

2.NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

SINGLE CORRECT ANSWER TYPE :

1. The end product of fat digestion is

Answer: (B) Fatty acids & glycerol

Explanation: Fats are broken down into fatty acids and glycerol by lipase enzymes during digestion.

2. The action of bile can be called

Answer: (B) Emulsification

Explanation: Bile breaks large fat globules into smaller droplets to increase the surface area for enzyme action — a process known as emulsification.

3. Which set is mixed with the food in small intestine?

Answer: (C) Bile, pancreatic juice, succus entericus

Explanation: These three secretions help in the complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in the small intestine.

4. A good source of lipase is

Answer: (D) Pancreatic juice

Explanation: Pancreatic juice contains lipase enzyme that digests fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

5. Enzyme required for digestion of fat is

Answer: (D) Lipase

Explanation: Lipase is the enzyme responsible for breaking down fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

6. Ptyalin is an enzyme present in

Answer: (D) Saliva

Explanation: Ptyalin, also known as salivary amylase, is found in saliva and initiates the digestion of starch.

7. Which one does not produce any digestive enzyme?

Answer: (B) Liver

Explanation: The liver produces bile, which helps in digestion, but it does not produce any digestive enzymes.

8. The number of salivary glands present in human beings is

Answer: (C) 3 pairs

Explanation: Humans have three pairs of salivary glands — parotid, submandibular, and sublingual.

9. Largest gland in the body is

Answer: (A) Liver

Explanation: The liver is the largest gland in the human body and performs many

vital functions.

10. Which of the following has no digestive enzyme?

Answer: (B) Bile

Explanation: Bile emulsifies fat but contains no digestive enzymes.

11. The main organ for digestion and absorption of food is

Answer: (B) Small intestine

Explanation: Most of the digestion and absorption of nutrients takes place in the small intestine.

12. Liver helps in

Answer: (D) All of these

Explanation: The liver is involved in digestion (bile secretion), detoxification, and other metabolic processes.

13. Food pipe is the another name of

Answer: (A) Oesophagus

Explanation: The oesophagus is the tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

14. Total number of canines in permanent dental set of human is

Answer: (A) 4

Explanation: There are 4 canines in the permanent dentition of humans — 2 in the upper jaw and 2 in the lower jaw.

15. Starch is digested by

Answer: (B) Amylase

Explanation: Amylase enzymes like ptyalin break down starch into simple sugars.

16. Bile is produced by

Answer: (B) Liver

Explanation: The liver produces bile, which is stored in the gall bladder and aids in fat digestion.

17. The liver stores food in the form of

Answer: (B) Glycogen

Explanation: Excess glucose is converted into glycogen and stored in the liver.

18. Vermiform appendix is a part of

Answer: (A) Alimentary canal

Explanation: The appendix is attached to the large intestine and is part of the digestive system.

19. Completion of digestion occurs in

Answer: (D) Small intestine

Explanation: The final steps of digestion and maximum nutrient absorption take

place in the small intestine.

20. Wisdom teeth in man are

Answer: (C) Last molars

Explanation: Wisdom teeth are the third and final set of molars that typically appear in early adulthood.

21. Digestion is

Answer: (D) Conversion of nondiffusible food particles into diffusible food

Explanation: Digestion breaks down complex food substances into simpler, absorbable forms.

22. Muscular contractions of alimentary canal are

Answer: (C) Peristalsis

Explanation: Peristalsis is the wavelike contraction of muscles that moves food through the digestive tract.

23. Which of the following regions of the alimentary canal of man does not secrete digestive enzyme?

Answer: (A) Oesophagus

Explanation: The oesophagus is only a passage for food; it does not secrete any digestive enzymes.

24. The incisor tooth is meant for

Answer: (A) Biting and cutting

Explanation: Incisors are the sharp front teeth used for cutting and biting food.

25. A bolus is

Answer: (A) A mass of crushed food moistened with saliva

Explanation: A bolus is the soft mass of food formed in the mouth and swallowed into the oesophagus.

26. Saliva has the enzyme

Answer: (B) Ptyalin

Explanation: Ptyalin is the salivary enzyme that breaks down starch into maltose.

27. Curdling of milk in the stomach is due to the action of

Answer: (B) Rennin

Explanation: Rennin is an enzyme found in infants that curdles milk to aid digestion.

28. Chief function of HCl is

Answer: (C) To maintain low pH to activate pepsinogen to form pepsin

Explanation: HCl creates acidic conditions in the stomach to convert inactive pepsinogen into active pepsin.

LEARNERS TASK

1. Gastric juice is

Answer: (A) Acidic

Explanation: Gastric juice contains hydrochloric acid (HCl), which makes it highly acidic (pH \sim 1.5–3.5).

2. Bile is produced and secreted by

Answer: (D) Liver

Explanation: The liver produces bile, which is stored in the gall bladder.

