

IX - WORKSHEET # 2

BIOLOGY "NUTRITION"

26. Gastric juice contains
A.Pepsin, HCl
B.Pepsin, Trypsin
C.Pepsin, Renin
D.None of these
27. During prolonged fasting, in what sequence are the following organic compounds used up by the body?
A.First carbohydrates, next proteins and lastly lipids
B.First carbohydrates, next fats and lastly proteins
C.First fats, next carbohydrates and lastly proteins
D.First proteins next lipids and lastly carbohydrates
28. Deficiency of vitamin D can lead to
A.dermatitis
B.lips fissure
C.scurvy
D.rickets
29. Digestion of starch takes place in
A.Buccal cavity and esophagus
B.Buccal cavity and duodenum
C.Stomach and duodenum
D.Duodenum only
30. Deamination occurs in liver to
A.make use of excess amino acid
B.synthesis amino acids
C.get rid of urea from blood
D.convert proteins to urea and uric acid
31. Deficiency of vitamin C can lead to
A.dermatitis
B.lips fissure
C.scurvy
D.rickets
32. Surgical removal of gall bladder in human beings would lead to
A.Jaundice
B.Increased acidity in the intestine
C.Impairment of the digestion of fat
D.none of these
33. Sweetest sugar is
A.Fructose
B.Sucrose
C.Glucose
D.Lactose
34. Which one of the following statements is true regarding digestion and absorption of food in humans?
A. About 60% of starch is hydrolysed by salivary amylase in our mouth
B. Oxyntic cells in our stomach secrete the proenzyme pepsinogen
C. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed through intestinal mucosa with the help of carrier ions like Na⁺
D. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles that are transported from intestine into blood capillaries
34. The vitamin essential for blood clotting is
A.Vitamin A
B.Vitamin D
C.Vitamin B
D.Vitamin K
35. The movements in the gut wall are known as
A.Metachronal
B.Diastole
C.Systole
D.Peristalsis
36. The glucose is converted into glycogen in liver and stored in
A.Liver and spleen
B.Liver and muscle
C.Liver
D.Spleen and muscles
37. The main cause of anemia is
A.Deficiency of Ca
B.Deficiency of Na
C.Deficiency of Fe
D.Deficiency of Mg
38. Enzymes that is found on the mucosa of the intestinal villi is
A.peptidase
B.trypsin
C.amylase
D.lipase
39. Which factor is required for maturation of erythrocytes?
A.Vitamin A
B.Vitamin B12
C.Vitamin C
D.Vitamin D
40. The component in bile which helps to emulsify fat in the duodenum is
A.bile salts
B.biliverdin
C.bilirubin
D.cholesterol

41. The HCl in gastric juice converts:
A. Disaccharide to monosaccharide
B. Pepsinogen to pepsin
C. Prorennin to rennin
D. Polypeptide to peptide
42. Read the statements A and B.
A) The human small intestine is the longest portion in the alimentary canal
B) Absorption of digested food requires a very large surface area. Identify the correct choice on the two statements.
A. Statements A and B are both correct.
B. Statement A is correct, B is wrong
C. Statement B is correct, A is wrong.
D. Both the statements are wrong.
43. Match List I with List II and choose the correct option
- | List I | List II |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Salivary amylase | (i) Proteins |
| (b) Bile salts | (ii) Milk proteins |
| (c) Renin | (iii) Starch |
| (d) Pepsin | (iv) Lipids |
| (e) Steapsin | (v) Emulsification of fats |
- A. a - v, b - iv, c - i, d - ii, e - iii
B. a - i, b - i, c - iv, d - v, e - i
C. a - ii, b - iv, c - iii, d - i, e - v
D. a - ii, b - v, c - i, d - i, e - iv
44. Liver is the largest gland in the body and associated with various functions. Choose the incorrect one from the followings.
A. Processes and stores nutrients
B. Involved in blood glucose homeostasis
C. Produces bile for emulsification of fats
D. Secrete hormone called gastric
45. The main function of lacteals in the villi of human small intestine is the absorption of
A. Water and mineral salts
B. Amino acids and glucose
C. Glucose and vitamins
D. Fatty acids and glycerol
- 46(A) Which one of the followings is not part of the large intestine?
A. rectum
B. colon
C. cecum
D. duodenum
- 46(B) Name the hormone that stimulates the secretion of gastric juice.
A. Renin
B. Enterokinase
C. Enterogastrone
D. Gastrin
47. What will happen if the secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is blocked with an inhibitor?
A. Enterokinase will not be released from the duodenal mucosa and so trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin
B. Gastric juice will be deficient in chymosin
C. Gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen
D. In the absence of HCl secretion, inactive pepsinogen is not converted into the active enzyme pepsin.
48. Which one of the following statement is not correct about intestinal villi?
A. A multitudinous finger-like projections having many microvilli
B. Increase the internal surface area of the intestinal wall
C. Supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels
D. Participate only in digestion of fats
49. Calcium occurs in
A. Cells of respiratory system
B. Bones and teeth
C. All body cells
D. 3% of mineral content
50. Calcium deficiency in the body can be found due to absence of
A. Vitamin C
B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin E