EXERCISE-I

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. Dental formula of rabbit is

(B) $\frac{3023}{3023}$

- (C) $\frac{1023}{2023}$ (D) $\frac{2023}{1023}$
- 2. The hardest substance of vertebrate body is
 (A) Keratin
 (B) Enamel
 (C) Dentine
 (D) Chondrin
- **3.** One common secretion of the salivary and Brunner's glands that plays a role in growth, repair and regeneration is -

(A) Enterogastrone	(B) Urogastrone
(C) Neurotensin	(D) Somatostatin

- 4. Digestive enzymes are (A) Hydrolase (B) Oxido-reductase (C) Transferase (D) None of these
- 5. In mammals the teeth are
 - (i) of different type

(ii) Embedded in the cup-like socket of the jaw bones

- (iii) Only two set, present throughout life
- These conditions are referred as
- (A) Heterodont, Thecodont and diphyodont
- (B) Thecodont, heterodont and diphyodont
- (C) Diphyodont, the codont and heterodont
- (D) Heterodont, diphyodont and thecodont
- 6. The function of tongue is to(A) Help in the act of swallowing(B) Help in mixing saliva with the food(C) Help in speaking
 - (D) All the above
- 7. Taste buds for bitter taste are found on tongue at (A) Tip
 (B) On basal surface
 (C) Posterior part
 (D) Lateral sides

- 8. In rabbit, the digestion of cellulose takes place in
 (A) Colon (B) lleum
 (C) Caecum (D) Rectum
- 9. The length of the alimentary canal is more in herbivorous animals than the carnivorous because

 $(A) \, Herbivorous \, diet \, contains \, more \, fat \, to \, digest$

(B) Herbivorous diet contains more proteins to digest

(C) Herbivorous diet contains more carbohydrates particularly cellulose which takes more time to digest

(D) Herbivorous diet contains more vitamins to digest

10. Brunner's glands secrete

(A) Alkaline mucus(B) Acidic mucus(C) Neutral mucus(D) Water

- 11.Pulp cavity of teeth is lined by
(A) Odontoblast
(C) Osteoblast(B) Chondroblast
(D) Amyloblast
- **12.** In the wall of alimentary canal which are/is true sequence from outer to inner

(A) Serosa, longitudinal muscle, mucosa, sub mucosa

(B) Mucosa, serosa, long muscle

(C) Serosa, long muscle, circular muscle, submucosa, mucosa

(D) Serosa, long muscle, sub-mucosa, mucosa

- HCl is secreted by
 (A) Zymogen cells
 (B) Oxyntic cells
 (C) Kupffer cells
 (D) Mucous cells
- 14. "Chief cells" or "Zymogen cells" secrete the enzymes of the gastric juice, are found in the (A) Isthmus of the gland(B) Neck of the tubular gland(C) Base of the tubular region
 - (D) All the above

15.	The mucosal lining of the oesophagus of mammals		The mucosal lining of the oesophagus of mammals 24		24.	Intestinal villi are mai	nly concerned with
	is made up of			(A)Assimilation	(B) Secretion		
	(A) Simple columnar e	pithelium		(C) Ultrafilteration	(D) Absorption		
	(B) Stratified cuboidal	epithelium	25	Distinct microvilli on -	present on all of the following		
	(C) Simple cuboidal ep	bithelium	43.	except	resent on an or the tonowing		
	(D) Stratified columna	repithelium		(A) Cells lining the pr	oximal convoluted tubules		
16.	Which one of the follo	wing is the correct pairing		of the kidney			
	of the site of action and	d the substrate of rennin		(B) Follicular cells of	the thyroid gland		
	(A) Stomach-Casein			(C) Absorptive cells of	of the intestinal epithelium		
	(B) Stomach-Fat			(D) Mucous cells of t	he salivary glands		
	(C) Small intestine-Pro	otein	• -	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~			
	(D) Mouth-Starch		26.	Crypt of Lieberkuhn	is example for		
17	Acid secretion in stom	ach is stimulated by		(A)Simple tubular gla	nd		
1/.	(Δ) Gastrin	(B) Histomine		(B) Colled tubular gia			
	(C) Vagal discharge	(D) All of these		(C) Compound alveo	lar gland		
10				(D) Compound tubul			
18.	Narrower distal end of (Λ) Cardiac	(B) Duodenum	27.	Peyer's patches are for	ound on the ileum in		
	(A) Calulac (C) Pharvnx	(D) Pylorus		(A) Fishes	(B) Reptiles		
	(0) 1 100 1			(C) Birds	(D) Mammals		
19.	Pylorus is situated at th	ne junction of	28.	Peyer's patches conta	ain		
	(A) Oesophagus and s	stomach		(A) Mucous	(B) Sebum		
	(C) Duodenum and ile			(C) Lymphocytes	(D) Red blood cells		
	(D) Ileum and rectum	um	20	The muccular control	tion in the alimentary ageal		
			49.	The muscular contrac	uon in the annientary canar		
30	G/ 1 · / 1			is known as			
20.	Stomach in vertebra	tes is the main site for		is known as	(B) Diastole		
20.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins	(B) Carbohydrates		is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal		
20.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids		is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal		
20.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats	(B) Carbohydrates(D) Nucleic acids	30.	is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are mo	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in		
20. 21.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r	 tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called 	30.	is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are mo posterior part of sma	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in Il intestine than in anterior		
20. 21.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine	30.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Dispetien is faster 	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in Il intestine than in anterior		
20. 21.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel (C) Bony socket	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine (D) Cementum	30.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Digestion is faster (B) Blood supply is r 	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in ll intestine than in anterior er in posterior part		
20.21.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel (C) Bony socket	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine (D) Cementum	30.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Digestion is faster (B) Blood supply is present the second states of the secon	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in ll intestine than in anterior er in posterior part poor in posterior part		
20.21.22.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel (C) Bony socket Valve of kerkrings is a (A) Plices circulares	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine (D) Cementum nother name for (B) Plices semilymeres	30.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Digestion is faster (B) Blood supply is present (C) There is more diger (D) Blood supply is result. 	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in ll intestine than in anterior er in posterior part ooor in posterior part ested food in posterior part ich in posterior part		
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20.21.22.	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel (C) Bony socket Valve of kerkrings is a (A) Plicae circulares (C) Plicae valvulates	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine (D) Cementum nother name for (B) Plicae semilunares (D) All of the these	30.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Digestion is faster (B) Blood supply is period (D) Blood supply is result. 	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in ll intestine than in anterior er in posterior part poor in posterior part ested food in posterior part ich in posterior part lymph vessels which are		
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 20. 21. 22. 23. 	Stomach in vertebra digestion of (A) Proteins (C) Fats Both the crown and r by a layer of bony hard (A) Enamel (C) Bony socket Valve of kerkrings is a (A) Plicae circulares (C) Plicae valvulates Pepsinogen is secreted (A) Chief cells	tes is the main site for (B) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acids oot of a tooth is covered d substance called (B) Dentine (D) Cementum nother name for (B) Plicae semilunares (D) All of the these d by (B) Parietal cells (D) Intectinal cells	30. 31.	 is known as (A) Systole (C) Peristalsis Intestinal villi are more posterior part of small part because- (A) Digestion is faster (B) Blood supply is present (C) There is more digree (D) Blood supply is present and found in (A) Liver (C) Value 	(B) Diastole (D) Metachronal ore numerous and larger in ll intestine than in anterior er in posterior part ooor in posterior part ested food in posterior part ich in posterior part lymph vessels which are (B) Pancreas		

	DIGESTIVE GLANDS		41.	Which of the follow	ving is the chracteristic of
32.	A good source of lipas	eis		(A) Kunffon'a calla a	nd lavagartag
	(A) Saliva	(B) Pancreatic juice		(A) Kupiter's cents at (B) Leucocytes and c	analiculae
	(C) Bile	(D) Gastric juice		(C) Glisson's capsule	es and kunffer cells
22		11		(D) Glisson's capsule	es and leucocytes
33.	Fat digeston is facilitat	ed by		()	, and the second se
	(A) Bile juice	(B) Pancreatic juice	42.	Rennin acts on milk	proteins and converts
	(C) Gastric Juice	(D) None of these		(A) Caseinogen into	casein
34.	Liver sinusoids are line	d by		(B) Casein and parac	
	(A) Parenchymal cells	(B) Endothelial cells		(C) Caseinogen into (D) Paracasein into c	paracasem
	(C) Kupffer cells	(D) Goblet cells		(D) I diacasem into c	asemogen
35	In horses rabbits ha	res the cellulose gets	43.	Succus entericus is th	ne name given to
55.	digested in the			(A) Junction between	ileum and large intestine
	(A) Caecum	(B) Stomach		(B) Intestinal juice	
	(C) Appendix	(D) Rumen		(C) Swelling in the gu	ıt
				(D) Appendix	
36.	Pancreatic juice contain	ns	44.	Islets of Langerhans	are present in
	(A) Trypsin, lipase, maltase			(A) Pancreas	(B) Ileum
	(B) Pepsin, tryspin, ma	Itase		(C) Oesophagus	(D) Stomach
	(C) Trypsin, chymotrypsin, amylase, lipase (D) Trypsin, pepsin, amylase		45.	The number of saliva	rv glands in man is -
	(D) Hypsin, pepsin, ai	llylase	-01	(A) Two pairs	(B) Three pairs
37.	Enzyme released from	kidney is		(C) Four pairs	(D) Five pairs
	(A) Rennin	(B) Uricase			
	(C) Pepsin	(D) None of these	46.	The enzymes respon	is ble for the digestiion of
38.	Liver in our body store	S		(A) The solivory and	gastric secretions
000	(A) Vitamin A	(B) Vitamin D		(B) The salivary and	pancreatic secretions
	(C) Vitamin B12	(D) All of these		(C) The gastric and p	ancreatic secretions
	、 <i>/</i>			(D) The gastric and d	luodenal secretions
39.	pH of gastric juice is -		47	Which of the following	ng shows correct pairing for
	(A) 2	(B) 4	-1.	salivary glands in mar	1
	(C) 6	(D) 8		(A) Parotid \rightarrow Whart	on's duct ; submaxillary \rightarrow
40.	In pancreas, pancreation	c juice and hormones are		duct of Stensen; subl	ingual \rightarrow duct of Revinus
	secreted by			(B) Parotid \rightarrow duct of	f Revinus ; submaxillary \rightarrow
	(A) same cells			duct of Stensen; sub	lingual \rightarrow Wharton's duct
	(B) Different cells			(C) Parotid \rightarrow duct of	f Revinus ; submaxillary \rightarrow
	(C) Same cells at differ	rent times		Wharton's duct ; sub	blingual \rightarrow duct of Stensen
	(D) None of these			(D) Parotid \rightarrow duct of	f Stensen ; submaxillary \rightarrow
				wharton's duct; sub	$angual \rightarrow duct of Revinus$

