

LIFE PROCESSES NUTRITION MCQ

Question (1): Nutrition includes the study of _____.

1. the organism's food
2. process of digestion
3. the way an organism obtains food
4. all of the above

Ans: 4

Question (2): Autotrophic organisms include _____.

1. green plants and sulphur bacteria
2. green plants and all the bacteria
3. bacteria and virus
4. bacteria and fungi

Ans: 1

Question (3): Organisms that synthesise their own food are called _____.

1. green plants
2. sulphur bacteria
3. autotrophs
4. purple-sulphur bacteria

Ans: 3

Question (4): Amoeba feeds with the help of _____.

1. tentacles
2. pseudopodia
3. food vacuole
4. none of the above

Ans: 2

Question (5): An example of higher plant parasite is _____.

1. Pythium
2. Phytophthora
3. Agaricus
4. Cuscuta

Ans: 4

Question (6): Example of chemosynthetic bacteria are _____.

1. E. coli
2. sulphur bacteria
3. cyanobacteria
4. nitrobacter

Ans: 4

Question (7): An example of a fluid feeder is _____.

1. aphid
2. hydra
3. amoeba
4. earthworm

Ans: 1

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Question (8): In saprophytes, food is digested _____.

1. within the cells
2. in the digestive tract
3. outside the cells
4. within the food vacuole

Ans: 3

Question (9): Parotid gland is a /an _____.

1. gastric gland
2. intestinal gland
3. salivary gland
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (10): Erepsin converts _____.

1. proteins into amino acids
2. proteins into peptides
3. peptides into amino acids
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (11): An enzyme that acts only in an acidic medium is _____.

1. pepsin
2. trypsin
3. rennin
4. amylase

Ans: 1

Question (12): A non-enzyme protein present in the saliva is _____.

1. heparin
2. mucin
3. ptyalin
4. none of the above

Ans: 2

Question (13): Coprophagy refers to feeding on _____.

1. insects
2. dead matter
3. faeces
4. decomposing matter

Ans: 3

Question (14): Absorption is maximum in the small intestine because of _____.

1. the presence of villi
2. its length
3. its thin walls
4. all the above

Ans: 4

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Question (15): Photolysis is _____.

1. the absorption of light by chlorophyll
2. the assimilation of carbon dioxide
3. the splitting of water
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (16): The optimum level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is _____.

1. 0.3%
2. 0.04%
3. 0.1%
4. 0.03%

Ans: 4

Question (17): Pyloric valve is present in the _____.

1. heart
2. liver
3. stomach
4. intestine

Ans: 3

Question (18): Mastication is _____.

1. digestion
2. absorption
3. assimilation
4. chewing

Ans: 4

Question (19): In the mouth the food is formed into _____.

1. chyme
2. chyle
3. bolus
4. pellets

Ans: 3

Question (20): An example of a herbivore is _____.

1. amoeba
2. hydra
3. grasshopper
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (21): Appendix is a part of _____.

1. ileum
2. duodenum
3. caecum
4. colon

Ans: 3

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Question (22): Bile juice is secreted by _____.

1. liver
2. pancreas
3. salivary gland
4. intestine

Ans: 1

Question (23): Bile juice is _____.

1. alkaline
2. acidic
3. neutral
4. near acidic

Ans: 1

Question (24): The three portions of the small intestine, in the correct order, are _____.

1. caecum, colon, rectum
2. ileum, duodenum, jejunum
3. colon, caecum, rectum
4. duodenum, jejunum, ileum

Ans: 4

Question (25): The enzyme that is secreted in an inactive form is _____.

1. lipase
2. trypsin
3. rennin
4. ptyalin

Ans: 2

Question (26): Exchange of gases in higher plants takes place through _____.

1. lenticels
2. roots
3. stomata
4. stem

Ans: 3

Question (27): Insectivorous plants grow in soil deficient in _____.

1. calcium
2. phosphorus
3. nitrogen
4. water

Ans: 3

Question (28): Photosynthesis is _____.

1. a catabolic reaction
2. an anabolic reaction
3. an energy releasing reaction
4. none of the above

Ans: 2

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Question (29): The digestive juice that is almost neutral is _____.

1. gastric juice
2. bile juice
3. pancreatic juice
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (30): Haustoria of parasites are modified _____.

1. roots
2. branches
3. leaves
4. none of the above

Ans: 1

Question (31): The molecules known as the energy currency of the cell are _____.

1. NAD
2. NADP
3. ATP
4. ADP

Ans: 3

Question (32): The mode of nutrition in non-green plants is called _____.

1. autotrophic
2. heterotrophic
3. holozoic
4. holophytic

Ans: 2

Question (33): Which of the following are chiefly digested in the stomach?

1. carbohydrates
2. proteins
3. fats
4. lipids

Ans: 2

Question (34): The reactants of photosynthesis reaction are carbon dioxide and _____.

1. chlorophyll
2. sunlight
3. water
4. oxygen

Ans: 3

Question (35): Large intestine in man mainly carries out _____.

1. digestion of fats
2. absorption
3. assimilation
4. digestion of carbohydrates

Ans: 2

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Question (36): Mode of nutrition in green plants is called _____.

1. heterotrophic
2. holozoic
3. holophytic
4. saprotrophic

Ans: 3

Question (37): The part of the digestive system where no digestion takes place is _____.

1. mouth
2. oesophagus
3. ileum
4. stomach

Ans: 2

Question (38): The largest gland of the body is _____.

1. parotid gland
2. liver
3. pancreas
4. submandibular gland

Ans: 2