

NAME:

GLOBAL COACHING CENTRE
XII STANDARD BIO ZOOLOGY DIGESTION
ONE MARK PRACTICE PAPER

1. _____ serves to transfer organic molecules, salts and water from the external environment to the body's internal environment.
2. Digestion is accomplished by substances called _____ produced from the digestive glands.
3. The _____ are **biocatalysts** in the food breakdown process.
4. _____ is controlled by the somatic nerves to the skeletal muscles of the mouth and jaw.
5. The saliva is secreted by three pairs of exocrine glands, namely: _____, **the** _____ **and the** _____.
6. saliva contains the organic substances _____ AND _____.
8. _____ converts cooked starch into the disaccharide, **maltose**.
9. _____ is a glycoprotein.
10. The lubricated, swallowable form of food is called the _____.
- 11. Swallowing** is controlled by the swallowing center in the _____.
12. Progressive wave of muscle contractions in the oesophagus is known as _____.
- 13.** _____ is a ring of smooth muscles between the stomach and the duodenum.
14. The chief cells of the lining of stomach the _____ (_____) produce HCl.
15. The enzymes of the stomach are the _____ and _____.
16. Pepsin is secreted in an inactive precursor form known as _____.
17. _____ hydrolyses the proteins into short polypeptide chains and peptones.
18. _____ acts on soluble milk protein caesinogen and converts it into insoluble casein.
19. In the presence of calcium ions _____ is precipitated as insoluble calcium-casein compound (curds).

20 The **small intestine** is divided into three segments namely the initial short segment the _____, the _____ and the longest segment the _____.

21. The food in the small intestine is mixed with three juices namely _____, _____ **and** _____.

22. _____ **IS** brownish green, alkaline secretion of the liver.

23. The _____ emulsify fats and help enzymes like lipase to act upon fats.

24. **Pancreatic juice**, alkaline fluid (pH 7 to 8)., contains water, mineral salts, _____, _____,

25. Enzyme _____ hydrolyses proteins into polypeptides and peptones.

26. _____ hydrolyses peptide bonds associated with specific amino acids like phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan , results in large peptides .

27. _____ –exopeptidase, attacks the peptide bonds at the Carboxyl end of the polypeptide chain resulting in di -, tri peptides and amino Acids

28. _____ converts starch into maltose.

29. _____ acts on emulsified fat (triglycerides) and hydrolyses them into free fatty acids and Monoglycerides.

30.

FOOD CONTENT	ENZYME	CONVERSION
Maltose		glucose + glucose
Sucrose	sucrase	
Lactose		glucose + galactose
Di, Tripeptides	peptidase	
Nucleotides		nucleoside + phosphoric acid
Nucleoside	nucleosidase	

31. As a result of digestion, _____ are broken into **monosaccharides** such as glucose and fructose.

32. As a result of digestion, **Proteins** are hydrolysed into _____ and _____ get broken into **glycerol and fatty acids**.
33. The simpler organic molecules along with minerals, vitamins and water enter into body Fluids through the _____.
34. The fatty acids are absorbed by the _____.
35. **conversion** of food into energy and cellular organisation is called as _____.
36. _____ consists of food remains, salivary mucus by-products, and the bacteria that live in the mouth.
37. _____ is a modern dental procedure.
38. _____ refers to an eroded area of the tissue lining in the stomach or duodenum.
39. _____ ulcer is more common.
40. The ulcer is mostly due to infections by a bacterium called _____.
41. _____ also be caused due to uncontrolled usage of aspirin or Ibuprofen.
42. _____ develops in babies, behind the navel due to weakness in the abdominal wall.
43. _____ is the inflammation of the appendix, leading to severe abdominal pain.
44. The Gall stones are formed by _____.
45. _____ is inflammation of the liver due to viral infection.

