

BIOLOGY

CLASS-XI

NEET

MODULE-01

Digestion and Absorption

| Structural Organization in Animal | Cell Unit of Life
| Cell cycle | Transports in Plants

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Physics Wallah

NCERT Based Questions



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1. Match the columns and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Stomach	1.	C-shaped
B.	Duodenum	2.	U-shaped
C.	Villi	3.	J-shaped
D.	Rugae	4.	Finger like
		5.	Irregular

- a. A—3, B—2, C—4, D—5
 b. A—2, B—3, C—5, D—4
 c. A—3, B—1, C—4, D—5
 d. A—1, B—3, C—4, D—5
2. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.
- a. No significant digestive activity occurs in large intestine.
 b. The bile released into the duodenum contains bile pigments, bile salts (bilirubin and bili-verdin), cholesterol and phospholipids but no enzymes.
 c. The activities of the gastro-intestinal tract are under neural and hormonal control for proper coordination of different parts.
 d. Gastric and intestinal secretions are stimulated by neural signals.
3. The center of hunger, which regulates the amount of food we eat or our appetite is located in
- a. Medulla b. Cerebrum
 c. Hypothalamus d. Alimentary canal
4. Which is the element that hardens the tooth enamel?
- a. Calcium b. Fluorine
 c. Iodine d. Sodium
5. The egestion of faeces to the outside through the anal opening is called
- a. Ingestion b. Metabolism
 c. Defaecation d. Excretion
6. 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
7. Find out the correct sequence of substrate, enzyme and product.
- a. Small intestine : Proteins $\xrightarrow{\text{Pepsin}}$ Amino acid
 b. Stomach : Fat $\xrightarrow{\text{Lipase}}$ Micelle
 c. Duodenum : Triglycerides $\xrightarrow{\text{Trypsin}}$ Monoglycerides
 d. Small intestine : Starch $\xrightarrow{\alpha\text{-Amylase}}$ Maltose

8. What will happen if secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is blocked?
- a. Gastric juice is deficient of pepsinogen
 b. Gastric juice is deficient of chymosin
 c. Deficiency of HCl leads to non-conversion of inactive pepsinogen into active pepsin
 d. Non-release of enterokinase from duodenal mucosa and non-conversion of trypsinogen into trypsin
9. How does a gastrovascular cavity differ from an alimentary canal? The gastrovascular cavity
- a. Stores food but does not digest it.
 b. Is usually much larger.
 c. Has only one opening
 d. Functions in digestion but not absorption.
10. Ptyalin of saliva acts in
- a. Slightly alkaline (7.8) medium
 b. Slightly acidic (6.8) medium
 c. Neutral (7.00) medium
 d. Strongly acidic (3.2) medium
11. Oxyntic cells are located in
- a. Islets of Langerhans and secrete glucagon
 b. Gastric epithelium and secrete pepsin
 c. Gastric glands and secrete HCl
 d. Kidneys and secrete renin
12. Blood of anaemic patient has large immature nucleated erythrocytes without haemoglobin. His diet should be supplemented with
- a. Folic acid and cobalamin
 b. Thiamine
 c. Iron compounds
 d. Riboflavin
13. Ptyalin cannot work in stomach, because it is
- a. Inactivated by pepsin
 b. Inactivated by HCl
 c. Carbohydrate digesting enzyme
 d. Inactivated by renin
14. Both the crown and root of tooth is covered by a hard bony substance called
- a. Enamel b. Dentine
 c. Bony socket d. Cementum
15. If the chyme of a person who had orally consumed only starch as food is analysed before it enters the duodenum, it will show the presence of
- a. Maltose and glucose
 b. Dextrin and maltose
 c. Starch, dextrin and maltose
 d. Starch, dextrin and glucose