Digestive and Absol phon

48.	In man, the bile ju	nice secreted on average per	55.	Which word best des	cribes the action of bile on
	day is			fats	
	(A) 700 ml	(B) 1200 ml		(A) Neutralisation	(B) Digests
	(C) 400 ml	(D) 1500 ml		(C) Emulsification	(D) Absorbs
49.	The bile secreted	by the liver cells passes into	56.	Surgical removal of ga	all bladder in human beings
	the gall bladder thr	ough		would lead to	
	(A) Hepato-pancr	eatic duct		(A) Impairment of the	e digestion of fat
	(B) Cystic duct			(B) Increased acidity	in the intestine
	(C) Hepatic duct			(C) Jaundice	
	(D) Hepato-gall du	ıct		(D) None of the abov	ve
50.	The functional unit	for the absorption of digested	57	Ammonia is formed d	uring digestion in
	food is		57.	(A) Liver	(B) Small intestine
	(A) Crysts of Lieb	erkuhn		(C) Large intestine	(D) Stomach
	(B) Peyer's patche	es			
	(C) Villi		58.	Which one of the foll	owing pairs of the kind of
	(D) Brunner's glar	ıd		cells and their secretion	on of correctly matched
51.	Which one of the fo	llowing is the correct matching		(A) Oxyntic cells -	
• - •	set of gland and its	secretion		A secretion with	pH between 2.0 and 3.0
	(A) Pituitary gland	- Thyroxin		(B) Alpha cells of isle	ets of Langerhans -
	(B) Salivary gland	-Amylase		Secretion that dec	reases blood sugar level
	(C) Adrenal cortex	x - Vasopressin		(C) Kupffer cells	-
	(D) Islets of Lange	erhans - Secretin		A digestive enzyme th	at hydrolyses nucleic acids
50				(D) Sebaceous gland	S -
52.	Gastric juice conta	ins		A secretion that ev	aporates for cooling
	(A) Pepsin, rennin (B) Pepsin, amylas	, lipase	59.	Liver is called the reti	cular gland because
	(C) Popsin, amyla	so, transin		(A) The shape is retic	ular
	(D) Lipase, rennin	trynsin		(B) It contains reticula	artissue
	(D) Lipuse, remini	, u ypom		(C) Lobules branches	and anastomose with one
53.	Deamination occu	rs in liver to		another to form a net	work
	(A) Get rid of urea from blood			(D) Hepatic duct and	cystic duct unite to form
	(B) Synthesis amir	no acids		the bile duct	
	(C) Make use of e	xcess amino acid	60	Kupffar calls are pros	ontin
	(D) Convert prote	ins to urea and uric acid	00.	(A) Liver	
54.	Succus entericus i	s secreted by		(A) Liver (C) Spleen	(B) Lungs (D) Gall bladder
	(A) Islets of Lange	rhans		(c) spicen	
	(B) Gastric gland		61.	Duct of Wirsung is a	duct of
	(C) Uterine crvpt a	nd endometrium		(A) Liver	(B) Pancreas
	(D) Crypts of Leib	erkuhn and Brunner's gland		(C) Gall bladder	(D) Duodenum
					22

62.	Match the type of cells listed under column I with		PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION				
	the secretions given under column II. Choose the						
	the alphabets of the two columns	69.	Trysinogen is an inactiv pancreas. It is activate	ve enzyme secreted by the d by			
	Column I	Column II		(A) Pepsin of stomach	(B) Chymotrypsin		
	(Type of cells)	(Secretions)		(C) Bile	(D) Enterokinase		
	(a) Beta cells	(p) Lysozyme	70	Tf	d the common dividial		
	(b) Mast cells	(q) Histamine	/0.	If pancreas is remove	a, the compound which		
	(c) Paneth cells	(r) Insulin					
	(d) Acinar cells	(s) Pancreatic enzymes		(A) Carbohydrates	(B) Fats		
	(A) $a = r$; $b = s$; $c = r$	p; d = q		(C) FIOIEIIIS	(D) All of these		
	(B) $a = s$; $b = q$; $c =$	p; d = r	71.	Chylomicrons are -			
	(C) $a = r$; $b = q$; $c =$	p; d = s		(A) Undigested protein	18		
	(D) $a = q$; $b = r$, $c =$	\mathbf{p} , $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{s}$		(B) Undigested carbol	nydrates		
63.	Lysozymes are found i	n -		(C) Fat droplets coated	with glycerol and protein		
	(A) Saliva			(D) Fat droplets coated	d with phospholipids		
	(B) Tears		72	The masses by white	h dissected feed of the		
	(C) Saliva and tears both		12.	The process by which digeste	ses through its mucous		
	(D) Mitochondria			membrane into circulatory system -			
64.	The amount of gastric j	uice secreted per day from		(A) Absorption	(B)Assimilation		
	man's stomach is abou	ıt		(C) Hydrolysis	(D) Defecation		
	(A) 5000 ml to 10000) ml	73	Trypsin is a digestive	enzyme which occurs in		
	(B) 2000 ml to 3000 ml		(B) 2000 ml to 3000 ml		15.	mammals and digests	enzyme which becars in
	(C) $100 \text{ ml to } 500 \text{ ml}$			(A) Starch in buccal car	vity in an alkaline medium		
	(D) 10 mi to 15 mi			(B) Protein in stomach	in an acidic medium		
65.	Kupffer cells of liver as	re		(C) Protein in duoden	um in an acidic medium		
	(A) Loose connective	tissue		(D) Protein in duodenu	m in an alkaline medium		
	(B) Phagocytic cell						
	(C) Mast cell		74.	Which one of the foll	owing statements about		
	(D) Fat cell			glycogen is correct			
66.	The largest gland in the	e human body is		(A) It is a disaccharid	le stored in the liver and		
	(A) Liver	(B) Brain		takes part in the form	ation of bile and lipase,		
	(C) Pancreas	(D) Thyroid		besides being a source	of energy		
67	Lactase is found in			(B) It is synthesised in	the liver and takes part in		
07.	(Δ) Saliva	(B) Bile		une formation of bile a	nd inpase, besides being a		
	(C) Pancreatic inice	(D) Intestinal inice		Source of energy	:		
	(-,-,-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(-) Juice		(C) It is a polysacchar	action and the synthesised		
68.	Bilirubin and biliverdin	are found in) 11 1 1 . 1. 1. 1.		
	(A) Blood	(B) Bile		(D) It is synthesised in	blood and stored in liver		
	(C) Fancreauc juice	(D) Saliva		and muscles to provide	e glucose in times of need		