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1. **Digestive system** serves to transfer organic molecules, salts and water from the external environment to the body's internal environment.
2. Digestion is accomplished by substances called **enzymes** produced from the digestive glands.
3. The **enzymes** are **biocatalysts** in the food breakdown process.
4. **Chewing** is controlled by the somatic nerves to the skeletal muscles of the mouth and jaw.
5. The saliva is secreted by three pairs of exocrine glands, namely: **the parotid, the submandibular and the sublingual.**
6. saliva contains the organic substances amylase and mucin.
8. amylase converts cooked starch into the disaccharide, **maltose.**
9. **Mucin** is a glycoprotein.
10. The lubricated, swallowable form of food is called the **bolus**
- 11. Swallowing** is controlled by the swallowing center in the **medulla oblongata.**
12. Progressive wave of muscle contractions in the oesophagus is known as **peristaltic waves.**
- 13. pyloric sphincter** is a ring of smooth muscles between the stomach and the duodenum.
14. The chief cells of the lining of stomach the **parietal cells** (Oxyntic cells) produce HCl.
15. The enzymes of the stomach are the **pepsin** and **rennin.**
16. Pepsin is secreted in an inactive precursor form known as **pepsinogen.**
17. **Pepsin** hydrolyses the proteins into short polypeptide chains and peptones.
18. **Rennin** acts on soluble milk protein caesinogen and converts it into insoluble casein.
19. In the presence of calcium ions **casein** is precipitated as insoluble calcium-casein compound (curds).

20 The **small intestine** is divided into three segments namely the initial short segment the **duodenum**, the **jejunum** and the longest segment the **ileum**.

21. The food in the small intestine is mixed with three juices namely **bile juice, pancreatic juice and intestinal juice**.

22. **Bile juice** brownish green, alkaline secretion of the liver.

23. The **bile salts** emulsify fats and help enzymes like lipase to act upon fats.

24. **Pancreatic juice**, alkaline fluid (pH 7 to 8), contains water, mineral salts, **trypsin, chymotrypsin**,

25. Enzyme **trypsin** hydrolyses proteins into polypeptides and peptones.

26. **Chymotrypsin** hydrolyses peptide bonds associated with specific amino acids like phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan, results in large peptides.

27. **Carboxypeptidase** –exopeptidase, attacks the peptide bonds at the Carboxyl end of the polypeptide chain resulting in di-, tripeptides and amino Acids

28. **Pancreatic amylase** converts starch into maltose.

29. **Lipase** acts on emulsified fat (triglycerides) and hydrolyses them into free fatty acids and Monoglycerides.

30. **Intestinal juice: (Succus entericus)**

FOOD CONTENT	ENZYME	CONVERSION
Maltose	maltase	glucose + glucose
Sucrose	sucrase	glucose + fructose
Lactose	lactase	glucose + galactose
Di, Tripeptides	peptidase	aminoacids
Nucleotides	nucleotidase	nucleoside + phosphoric acid
Nucleoside	nucleosidase	nitrogenous base + sugar

31. As a result of digestion, **Carbohydrates** are broken into **monosaccharides** such as glucose and fructose.

32. As a result of digestion, **Proteins** are hydrolysed into **amino acids** and **Lipids** get broken into **glycerol and fatty acids**.
33. The simpler organic molecules along with minerals, vitamins and water enter into body Fluids through the villi.
34. The fatty acids are absorbed by the **lymph duct**.
35. **conversion** of food into energy and cellular organisation is called as **assimilation**.
36. **Plaque** consists of food remains, salivary mucus by-products, and the bacteria that live in the mouth.
37. **Root Canal Treatment** is a modern dental procedure.
38. **Peptic ulcer** refers to an eroded area of the tissue lining in the stomach or duodenum.
39. **Duodenal** ulcer is more common.
40. The ulcer is mostly due to infections by a bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori*.
41. **Peptic ulcer** also be caused due to uncontrolled usage of aspirin or Ibuprofen.
42. **Umbilical Hernia** - develops in babies, behind the navel due to weakness in the abdominal wall.
43. **Appendicitis** is the inflammation of the appendix, leading to severe abdominal pain.
44. The Gall stones are formed by **bile**.
45. **Hepatitis** is inflammation of the liver due to viral infection.

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