

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

Topic-wise Questions



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Digestive System

1. Food is one of the basic requirements of all living organisms.

The major components of our food are

- a. Carbohydrates, protein and fats
- b. Vitamins and minerals
- c. Hormones, vitamins and minerals
- d. All of the above

2. The function of water in our body is

- A. To prevent the dehydration of the body
- B. To play an important role in metabolic processes
- C. To provide energy and organic materials for growth and repair of tissues

- a. A and B
- b. B and C
- c. A and C
- d. A, B and C

3. Digestion is carried out in our digestive system by

- a. Mechanical methods
- b. Biological methods
- c. Biochemical methods
- d. Both (a) and (c)

4. How many human teeth appear twice during the life span of an individual?

- a. 16
- b. 32
- c. 22
- d. 20

5. Human digestive system consists of

- a. Alimentary canal
- b. Associated/digestive glands
- c. Endocrine glands
- d. Both (a) and (b)

6. The tongue is a freely movable muscular organ attached by

- a. Papillae
- b. Fenestrae
- c. Enamel
- d. Frenulum

7. Following are given parts of small and large intestine.

- A. Caecum
- B. Colon
- C. Jejunum
- D. Rectum
- E. Duodenum
- F. Ileum

Choose the arrangement that lists the structures in the order in which food passes through them from the small intestine to the anus.

- a. A – B – C – D – E – F
- b. E – C – F – A – B – D
- c. D – E – B – C – A – F
- d. C – E – F – B – A – D

8. The hard chewing surface of teeth that helps in the mastication of food is called

- a. Enamel
- b. Dentine
- c. Canine
- d. Frenulum

9. Which of the following structure serve as a common passage for food and air?

- a. Trachea
- b. Larynx
- c. Pharynx
- d. Epiglottis

10. Number of milk teeth found in humans are

- a. 32
- b. 20
- c. 52
- d. 12

11. The structure(s) that open into the pharynx is

- a. Trachea
- b. Oesophagus
- c. Epiglottis
- d. Both (a) and (b)

12. Opening of the trachea or wind pipe is called

- a. Glottis
- b. Epiglottis
- c. Bronchi
- d. Pharynx

13. The colon is divided into four parts that are

- a. Upper, middle, distal and lower
- b. Central, lateral, proximal and medial
- c. Proximal, middle, lateral and distal
- d. Ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid

14. A narrow finger like tubular projection which is a vestigial organ and arises from caecum is called

- a. Wisdom teeth
- b. Peyer's patches
- c. Vermiform appendix
- d. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

15. The stomach is located in the

- a. Upper left portion of thoracic cavity
- b. Lower left portion of thoracic cavity
- c. Upper left portion of abdominal cavity
- d. Upper right portion of abdominal cavity

16. In man, the zymogen or chief cells are mainly found in

- a. Cardiac part of stomach
- b. Pyloric part of stomach
- c. Duodenum
- d. Fundic part of stomach

17. The outermost layer of the wall of alimentary canal is made up of
 a. Smooth muscles with some connective tissue
 b. Thin mesothelium with some connective tissue
 c. Loose connective tissues containing nerves, blood and lymph vessels
 d. Both (a) and (b)
18. Which of the following layer forms the lining of the alimentary canal?
 a. Mucosa b. Muscularis
 c. Sub-mucosa d. Serosa
19. The structure which prevents the entry of food into respiratory tract is
 a. Glottis b. Pharynx
 c. Epiglottis d. Larynx
20. Which of the following is the correct chronological order for flow of food from mouth to anus?
 a. Oesophagus → Stomach → Small intestine → Large intestine
 b. Large intestine → Oesophagus → Stomach → small intestine
 c. Small intestine → Large intestine → Oesophagus → Stomach
 d. Stomach → Small intestine → Large intestine → Oesophagus
21. Vermiform appendix is part of
 a. Reproductive system b. Alimentary canal
 c. Vascular system d. Nervous system
22. The hardest constituent of tooth is
 a. Bone b. Dentine
 c. Enamel d. Pulp
23. Dental formula shows
 a. Structure of teeth
 b. Monophyodont or diphyodont condition
 c. Number and type of teeth in both jaws
 d. Number and type of teeth in each half of both jaws
24. Which one is a wisdom teeth?
 a. Third molar, four in number
 b. Third molar, two in number
 c. Second molar, four in number
 d. Second molar, two in number
25. Mammalian teeth are
 a. Acrodont b. Homodont
 c. Thecodont d. Polyphyodont
26. Pulp cavity of a tooth is lined by
 a. Ameloblasts b. Chondroblasts
 c. Osteoblasts d. Odontoblasts

Digestive Glands

27. The digestive glands associated with the digestive system includes
 A. Salivary glands B. Gastric glands
 C. Liver D. Pancreas
 E. Brunner's glands
 a. A, B and E b. B, C and D
 c. A, B, C, D and E d. A, C and D
28. Types of salivary glands found in human are
 A. Parotids B. Sub-maxillary
 C. Sub-linguals D. Sub-mandibular
 a. A, B and C b. B, C and D
 c. A, C and D d. A, B, C and D
29. The sphincter of Oddi is present between
 a. Oesophagus and cardiac stomach
 b. Pyloric stomach and duodenum
 c. Hepatic duct and cystic duct
 d. Hepato-pancreatic duct and duodenum
30. Liver is situated in
 a. Thoracic cavity just above the diaphragm
 b. Thoracic cavity just below the diaphragm
 c. Abdominal cavity just below the diaphragm
 d. Abdominal cavity just above the diaphragm
31. The structural and functional units of liver are called
 a. Glisson's capsule b. Hepatic cells
 c. Hepatic cords d. Hepatic lobules
32. Each hepatic lobule is covered by a thin connective tissue known as?
 a. Malpighian capsule b. Bowman's capsule
 c. Hepatic capsule d. Glisson's capsule
33. Amount of saliva secreted per day is
 a. 250 ml b. 500 ml
 c. 750 ml d. 1000 ml
34. The duct of gall bladder is called
 a. Cystic duct b. Hepatic duct
 c. Bile duct d. Hepato-pancreatic duct
35. The cystic duct along with the hepatic duct from liver forms the
 a. Hepato-pancreatic duct b. Duct of santorini
 c. Common bile duct d. Duct of rivinus

Digestion and Absorption

36. Pancreas produces
- Three digestive enzymes and one hormone
 - Three digestive enzymes and two hormones
 - Two digestive enzymes and one hormone
 - Three digestive enzymes and no hormone
37. Cholesterol is synthesised in
- Brunner's glands
 - Liver
 - Spleen
 - Pancreas
38. Phagocytic cells of liver are
- Acinar cells
 - Kupffer's cells
 - Deiter cells
 - Hensen cells
39. Gall bladder takes part in
- Secretion of bile
 - Storage of bile
 - Formation of bile salts
 - Formation of enzymes
40. The number of salivary glands present in human beings is
- 5 pairs
 - 4 pairs
 - 3 pairs
 - 2 pairs
41. Bile is secreted by
- Gall bladder
 - Liver
 - Duodenum
 - Pancreas
42. If the bile-pancreatic duct is blocked then which of the following will not be affected?
- Digestions of proteins
 - Emulsification of fats
 - Level of blood glucose
 - Digestion of starch
43. Brunner's glands are found in
- Stomach
 - Duodenum
 - Ileum
 - Large intestine
47. Bolus passes down through the oesophagus by successive waves of muscular contractions called
- Deglutition
 - Peristalsis
 - Swallowing
 - Both (a) and (b)
48. Stomach stores food for
- 2-3 hours
 - 3-4 hours
 - 4-5 hours
 - 1-2 hours
49. The food mixes thoroughly with the acidic gastric juice of the stomach by the churning movements of its muscular wall and is called the
- Bolus
 - Chyle
 - Chyme
 - Chylomicron
50. Rennin acts on milk protein and changes
- Caseinogen into casein
 - Casein into paracasein
 - Caseinogen into paracasein
 - Paracasein into caseinogen
51. Curdling of milk in small intestine would occur with the help of
- Rennin
 - Erepsin
 - Trypsin
 - Chymotrypsin
52. The mucus and bicarbonates present in the gastric juice play an important role in
- Lubrication of the mucosal epithelium
 - Protection of the mucosal epithelium from excoriation by the highly concentrated HCl providing the acidic condition in the stomach for the action of pepsin and rennin
 - Providing the acidic condition in the stomach for the action of pepsin and rennin
 - Both (a) and (b)
53. Secretion(s) released in the small intestine is/are
- Bile juice
 - Pancreatic juice
 - Intestinal juice
 - All of the above
54. When a piece of bread is chewed, it tastes sweet because
- The sugar contents are drawn out
 - Saliva converts starch into maltose
 - It does not taste sweet
 - The taste buds are stimulated by chewing
55. Among the following, how many enzymes are present in pancreatic juice: trypsinogen, amylases, lipases, nucleosidases, nucleases, chymotrypsinogen, enterokinase, procarboxy-peptidase
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
56. The secretions of the brush border cells of the mucosa along with the secretions of the goblet cells constitute the
- Pancreatic juice
 - Succus entericus
 - Intestinal juice
 - Both (b) and (c)