75.	During digestion the l	ymphatics of the intestine	83.	The food that enters i	ntestine from stomach is
	become filled with fat	globules which give white		called -	
	colour to the lymph. T	his lymph is known as		(A) Chyle	(B) Chyme
	(A) Chyle	(B) Haemoconia		(C) Fundus	(D) None of these
	(C) Fluids plasma	(D) Bilirubin	04		••
76.	Digestion is -		84.	which one of the follo	owing is the matching pair ad substrate
	(A) Absorption of wa	ter		(A) Pennin Protein	(B) Amulase Lactose
	(B) Absorption of foo	d		(C) Trypsin-Starch	(D) Invertase-Maltose
	(C) Conversion of nor	n-diffusable food particle		(-))	(_)
	in diffusable food part	in diffusable food particle		Digestion of which con	nponent of the food is likely
	(D) None of these			to be most adversel	y affected if the pH of
	()			(A) Sucrose	(B) Starch
77.	Most digestion and a	absorption of food takes		(C) Protein	(D) Fat
	place in			(0)1100011	
	(A) Stomach	(B) Small intestine	86.	Milk protein is acted u	pon by a gastric enzyme
	(C) Large intestine	(D) Caecum		(A) Casein	(B) Rennin
78.	Emulsification of fats	is brought about by -		(C) Pepsin	(D) Caseinogen
	(A) Bile pigments	(B) bile salts	87.	Digestion of protein is	s necessary due to
	(C) Pancreatic juice	(D) HCl		(A) Proteins are not a	bsorbed as such
70	The and product of for	disastionis		(B) Proteins are large	molecules
19.				(C) Proteins have com	plex structure
	(A) Amino acids	(B) Starch		(D) Proteins are made	e up of amino acids
	(C) Fatty acids	(D) Glucose	88.	Bile salt are poured i	nto the alimentary canal
80.	Some proteolytic enzy	ymes are		where they are necess	ary for the absorption of
	(A) Trypsin, peptidase	e, pepsin		(A) Na+ and Ca++	
	(B) Amylopsin, steaps	in, ptyalin		(B) Fat soluble vitamin	1
	(C) Amylopsin, lipase	, zymase		(C) Amino acids and r	nonosaccharides
	(D) Urease, zymase, c	lehydrogenase		(D) All the nutrients co	ontained in chyme
81.	Pepsin acts on		89.	The pH of success ent	tericus is or In intenstine.
	(A) Fats	(B) Proteins	011	pH value is	······,
	(C) Carbohydrates	(D) Glucose		(A) 7.6	(B) 6.6
	(-)	(_)		(C) 5.6	(D) 2.0
82.	Digestion of starch tal	kes place in	00		
	(A) Stomach and duo	denum	90.	The amount of bile rel	leased in proportion to the
	(B) Buccal cavity and	auodenum		$(A) E_{0} t in max^{1}$	
	(C) Buccal cavity and (D) Duodenum on $\frac{1}{2}$	oesophagus		(A) rat in meal	
	(U) Duodenum only			(C) Carbobydrate in n	neal
					lical

(D) All of these

GASTRO INTESTINAL HORMONES/ DIGESTIVE ENZYMES

92. What will happen if the secretion of parietal cells of gastric glands is blocked with an inhibitor

(A) In the absence of HCl secretion, inactive pepsinogen is not converted into the active enzyme pepsin.

