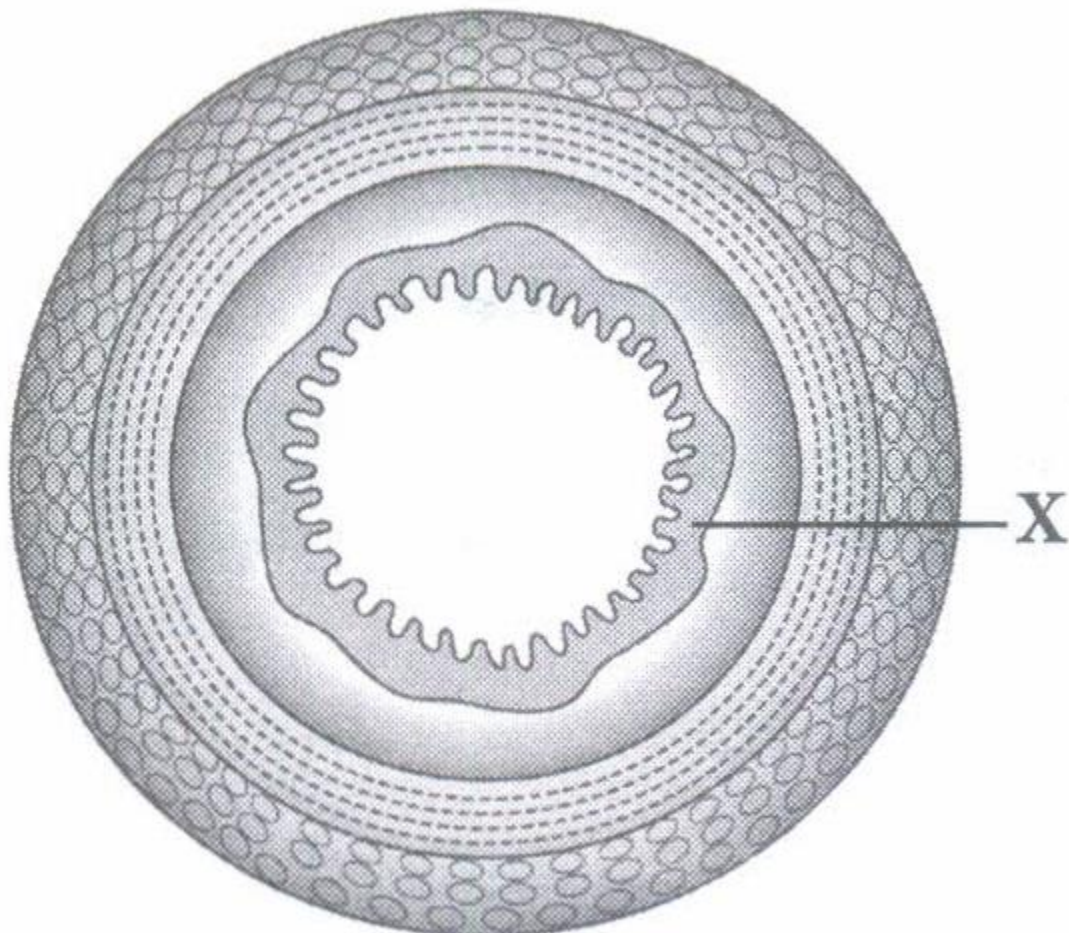


Case Study

- The small intestine is the longest part of the alimentary canal. It is a narrow tube of about 6 metres which lies coiled in the abdomen. The length of small intestine varies in different animals depending on the type of food they eat.
(i) Humans are not able to digest cellulose whereas they are able to digest starch due to

(a) absence of enzyme cellulase	(b) alkaline pH in small intestine
(c) presence of villi	(d) acidic pH in stomach

- What will happen if the lining X shown in the figure of transverse section of gut is smooth instead of having such foldings?



(a) Surface area of absorption will be enhanced	(b) Surface area of absorption will be reduced
(c) Alkaline pH will be changed into acidic pH	(d) None of these

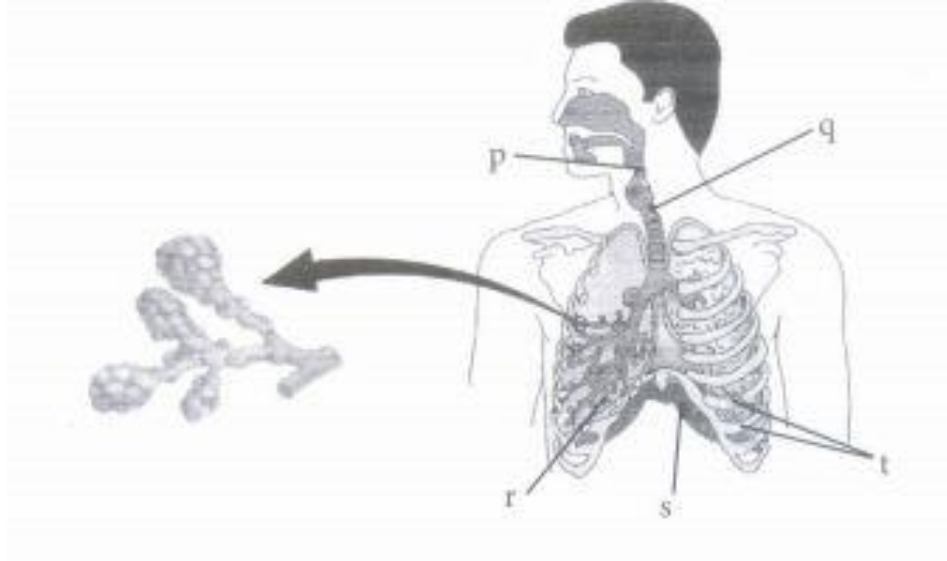
3. Butter cannot be digested in the stomach as lipase and bile are

(a) released in small intestine	(b) inactive in stomach
(c) released in large intestine	(d) absorbed in the stomach.

4. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- (a) Herbivores have shorter small intestine as they eat grasses
- (b) Carnivores have larger small intestine as they eat meat
- (c) Herbivores have larger small intestine as they eat grasses
- (d) None of these

5. Refer to the given figure and answer the following question with proper terms . (5)



Which of these parts

- (I) are the actual sites of respiratory gas exchange?
- (II) is the common passage for air and food?
- (III) is provided with incomplete cartilaginous rings?
- (IV) relaxes and gets back to its original shape during expiration?
- (v) moves upwards and outwards during inspiration?

6. Pen down the aerobic respiratory pathway. 1