Digestion of Food

44. Which of the following is /are the major function of buccal cavity?
- Mastication of food
 - Facilitation of absorption
 - Facilitation of swallowing
 - Both (a) and (c)
45. Which of the following structure(s) help in the mastication and mixing up the food thoroughly?
- Teeth
 - Tongue
 - Saliva
 - Both (a) and (c)
46. Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is
- Rennin
 - Enterokinase
 - Enterogastrone
 - Gastrin
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 - Succus entericus
 - Intestinal juice
 - Both (b) and (c)

57. The undigested and unabsorbed substances called faeces enters into the caecum of large intestine through
 a. Pyloric sphincter
 b. Gastro-oesophageal sphincter
 c. Ileo-caecal valve
 d. Sphincter of Oddi
58. In the absence of enterokinase, digestion of which component would be affected in intestine?
 a. Maltose
 b. Starch
 c. Albumin
 d. Chylomicron
59. Partially digested semisolid food formed in stomach is
 a. Chyle
 b. Chyme
 c. Bolus
 d. Amino acid
60. Absence of enterokinase will affect which of the following process?
 a. Amylose \rightarrow Maltose
 b. Proteoses \rightarrow Dipeptide
 c. Lipid \rightarrow Fatty acid + Glycerol
 d. Dipeptide \rightarrow Amino acids
61. Succus entericus is secreted by
 a. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
 b. Brunner's glands
 c. Both (a) and (b)
 d. None of the above
62. Lactose is hydrolysed into
 a. Glucose + fructose
 b. Fructose only
 c. Glucose + galactose
 d. Glucose only
63. Carbohydrate digestion begins in
 a. Stomach
 b. Mouth
 c. Intestine
 d. All of the above
64. Prorennin is produced by
 a. Islets of Langerhans
 b. Zymogen cells
 c. Sertoli cells
 d. Hepatocytes
65. Pepsin acts in
 a. Basic medium
 b. Acidic medium
 c. Neutral medium
 d. All types of media
66. Digestive enzyme not found in human pancreatic juice is
 a. Nuclease
 b. Nucleotidase
 c. Trypsin
 d. Lipase
67. Major function of HCl of gastric juice is:
 a. Facilitate absorption of food
 b. Kill microorganisms
 c. Dissolve food
 d. Providing acidic medium for pepsin
68. Bile juice helps in the digestion of fats due to the presence of
 a. Bile salts
 b. Bile pigments
 c. Enzymes
 d. HCl
69. Which of the following is not present in pancreatic juice?
 a. Pepsinogen
 b. Trypsinogen
 c. Chymotrypsin
 d. Lipase
70. Enzyme maltase of human gut acts on food at
 a. pH less than 7, changes maltose to fructose
 b. pH more than 7, changes maltose to glucose
 c. pH less than 7, changes starch to maltose
 d. pH more than 7, changes starch to maltose
71. Trypsin differs from pepsin in digestion of protein in
 a. Acidic medium
 b. Alkaline medium
 c. Neutral medium
 d. Different pH ranges
72. DNase and RNase enzymes are produced by
 a. Salivary glands
 b. Pancreas
 c. Stomach
 d. Intestine
73. Muscular contractions of alimentary canal are
 a. Circulation
 b. Deglutition
 c. Churning
 d. Peristalsis
74. Which of the following type of enzyme is not matched correctly with the molecule that it breaks down?
 a. Amylase-starch
 b. Lipase-starch
 c. Protease-proteins
 d. Disaccharidase-sugars
75. After absorption of digested lipids by lymphatics of small intestine, these become milky, then these lipoprotein droplets are called as
 a. Chyme
 b. Chyle
 c. Chylomicron
 d. Micelles
76. In humans, digestion is
 a. Intercellular
 b. Intracellular
 c. Extracellular
 d. Both (a) and (b)
77. Cattle are able to digest cellulose which humans cannot because cattle have
 a. Cellulose digesting bacteria
 b. More efficient digestive system
 c. Large stomach
 d. Long intestines
78. Hydrolysis of lipids produces
 a. Glycerine and glycerol
 b. Fatty acids and trihydric alcohol
 c. Glycine
 d. All of the above
79. HCl in gastric juice
 a. Inactivates ptyalin and activates pepsin
 b. Activates ptyalin and inactivates pepsin
 c. Inactivates both ptyalin and pepsin
 d. Activates both ptyalin and pepsin

