



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
CLASS XI
DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION
WORKSHEET- 1**

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Give the dental formula for adult and milk teeth in humans
2. What is a lacteal ?
3. Name the small projections, found on the upper surface of tongue.
4. Differentiate between 'bolus' and 'chyme'
5. Mention the function of epiglottis.
6. Pancreas is known as heterogenous gland. Give reason.
7. Name the enzyme that digest fats. Mention the end products of fat digestion.
8. Villi is present in the intestine but not in the stomach. Give reason.
9. Why are proteases generally released in inactive form?
10. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme of pancreatic juice. An enzyme, enterokinase, activates it. Which tissue/cell secrete this enzyme?

Short Answer Questions

11. Why do you refer to human teeth as: Thecodont, Heterodont and Diphyodont.
12. Briefly enumerate the digestion of milk in an infant.
13. The food does not come back into the oesophagus, even after the contraction of stomach walls Why?
14. What is emulsification ? Where and how does it occur ?
15. List the functions of saliva.
16. Name three parts of large intestine and the vestigial organ arising from it.
17. Even if the bile does not contain any enzyme. Still it is important for digestion. Give reasons.
18. The wall of alimentary canal is made up of four layers. Mention its name and give one specific function of each layer.
19. Name the part of the digestive system, where the absorption of following substances takes place:
 - (a) Certain drugs
 - (b) Glucose, fructose and fatty acids
 - (c) Water, some minerals and drugs
 - (d) Simple sugar and alcohol
20. In case, if HCL is not secreted in the stomach. How is it going to affect the process of digestion.

Draw the labeled diagrams of:

- A. Transverse section of gut.
- B. Section of small intestinal mucosa showing villi.
- C. The duct systems of liver, gall bladder and pancreas.