

Class: 11
Subject: biology
Topic: Digestion and absorption
No. of Questions: 20
Duration: 60 Min
Maximum Marks: 60

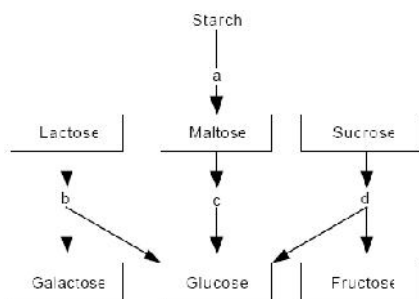
1. Bile aids, in digestion and absorption of fats because it contains
- A. Lipase
 - B. Bile salts
 - C. Bile pigments
 - D. All the above

Detailed Answer:

Bile salts emulsify teh large fat droplets into small micelles.

Answer: B

2. Identify enzymes a, b, c and d



- A. a - amylase, b- invertase, c-maltase, d -lactase
- B. a - amylase, b -lactase, c -maltase,d- invertase
- C. a - amylase, b - maltase, c -lactase, d-invertase
- D. a-amylase, b - maltase, c - invertase, d -lactase

Answer: B

3. Hydrolytic enzyme which acts at low pH is
- A. a - amylase
 - B. Protease
 - C. Hydrolases
 - D. Peroxidases

Detailed Answer:

Proteases or teh protein hydrolytic enzymes are most active in the stomach at an optimum acidic pH of 1-2.

Answer: B

4. Which enzyme will digest protein if pH is 1.6?
- A. Pepsin
 - B. Trypsin
 - C. Peptidase
 - D. Propepsin

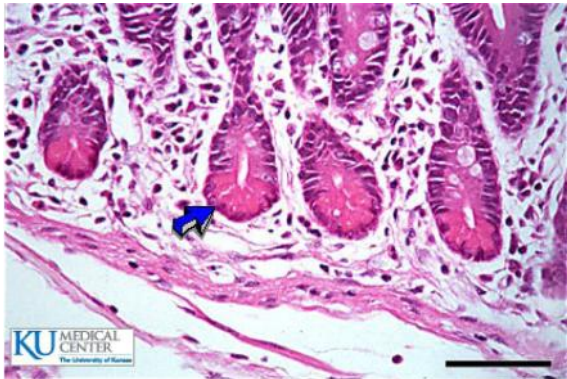
Detailed Answer:

Pepsin is the enzyme present in stomach and works in an optimum alkaline pH caused by stomach HCl.

Answer: A

5. Paneth cells are found in
- A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
 - B. Peyer's patches
 - C. Islet of Langerhans
 - D. Gastric glands

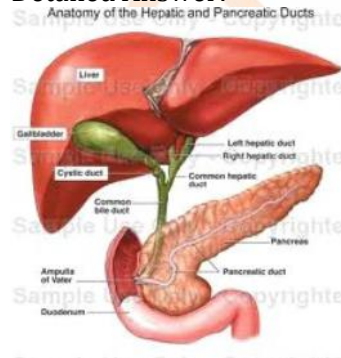
Detailed Answer:



Answer: A

6. Bile secreted by liver passes into gall bladder through
- A. Hepatopancreatic duct
 - B. Hepatic duct
 - C. Cystic duct
 - D. Hepato-gall duct

Detailed Answer:



Answer: C

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: B

8. In an empty stomach the mucosa is thrown into folds called
- A. Rugae
 - B. Villi
 - C. Alveoli
 - D. None of the above

Detailed Answer:



Answer: A

9. On removal of pancreas, the compound which remains undigested is
- A. Lactose
 - B. Carbohydrate
 - C. Fat
 - D. Protein

Detailed Answer:

Pancreas secretes enterokinase which activates an array of protein digestive enzymes in small intestine.

Answer: D

10. Peptic ulcers occur in
- A. Oesophagus
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Duodenum
 - D. All the above

Detailed Answer:

A **peptic ulcer**, also known as **PUD** or **peptic ulcer disease**, [1] is the most common ulcer of an area of the gastrointestinal tract that is usually acidic and thus extremely painful.

Answer: D

11. Intrinsic factor is produced in

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Duodenum
- D. Stomach

Detailed Answer:

Stomach cells produces Castle's intrinsic factors.

Answer: D

12. Enterokinase is

- A. Pancreatic hormone
- B. Intestinal hormone
- C. Pancreatic enzyme
- D. Component of intestinal juice

Answer: D

13. Curdling of milk in small intestine would occur with the help of

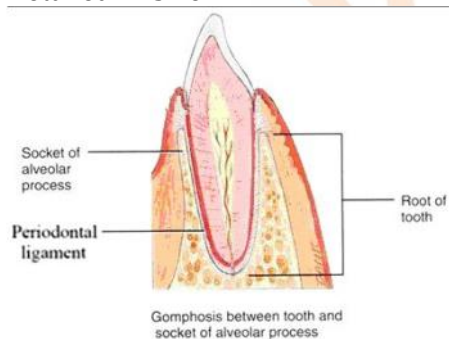
- A. Rennin
- B. Erypsin
- C. Trypsin
- D. Chymotrypsin

Answer: D

14. Dentition in man is said to be thecodant because

- A. There are two sets of teeth
- B. There are different types of teeth
- C. Root and crown are distinct
- D. Teeth are set in sockets

Detailed Answer:



Answer: D

15. Glisson's capsule is covering of

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Gall bladder

Answer: B

16. Fatty acids and glycerol are first absorbed by
- A. lymphatic capillaries/lacteals
 - B. Villi
 - C. Blood capillaries
 - D. Hepatic portal vein

Detailed Answer:

Fatty acids and glycerols are first absorbed by the lymphatic capillaries or lacteals present in the villi.

Answer: A

17. Bile is produced by
- A. Liver
 - B. Pancreas
 - C. Prostate gland
 - D. Duodenum

Answer: A

18. Succus entericus is secreted by
- A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
 - B. Brunner's glands
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above

Answer: A

19. Processes of digestive system occur in the order: Digestion → Ingestion →
- A. solution → Absorption → Egestion Ingestion → Digestion → Absorption
 - B. Assimilation Egestion Ingestion → Solution → Absorption
 - C. → Accumulation → Egestion Ingestion → Digestion →
 - D. Absorption and Solution → Egestion

Answer: B

20. Part of alimentary canal thrown up into transverse folds is
- A. Rectum
 - B. Oesophagus
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Intestine

Detailed Answer:

Intestine specially the large intestine exhibit large transverse folds along their length.

Answer: D