Digestion and Absorption

80. When you eat an apple your body breaks down the tissues of the apple and absorbs the nutrients. What is the correct path that an apple would take through your digestive system?
- Stomach, mouth, small intestine, colon
 - Small intestine, colon, stomach, mouth
 - Mouth, stomach, small intestine, colon
 - Mouth, small intestine, stomach, colon
81. In case of taking food rich in lime juice, the action of ptyalin on starch is
- Enhanced
 - Reduced
 - Unaffected
 - Stopped
82. Fat instead of digestion write emulsification is facilitated by
- Bile juice
 - Pancreatic juice
 - Gastric juice
 - Intestinal juice
83. On removal of pancreas, the compound which remains undigested is
- Lactose
 - Carbohydrate
 - Fat
 - Protein
84. Which enzyme initiates protein digestion?
- Pepsin
 - Trypsin
 - Aminopeptidase
 - Carboxypeptidase
85. Enzyme which does not directly act upon food substrate is
- Trypsin
 - Lipase
 - Enterokinase
 - Amylopectin
86. pH of succus entericus is
- 6.8
 - 5.6
 - 1.8
 - 7.8
87. Which set of organ and histological structures are present in correct order?
- Stomach-goblet cells, brunner's glands, zymogen cells
 - Intestine-goblet cells, crypts of Leiberkuhn, submucosa
 - Lung-vocal sacs, bronchioles, bronchus
 - Kidney-glomerulus, alveoli, loops of henle
88. Pancreatic juice takes part in digestion of
- Proteins and carbohydrates
 - Proteins, fats and carbohydrates
 - Proteins and fats
 - Proteins only
89. What is common among amylase, rennin and trypsin?
- All are proteins
 - Proteolytic enzyme
 - Produced in stomach
 - Act at pH lower than 7
91. The absorbed substances finally reach the tissues which utilise them for their activities. This process is called
- Defaecation
 - Metabolism
 - Catabolism
 - Assimilation
92. Defaecation is carried out by mass peristaltic movement and is a
- Voluntary process
 - Involuntary process
 - Partly voluntary and partly involuntary process
 - Initially involuntary process then voluntary process
93. Which one leaves human stomach at the earliest?
- Fat
 - Carbohydrates
 - Protein
 - Beer
94. Lacteals take part in
- Digestion of milk
 - Absorption of fat/fatty acids and glycerol
 - Digestion of lactic acid
 - None of the above
95. Functional units of food absorption are
- Villi
 - Brunner's glands
 - Crypts of Lieberkuhn
 - Payer's patches
96. Intestinal villi are mainly concerned with
- Assimilation
 - Absorption
 - Secretion
 - Ultra-filtration
97. In small intestine, active absorption occurs in case of
- Glucose
 - Amino acids
 - Na⁺ion
 - All of the above
98. Fat absorbed from gut is transported in blood as
- Micelles
 - Liposomes
 - Chemomicrons
 - Chylomicrons
99. End product of protein digestion is
- Sugar
 - Nucleotide
 - Glucose
 - Amino acid
100. Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have which of the following on their free surface?
- Zymogen granules
 - Pinocytic vesicles
 - Phagocytic vesicles
 - Microvilli
101. Part of alimentary canal meant for reabsorption of water from chyle is
- Small intestine
 - Colon
 - Mouth
 - Rectum
102. Yellow colour of faeces is on account of
- Excessive turmeric
 - Bile
 - Degradation product of haemoglobin
 - None of the above