3. The main function of intestinal villi is

Answer: (C) Provide large surface area of absorption

Explanation: Villi increase the surface area of the small intestine for nutrient absorption.

4. Pepsin digests

Answer: (A) Protein

Explanation: Pepsin is a proteindigesting enzyme active in the stomach.

5. Major function of HCl of gastric juice is

Answer: (A) Providing acidic medium for pepsin

Explanation: HCl activates pepsinogen into pepsin and creates an acidic environment for its function.

6. The end product of fat digestion is

Answer: (B) Fatty acids

Explanation: Lipase enzymes break fats down into fatty acids and glycerol.

7. The action of bile can be called

Answer: (B) Emulsification

Explanation: Bile breaks fat globules into smaller droplets to aid enzyme action.

8. Which set is mixed with the food in small intestine?

Answer: (C) Bile, pancreatic juice, succus entericus

Explanation: These fluids help in completing digestion in the small intestine.

9. A good source of lipase is

Answer: (D) Pancreatic juice

Explanation: Pancreatic juice contains lipase, which digests fats.

10. Enzymes required for digestion of fat is

Answer: (D) Lipase

Explanation: Lipase digests lipids (fats) into fatty acids and glycerol.

11. Ptyalin is an enzyme present in –

Answer: (D) Saliva

Explanation: Ptyalin (salivary amylase) starts starch digestion in the mouth.

12. Which one does not produce any digestive enzyme?

Answer: (B) Liver

Explanation: Liver produces bile but no enzymes.

13. The number of salivary glands present in human beings is –

Answer: (C) 3 pairs

Explanation: Parotid, submandibular, and sublingual glands.

14. Largest gland in the body is –

Answer: (A) Liver

Explanation: The liver is the largest internal organ and gland in the body.

15. Which of the following has no digestive enzyme?

Answer: (B) Bile

Explanation: Bile helps in digestion but has no enzymes.

16. The main organ for digestion and absorption of food is –

Answer: (B) Small intestine

Explanation: Most digestion and absorption occur in the small intestine.

17. Liver helps in –

Answer: (D) All of these

Explanation: Liver plays roles in digestion, secretion (bile), and detoxification.

18. Food pipe is the another name of

Answer: (A) Oesophagus

Explanation: The oesophagus is the tube that carries food to the stomach.

19. Total number of canines in permanent dental set of human is

Answer: (A) 4

Explanation: Humans have 2 upper and 2 lower canines.

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21. Bile is produced by

Answer: (B) Liver

Explanation: Bile is made in the liver and stored in the gall bladder.

22. The liver stores food in the form of

Answer: (B) Glycogen

Explanation: The liver stores excess glucose as glycogen.

23. Vermiform appendix is a part of –

Answer: (A) Alimentary canal

Explanation: The appendix is attached to the large intestine.

24. The hardest constituent of human tooth is

Answer: (D) Enamel

Explanation: Enamel is the hardest substance in the human body.

25. Wisdom teeth in man are

Answer: (C) Last molars

Explanation: Wisdom teeth are the third set of molars.

26. Which reserve does a starving man first consume?

Answer: (C) Glycogen

Explanation: The body first uses glycogen stored in the liver and muscles.

27. Digestive process in human beings is

Answer: (B) Extracellular

Explanation: Digestion occurs in the lumen of the digestive tract, outside the cells.

28. In man, a significant role in digestion of milk is played by

Answer: (A) Rennin

Explanation: Rennin helps digest milk proteins, especially in infants.

29. Alimentary canal is usually longer in

Answer: (B) Herbivores

Explanation: Herbivores need longer intestines to digest cellulose-rich plant material.

30. In humans, digestion of protein starts in

Answer: (A) Stomach

Explanation: Protein digestion begins in the stomach with the action of pepsin.

31. Digested fat is absorbed in the intestine by

Answer: (D) Lymph capillary

Explanation: Fats are absorbed into lacteals, which are lymphatic capillaries.

32. Emulsification of fat is carried out by

Answer: (B) Bile

Explanation: Bile emulsifies fat, increasing surface area for enzyme action.

33. Incisors take part in

Answer: (C) Cutting

Explanation: Incisors are flat, chisel-shaped teeth for cutting food.

34. Nutrition of Amoeba is

Answer: (A) Holozoic

Explanation: Amoeba engulfs solid food particles, a form of holozoic nutrition.

35. Proteolytic enzyme of pancreatic juice is

Answer: (B) Trypsin

Explanation: Trypsin digests proteins in the small intestine.

36. Which is the correct sequence of parts in human alimentary canal?

Answer: (D) Mouth ? Oesophagus ? Stomach ? Small intestine ? Large intestine

Explanation: This is the correct sequential flow of food through the human digestive tract.

37. The inner lining of stomach is protected by one of the following from hydrochloric acid. Choose the correct one.

Answer: (B) Mucus

Explanation: Mucus forms a protective barrier to prevent the stomach lining from being digested by its own acid.