16. In pancreatic juice, which of the following are secreted in inactive form as proenzymes?
- Trypsinogen, chymotrypsinogen & carboxypeptidases
 - Pepsin, trypsin and chymotrypsin
 - Trypsinogen only
 - Trypsin and chymotrypsin only
17. Which enzymes are likely to act on the baked potatoes eaten by a man, starting from the mouth and as it moves down the alimentary canal?
- Salivary maltase → Carboxypeptidase → Trypsinogen
 - Pancreatic amylase → Salivary amylase → Lipases
 - Disaccharidase like maltase → Lipases → Nucleases
 - Salivary amylase → Pancreatic amylase → Disaccharides
18. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and nucleic acids all
- Are digested and absorbed in the human stomach.
 - Cannot be digested by an animal
 - Are chemically digested by enzymes produced in the oesophagus.
 - Must be broken down into simpler compounds before being absorbed
19. Select what is not true for intestinal villi among following?
- They possess microvilli
 - They increase the surface area
 - They are supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels
 - They only participate in digestion of fats
20. Which of the following processes is helped by bile salts?
- Nucleic acid $\xrightarrow{\text{Nuclease}}$ Nucleotides $\xrightarrow{\text{Nucleotidase}}$ Nucleosides $\xrightarrow{\text{Nucleosidase}}$ Sugar + bases
 - Sucrose $\xrightarrow{\text{Sucrase}}$ Glucose + Fructose
 - Fats $\xrightarrow{\text{Lipases}}$ Diglycerides → Monoglycerides
 - $$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Proteins} \\ \text{Peptones} \\ \text{Proteoses} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow[\text{Carboxypeptidase}]{\text{Trypsin/Chymotrypsin}} \text{Dipeptides}$$
21. Man cannot digest cellulose, whereas cow and other herbivorous animals can because
- They have enzyme cellulose in their stomach
 - They masticate it well by chewing teeth
 - They have bacteria in their alimentary canal which digest cellulose
 - None of the above
22. Hepato-pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum and carries:
- Bile
 - Pancreatic juice
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Saliva
23. Glottis is a structure which
- Prevents entry of food into windpipe while swallowing food
 - Allows food to pass into oesophagus
 - Produces sound as air is forced through it
 - Allows air to enter in trachea.
24. Which is correct pairing of action and substrate of rennin?
- Stomach—fat
 - Small intestine—protein
 - Stomach—casein
 - Mouth—starch
25. One of the following is not a common disorder associated with digestive system:
- Tetanus
 - Diarrhoea
 - Jaundice
 - Dysentery
26. Green colour of bile is due to
- Biliverdin
 - Bilirubin
 - Sodium taurocholate
 - Sodium glycocholate
27. Hormone involved in discharge of pancreatic juice and contraction of gall bladder in mammals is
- Secretin
 - Secretin and cholecystokinin
 - Gastrin
 - Enterogastrone
28. A gland not associated with the alimentary canal is:
- Pancreas
 - Adrenal gland
 - Liver
 - Salivary glands
29. Which of the following is a freely movable muscular organ that is attached to the floor of the oral cavity by the frenulum?
- Jaws
 - Teeth
 - Tongue
 - Salivary glands
30. The function of tongue is to
- Grind and crush the food.
 - Position food for swallowing.
 - Add enzymes and moisture to the food.
 - Protect the opening of the pharynx during swallowing.
31. Match the following columns and select the correct among options given:

Column I	Column II
A. Biomacromolecules of food	1. Alimentary canal and associated gland
B. Human digestive system	2. Embedded in jaw bones
C. Stomach	3. Outer wall of visceral organs
D. Thecodont	4. Converted into simple substances
E. Serosa	5. J-shaped bag like structure

- A-2 B-1 C-5 D-3 E-4
- A-4 B-1 C-5 D-2 E-3
- A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4 E-5
- A-1 B-3 C-2 D-4 E-5

Digestion and Absorption

32. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Duodenum	1. A cartilaginous flap
B. Epiglottis	2. Small blind sac
C. Glottis	3. 'C' shaped structure emerging from the stomach.
D. Caecum	4. Opening of wind pipe.

- a. A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
- b. A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1
- c. A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
- d. A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3

33. Prolonged thiamine deficiency in diet leads to

- a. Loss to muscle tone and damage to nerves
- b. Pellagra
- c. Haemorrhage
- d. Anaemia

34. Osteomalacia is a deficiency disease of

- a. Infants due to protein energy malnutrition
- b. Adults due of protein energy malnutrition
- c. Adults due to vitamin D deficiency
- d. Infants due to parathormone deficiency

35. Jaundice is yellowing of the skin due to accumulation of bilirubin and /or other products of haemoglobin breakdown. Bilirubin is formed in the blood but is further transformed by the liver and excreted in the bile. Which of the following is not a cause of jaundice?

- a. Excessive fragility of RBC
- b. Hepatitis and gall stones
- c. Cancer of pancreas
- d. All of the above

36. Match the enzyme with their respective substrate and choose the right one among options given:

Column I	Column II
A. Lipase	1. Dipeptides
B. Nuclease	2. Fats
C. Carboxypeptidase	3. Nucleic acids
D. Dipeptidases	4. Proteins, peptones and proteoses

- a. A-2 B-3 C-1 D-4
- b. A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1
- c. A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
- d. A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1

37. Dental formula in human beings is

- a. $\frac{3223}{3223}$
- b. $\frac{2123}{2123}$
- c. $\frac{1232}{1232}$
- d. $\frac{2233}{2233}$

38. When maltase acts, result is:

- a. Glucose + Glucose
- b. Glucose + Galactose
- c. Glucose + Fructose
- d. Cellobiose + Fructose

39. Liver is the largest gland and is associated with various functions, choose one which is not correct:

- a. Metabolism of carbohydrate
- b. Digestion of fat
- c. Formation of bile
- d. Secretion of hormone called gastrin

40. Mark the right statement among the following:

- a. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme.
- b. Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal mucosa.
- c. Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas.
- d. Bile contains trypsin.

41. If the epiglottis does not function correctly, then what will happen to the human being?

- a. One might congest.
- b. Peristalsis will discontinue.
- c. Acid reflux disease will damage the oesophagus.
- d. Swallowing will be difficult or impossible.

42. Which of the following is required for the development of erythrocytes?

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B₁₂
- c. Vitamin E
- d. Vitamin K

ABOUT PHYSICS WALLAH



Alakh Pandey is one of the most renowned faculty in NEET & JEE domain's Physics. On his YouTube channel, Physics Wallah, he teaches the Science courses of 11th and 12th standard to the students aiming to appear for the engineering and medical entrance exams.



YouTube

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