Absorption of Digested Products

90. The process by which the end products of digestion pass through the intestinal mucosa into the blood or lymph is called
- Absorption
 - Assimilation
 - Micturition
 - Excretion

- 103.** Most digestion and absorption takes place in
 a. Stomach b. Caecum
 c. Small intestine d. Large intestine
- 104.** The lymph vessels called lacteals are found in
 a. Mammary glands b. Pancreas
 c. Mucosa of intestine d. Villi of ileum
- 105.** Most of the fats absorbed in small intestine enter
 a. Lacteal b. Venule
 c. Microvilli d. Arteriole
- Disorders of Digestive System and PEM**
- 106.** The most common ailment of the digestive system is
 a. Jaundice
 b. Inflammation of the intestinal tract
 c. Constipation
 d. Indigestion leading to feeling of fullness
- 107.** Vomit centre is located in
 a. Pons b. Cerebrum
 c. Cerebellum d. Medulla
- 108.** Which of the following pair is characterised by swollen lips, thick pigmented skin of hands and legs, and irritability?
 a. Thiamine → Beriberi
 b. Protein → Kwashiorkor
 c. Nicotinamide → Pellagra
 d. Iodine → Goitre
- 109.** Ejection of stomach contents through the mouth is called
 a. Constipation b. Indigestion
 c. Diarrhoea d. Vomiting
- 110.** A patient is advised to specially consume more meat, lentil, milk and eggs in diet when the patient suffers from
 a. Kwashiorkor b. Scurvy
 c. Rickets d. Anaemia
- 111.** Marasmus is caused by deficiency of
 a. Carbohydrates b. Proteins
 c. Vitamins d. Both (a) and (b)
- 112.** Major requirement of protein in the body is for
 a. Energy b. Growth
 c. Repair d. Proper nourishment
- 113.** Kwashiorkor is caused due to deficiency of
 a. Calories b. Hormone
 c. Protein d. Essential amino acid
- 114.** Vitamin K is required for
 a. Change of prothrombin to thrombin
 b. Synthesis of prothrombin
 c. Change of fibrinogen to fibrin
 d. Formation of thromboplastin
- 115.** The faeces are retained within the rectum as the bowel movements occur irregularly in
 a. Constipation b. Diarrhoea
 c. Indigestion d. Vomiting
- 116.** A doctor advises a patient to eat more yellow fruits, carrots and butter. The patient seems to be suffering from
 a. Kwashiorkor b. Marasmus
 c. Night blindness d. Colour blindness

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.



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