

ARJUNA (NEET)

Digestion and Absorption

DPP-04

1. Maltose gives rise to two molecules of
(A) fructose (B) lactose
(C) glucose (D) sucrose
2. The back flow of faecal matter in the large intestine is prevented by the presence of
(A) epiglottis
(B) sphincter of Oddi
(C) ileo-caecal valve
(D) gastric-oesophageal sphincter
3. In humans, digestion of food is completed in the :
(A) mouth (B) stomach
(C) small intestine (D) large intestine
4. Succus entericus is secreted by :
(A) Crypts of Lieberkuhn
(B) Brunner's gland
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
5. The digestion of starch by amylase is completed in the :
(A) mouth (B) oesophagus
(C) stomach (D) duodenum
6. Enterokinase helps in the conversion of :
(A) caseinogen to casein
(B) pepsinogen to pepsin
(C) protein to polypeptides
(D) trypsinogen into trypsin
7. Which of the following remain undigested if pancreas is removed ?
(A) Carbohydrates (B) fats
(C) proteins (D) All of these
8. Fat digestion is facilitated by :
(A) gastric juice (B) bile juice
(C) pancreatic juice (D) none of these
9. The food that enters intestine from stomach is called :
(A) chyle (B) chyme
(C) fundus (D) none of these
10. Digestion of protein starts from :
(A) mouth (B) stomach
(C) duodenum (D) oesophagus
11. In mammals, the digestion of starch starts from :
(A) mouth (B) stomach
(C) duodenum (D) oesophagus

ANSWERS

1. (C)
2. (C)
3. (C)
4. (C)
5. (D)
6. (D)
7. (D)
8. (B)
9. (B)
10. (B)
11. (A)



***Note* - If you have any query/issue**

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