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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD CONTENT</th>
<th>ENZYME</th>
<th>CONVERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maltose</td>
<td></td>
<td>glucose + glucose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>sucrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose</td>
<td></td>
<td>glucose + galactose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di, Tripeptides</td>
<td>peptidase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nucleotides</td>
<td></td>
<td>nucleoside + phosphoric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nucleoside</td>
<td>nucleosidase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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-, tri peptides 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)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nucleoside</td>
<td>nucleosidase</td>
<td>nitorgenous base + sugar</td>
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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.