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Class 10 Biology Chapter 1 Online MCQ Quiz – Level 1 | FBISE

Class 10 Biology · Chapter 1: Digestive System

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 33

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1. Glucose from the blood enters a muscle cell and is used in respiration to make ATP. This uptake and use of food is called:

A) Absorption
B) Assimilation
C) Digestion
D) Ingestion

2. Removal of undigested food from the body through the anus is correctly called:

A) Egestion
B) Absorption
C) Assimilation
D) Peristalsis

3. Which of these organs is an associated organ, so that food NEVER passes through it?

A) Duodenum
B) Caecum
C) Pharynx
D) Liver

4. Which is the correct sequence of the alimentary canal?

A) Mouth -> pharynx -> stomach -> oesophagus -> small intestine
B) Mouth -> oesophagus -> pharynx -> stomach -> large intestine
C) Mouth -> pharynx -> oesophagus -> stomach -> small intestine -> large intestine
D) Mouth -> pharynx -> oesophagus -> small intestine -> stomach -> large intestine

5. The cardiac sphincter guards the opening between:

A) Stomach and duodenum
B) Oesophagus and stomach
C) Ileum and caecum
D) Rectum and anus

6. Bile duct, hepatic duct and pancreatic duct all empty their secretions into the:

A) Stomach
B) Jejunum
C) Duodenum
D) Ileum

7. Which statement about the large intestine is correct?

A) The appendix is attached to the caecum
B) The ileum enters the colon at the rectum
C) It is narrower in diameter than the small intestine
D) The sigmoid colon connects the caecum to the transverse colon

8. Which pair is correctly matched?

A) Canines – grind food
B) Incisors – tear food
C) Molars – chew and grind food
D) Premolars – bite and cut food

9. Saliva from the parotid glands enters the mouth through small ducts near the:

A) Upper molars
B) Floor of the mouth under the tongue
C) Lower incisors
D) Epiglottis

10. During swallowing, which action keeps food out of the trachea?

A) The soft palate opens the nasal cavity
B) The larynx is pulled down away from the glottis
C) The epiglottis covers the glottis while the larynx is pulled upward
D) The tongue moves forward

11. Which part of swallowing is voluntary?

A) Movement of the bolus down the oesophagus
B) The beginning, when the tongue pushes the bolus to the back of the mouth
C) Closing of the glottis
D) All stages equally

12. In peristalsis, what happens to the muscles of the alimentary canal wall?

A) Circular muscles contract behind the bolus and push it forward
B) Circular muscles contract in front of the bolus and pull it forward
C) All muscles relax at once
D) Muscles contract only in the stomach

13. In the STEAM activity with a straw and a bead, the straw, the pinching action and the bead represent:

A) Straw = stomach, pinch = chyme, bead = enzyme
B) Straw = alimentary canal, pinch = muscle contraction, bead = bolus
C) Straw = trachea, pinch = swallowing, bead = saliva
D) Straw = blood vessel, pinch = absorption, bead = glucose

14. In the oral cavity, salivary amylase digests _____ into _____.

A) Protein; polypeptides
B) Starch; maltose
C) Fat; glycerol
D) Maltose; glucose

15. Why does salivary amylase stop working once bread reaches the stomach?

A) The bread has been fully digested
B) HCl in gastric juice stops its action
C) Pepsin digests the amylase into amino acids
D) The stomach is alkaline

16. Which is NOT a function of HCl in the stomach?

A) Converting pepsinogen to pepsin
B) Killing many microorganisms
C) Providing an acidic medium for enzyme action
D) Emulsifying fats into small droplets

17. Why is pepsin secreted as inactive pepsinogen?

A) It works only in alkaline conditions
B) It would otherwise digest the proteins of the cells that make it
C) It needs bile to be activated
D) It is only needed in infants

18. The mucus coating the stomach lining mainly protects the wall from:

A) Bile and lipase
B) Bacteria in the duodenum
C) Being digested by pepsin and acid
D) Dehydration

19. Renin is secreted only in infants. Its role is to help digest:

A) Starch
B) Milk protein
C) Fats
D) Lactose

20. The soupy mixture formed by churning of the stomach is called _____, and it passes into the duodenum when _____.

A) Bolus; the cardiac sphincter relaxes
B) Chyme; the pyloric sphincter relaxes
C) Chyme; the cardiac sphincter relaxes
D) Bolus; the pyloric sphincter relaxes

21. Bile contains no enzymes, yet it speeds up fat digestion. This is because it:

A) Converts fats to fatty acids directly
B) Breaks fat into droplets, giving lipase a larger surface area
C) Activates trypsinogen
D) Neutralises lipase

22. Where is bile manufactured and where is it stored?

A) Made in gall bladder, stored in liver
B) Made in liver, stored in gall bladder
C) Made in pancreas, stored in duodenum
D) Made and stored in the liver

23. If the pancreatic duct is completely blocked, which digestion would be LEAST affected?

A) Starch digestion in the small intestine
B) Fat digestion by pancreatic lipase
C) Protein digestion by pepsin in the stomach
D) Activation of trypsin from trypsinogen

24. Trypsinogen from the pancreas is converted into active trypsin by:

A) HCl
B) Bile
C) Enterokinase
D) Erepsin

25. Why can pepsin NOT work in the small intestine?

A) There is no protein there
B) Bile destroys it
C) The intestine is alkaline, but pepsin needs an acidic medium
D) The intestine is too narrow

26. Which enzyme is matched correctly with its substrate and product?

A) Maltase: maltose -> glucose
B) Erepsin: polypeptides -> proteins
C) Pancreatic lipase: starch -> maltose
D) Trypsin: lipids -> fatty acids

27. Glycerol and fatty acids are absorbed mainly into the _____, whereas glucose and amino acids go into the _____.

A) Blood capillaries; lacteal
B) Lacteal; blood capillaries
C) Lacteal; lacteal
D) Hepatic vein; lacteal

28. Blood carrying absorbed nutrients from the intestine goes first to the liver through the:

A) Hepatic artery
B) Hepatic portal vein
C) Pulmonary vein
D) Lacteal

29. Which feature of a villus does NOT help absorption?

A) Finger-like projections that increase surface area
B) A network of blood capillaries
C) A lacteal for fats
D) A thick wall of many cell layers

30. Which of these is NOT a function of the liver?

A) Deamination of amino acids
B) Converting ammonia to urea
C) Storing excess glucose as glycogen
D) Secreting pepsinogen

31. In diarrhoea, stools are watery mainly because:

A) Peristalsis slows down and too much water is absorbed
B) Peristalsis increases, so there is less time for water absorption
C) The liver makes too much bile
D) The stomach stops secreting acid

32. Which combination best PREVENTS constipation?

A) Low fluids, low exercise, more refined food
B) Plenty of fluids and fibre-rich food such as fruits, vegetables and cereals
C) Skipping meals, high protein
D) Regular laxative use and no vegetables

33. Which set lists the main causes of an ulcer in the gut wall?

A) Acidity, smoking and bacterial infection
B) Fibre, exercise and water
C) Bile, lipase and amylase
D) ORS, laxatives and fibre

Answer key

1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-C 7-A 8-C 9-A 10-C

11-B 12-A 13-B 14-B 15-B 16-D 17-B 18-C 19-B 20-B

21-B 22-B 23-C 24-C 25-C 26-A 27-B 28-B 29-D 30-D

31-B 32-B 33-A