus and enzymes.



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9. The ileal mucosa has numerous vascular projections called



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10. are the mucus secreting goblet cells and lymphoid tissue which produce lymphocytes.



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11. The wall of the small intestine bears crypts between the base of the villi called



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12. Caecum and vermiform appendix are the important site for..... digestion in herbivores .



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13. The dilations of colon are called



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14. The enlargement u na column causes



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15. is the outermost layer of the wall of the alimentary canal.



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16. The enzyme secreting cells of gastric glands are called..... Cells.



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17. secrete HCl in the stomach.



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18. The is the largest gland in our body.



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19. Each lobe of liver is covered by a thin connective tissue sheath called the



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20. The detoxifies toxic substances.



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21. The opening of the hepato-pancreatic duct into the duodenum is guarded by a sphincter called the sphincter of.....



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22.gland is both exocrine and endocrine.



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23. The successive waves of muscular contraction by which bolus passes down through the oesophagus is called



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24. Pepsinogen is activated by



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25. Renin converts caseinogen into casein in the presence ofions.



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26. activates trypsinogen.



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27. Write down the two actions of trypsin.



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28. in the pancreatic juice breakdown the nucleic acid into nucleotides and nucleosides.



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29. is the process by which the end products of digestion passes through the intestinal mucosa into the blood and lymph.



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30. The chylomicrons are transported into the
within the intestinal villi.



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31. Large intestine absorbs more amount of,
vitamins, some minerals and certain drugs.



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32. The egestion of feces through the anal opening is
called



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33. are the major source of cellular fuel which provides energy.



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34. are the best reserved food stored in our body.



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35. Define:-

Marasmus



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36. is the digestive disorder in which the food is not properly digested leading to a feeling of fullness of stomach.



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37. is caused due to hepatitis viral infection.



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38. The crystallized cholesterol in the bile forms.....



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39. is a structural abnormality in which superior part of the stomach protrudes slightly above the diaphragm.



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40. Treatment for diarrhoea is known astherapy.



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41. refers to an eroded area of the tissue lining in the stomach or duodenum.



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42. Ulcer is mostly due to infection caused by the bacterium



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43. is caused due to the storage of excess of body fat in adipose tissue.



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Additional Questions Solved iii Answer The Following Questions

1. What are the uses of food?



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2. What are the components of food?



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3. Why do we need a digestive system?



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4. Why do plants not require a digestive system?



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5. Write any two functions of digestive system.



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6. (a) Ingestion - intake of food

(b) Digestion - absorption

("c") Assimilation - breakdown of food

(d) Egestion - Elimination of digested substances



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7. Define Thecodont and Diphyodont.



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8. Define Thecodont and Diphyodont.



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9. What is heterodont dentition ?



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10. Give the dental formula of human beings



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11. What is gingivitis?



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12. What is enamel?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. What is the function of tongue?



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14. What is the function of the cardiac sphincter ?



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15. What is gastro oesophagus reflex disorder?



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16. What is the function of the pyloric sphincter?



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17. What are gastric rugae?



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18. Write a short note on the small intestine.



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19. Explain the structure of the large intestine.



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20. Explain the internal structure of the gut.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. Explain the salivary glands.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Write a short note on gastric glands.



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23. Explain the structure of the liver . Add a note on its functions.



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



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25. Write on the secretions of the pancreas.



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26. Explain the digestion in the buccal cavity.



Watch Video Solution

27. Explain the digestion in the stomach.



Watch Video Solution

28. Explain the digestion in the small intestine .



Watch Video Solution

29. (a) Ingestion - intake of food

(b) Digestion - absorption

("c") Assimilation - breakdown of food

(d) Egestion - Elimination of digested substances



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30. Write a note on assimilation.



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31. Write a paragraph an egestion.



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32. Write about lipids.



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33. Write about proteins



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34. Explain the protein deficiency diseases.



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35. What is indigestion?



Watch Video Solution

36. What is constipation?



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37. What is vomiting?



Watch Video Solution

38. Write a short note on jaundice.



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39. Define:-

Liver cirrhosis



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40. Write a short note on gall stones.



Watch Video Solution

41. Define:-

Appendicitis



Watch Video Solution

42. Define:-

Hiatus hernia



Watch Video Solution

43. Write a short note on diarrhoea.



Watch Video Solution

44. Write a paragraph on peptic ulcer.



Watch Video Solution

45. What is obesity?



Watch Video Solution

46. Write a note on BMI.



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