

Chapter:16 Digestion and Absorption

True and False

Q.No	Question	Answer True/ False	Typology
Q.1	Digestion is the process of conversion of Bio macromolecules into simple absorbable substances.	True	Knowledge
Q.2	The alimentary canal starts with mouth at the posterior end and ends with anus at anterior end.	False	U
Q.3	The term heterodont means the placement of the teeth in the socket of jaw bone.	False	U
Q.4	The Cartilaginous flap- epiglottis covers the opening of the food pipe.	False	Knowledge
Q.5	The pyloric end of stomach is connected to the oesophagus.	False	U
Q.6	The villi are infoldings formed by the submucosal layer of the alimentary canal.	False	U
Q.7	The pancreatic enzyme Trypsinogen is activated by the enzyme enterokinase	True	Knowledge
Q.8	The enzymes of bile juice help in emulsification of fats.	False	U
Q.9	The end products of digested fats and oils are directly absorbed into the blood from small intestine.	False	A
Q.10	Vomiting is a reflex action controlled by a center in medulla.	True	Knowledge
Q.11	Peristalsis is the movement caused during swallowing of food.	False	U
Q.12	Partial digestion of proteins and absorption of alcohol and medicines take place in stomach.	True	U
Q.13	The nucleic acid components of food do not undergo enzymatic degradation.	False	U
Q.14	The pancreas is a compound gland secretes pepsin and blood glucose regulating hormones.	False	U
Q.15	The muscularis layer of alimentary canal is formed by smooth muscles.	True	Knowledge

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Multiple Choice Questions

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	The loose connective tissues containing nerves, blood and lymph vessels is present in the following layer of the wall of alimentary canal- A. Mucosa B. Submucosa C. Serosa D. Muscularis	B	Understanding
Q.2	The digits 2123 in the human dental formula represents the following sequence of four different types of teeth. A. I,C,PM,M B. C,I,M,PM C. M,C,I,PM D. PM,M,C,I	A	Knowledge
Q.3	Pharynx serves as a common passage for- A. Food and Water B. Air and Water C. Food and Air D. Air and Sound	C	Understanding
Q.4	The opening of hepatopancreatic duct into the duodenum is guarded by a sphincter called- A. Pyloric sphincter B. Sphincter of Oddi C. Gastro-oesophageal sphincter D. Rectal sphincter	B	Knowledge
Q.5	Following is not a part of salivary electrolytes A. Na ⁺ B. K ⁺ C. Cl ⁻ D. Mg ²⁺	D	Understanding
Q.6	The Nucleases enzymes are present in which of the following digestive juices? A. Saliva B. Gastric juice C. Pancreatic Juice D. Bile Juice	C	Understanding

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Q.7	The enzyme that helps in the digestion of nucleosides into sugars and bases is A. Helicase B. Nucleotidase C. Sucrase D. Nucleosidase	D	Knowledge
Q.8	The mechanism of absorption of fructose and some amino acids using carrier ions is termed as- A. Simple diffusion B. Facilitated diffusion C. Osmosis D. Reverse Osmosis	B	A
Q.9	Organ not affected in Jaundice is - A. Skin B. Stomach C. Eyes D. Liver	B	Understanding
Q.10	The following is a disaccharide - A. Galactose B. Fructose C. Lactose D. Glucose	B	Understanding
Q.11	Functional proteolytic enzyme in infants is - A. Renin B. Rennin C. Trypsin D. Chymotrypsin	B	Knowledge

Fill in the Blanks

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	Mucosal crypts between microvilli are termed as _____ .	Crypts of Lieberkuhn	Knowledge
Q.2	The parotid salivary glands are located in the _____ .	Cheek	Knowledge
Q.3	The vestigial organ- vermiform appendix arises from the _____ .	Caecum	Understanding
Q.4	The muscularis layer of the wall of alimentary has inner layer of _____ and an outer layer of _____ .	Circular muscles, longitudinal muscles	Understanding

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Q.5	The tongue is attached to the floor of the oval cavity by the _____.	Frenulum	Knowledge
Q.6	The technical term for the bolus to be conveyed to oesophagus through pharynx is _____.	Deglutition.	Knowledge
Q.7	The lining of stomach is prevented from excoriation from gastric HCl by the gastric component _____.	Mucus	Understanding
Q.8	The intrinsic factor secreted by the parietal cells of gastric glands is essential for absorption of _____.	Vit. B12	Understanding
Q.9	The pancreatic and bile juice are released into the small intestine through _____.	Hepato-pancreatic duct	Knowledge
Q.10	The collective term for all the intestinal juices is _____.	Succus entericus	Knowledge
Q.11	The nucleic acid component of food is digested by _____ to form nucleotides and nucleosides.	Nucleases	Understanding
Q.12	The faeces enters into the caecum of large intestine through _____ valve.	Ileo-caecal	Knowledge
Q.13	The absorption of digestive end products through simple diffusion is dependent on _____.	concentration gradient	Understanding
Q.14	The assimilation of absorbed substances occur in _____.	Tissues	Understanding
Q.15	The condition when the faeces are retained within the rectum due to irregular bowel movement is termed as _____.	Constipation	Knowledge

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Match the Following

Q.No	Question		Answer		Typology
Q.1	Column A a. Transport of water b. Absorption of Cl ⁻ ions	Column B i) Facilitated diffusion ii) Simple diffusion iii) Osmotic gradient iv) Active transport	Column A a. b.	Column B iii) ii)	Understanding
Q.2	Column A a. Diphyodont b. Heterodont	Column B i) Two sets of teeth ii) Teeth fixed in jaw bone iii) Permanent teeth iv) Different types of teeth	Column A a. b.	Column B i) iv)	Knowledge
Q.3	Column A a. Bolus b. Chyme	Column B i) Food mixed with gastric juice ii) The swallowed food iii) Semi digested food in duodenum iv) Undigested food	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) i)	Understanding
Q.4	Column A a. Jejunum b. Caecum	Column B i) U shaped part of small intestine ii) coiled middle part of small intestine iii) blind sac of small intestine iv) transverse part of large intestine	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iii)	Knowledge

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Q.5	Column A a. Goblet cells b. Brunner's glands	Column B i) salivary glands ii) gastric glands iii) intestinal mucosa iv) submucosal glands of intestines	Column A a. b.	Column B iii) iv)	Understanding
Q.6	Column A a. Pepsin b. Chymotrypsin	Column B i) pancreatic juice ii) bile juice iii) intestinal juice iv) gastric juice	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) i)	Knowledge
Q.7	Column A a. Absorption of drugs b. Absorption of water	Column B i) stomach and ileum ii) stomach and large intestine iii) mouth and stomach iv) mouth and large intestine	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) ii)	Application
Q.8	Column A a. Lactose b. Sucrose	Column B i) glucose and galactose ii) glucose and fructose iii) glucose and glucose iv) fructose and glucose	Column A a. b.	Column B i) ii)	Knowledge
Q.9	Column A a. Chief cells b. Oxyntic cells	Column B i) pepsinogen ii) carcinogen iii) HCl iv) Trypsinogen	Column A a. b.	Column B i) iii)	Application
Q.10	Column A a. Serosa b. Mucosa	Column B i) smooth muscles ii) thin mesothelium iii) loose connective tissue iv) forms rugae	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iv)	Knowledge