(B) Enterokinase will not be released from the duodenal mucosa and so trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin

(C) Gastric juice will be dificient in chymosin

(D) Gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen

93. Salivary amylase, a digestive enzyme begins digestion of

(A) Proteins	(B) Fats
(C) Carbohydrates	(D) All of these

94. Math list I with list II and choose the correct option

List I	List II
(a) Salivary amylase	(p) Proteins
(b) Bile salts	(q) Milk proteins
(c) Rennin	(r) Starch
(d) Pepsin	(s) Lipids
(e) Steapsin	(t) Emulsification of fats
(A): (a) - (t); (b) - (s); ((c) - (p); (d) - (q); (e) - (r)
(B): (a) - (q); (b) - (r);	(c) - (s); (d) - (t); (e) - (p)
(C): (a) - (q); (b) - (s);	(c) - (r); (d) - (p); (e) - (t)
(D): (a) - (r); (b) - (t); (c) - (q); (d) - (p); (e) - (s)

- **95.** Which of the following statement is correct (A) Though secretin is an enzyme, it is not involved in digestion
 - (B) Secretin in an enzyme and so it helps digestion

(C) Secretin is a hormone but it plays a role in digestion

(D) Secretin is a hormone and hence it does not play any role in digestion

- 96.Zymogen cells or chief cells secrete
(A) Hydrochloric acid
(B) Mucous
(C) Pepsin(B) Mucous
(D) Trypsin
- **97.** Which one of the following four secretions is correctly matched with its source, target and nature of action

	Secretion	Source	Target	Action
(A)	Gastrin	Internal lining of stomach	Oxyntic cells	Production of HCl
(B)	Inhibin	Sertoli cells	Hypothalamus	Inhibition of secretion gonadotropin releasing hormone
(C)	Enterokinase	Duodenum	Gall bladder	Release of bile juice
(D)	Atrial Natriuretic Factor (ANF)	Sinu atrial node (SAN) M-cells of Atria	Juxta- glomerular apparatus (JGA)	Inhibition of release of renin

98. Pepsin is produced by

i epsin is produced by	
(A) Salivary glands	(B) Stomach
(C) Duodenum	(D) Small intestine
	(A) Salivary glands (C) Duodenum

99. Glucagon secreted by the alpha-cells of the islets of Langerhans does this function

(A) Glucagon converts glucose into glycogen and increases the concentration of blood sugar

(B) Glucagon converts glycogen into glucose and increases the concentration of blood sugar

(C) Glucagon converts glucose into glycogen

- (D) None of these
- **100.** Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I	Column II
(a) Ptyalin	(i) Lipids
(b) Pepsin	(ii) Starch
(c) Steapsin	(iii) DNA
(d) Nuclease	(iv) Proteins
(A) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv (B) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii	
(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-i	

101.	Which of the following ho	ormone stimulates the	107.	Which of the follow	ring digest proteins into
	secretion of gastric juice(A) Secretin(B)(C) Cholecystokinin(D)	B) Gastron D) Gastrin		peptides (A) Erepsin (C) Pepsin	(B) Rennin (D) Lipase
102.	 Cholecystokinin is a secret (A) Stomach which stimula the pancreatic juice (B) Liver synthesised fr controls secondary sexual (C) Duodenum and make contract and release bile (D) Goblet cells of ileum secretion of succus enteric 	tion of tes pancreas to release rom cholesterol and characters es the gall bladder to n and stimulates the us	108. 109.	Which of the followin by the absence of enter (A) Lipid \rightarrow Fatty aci (B) Dipeptides \rightarrow Am (C) Proteoses \rightarrow Dipe (D) Amylase \rightarrow Malto Prorennin is secreted by (A) Zymogen cells (C) Sertoli cells	ag process will be affected erokinase d + glycerol ino acid eptide ose by (B) Islet of langerhans (D) Hepatocytes
103.	 Secretin (A) Stimulates enzyme secretion by pancreas, inhibits acid secretion in stomach, stimulates gall 			NUTRITIC NUTRITIONAL RI	DN AND EQUIREMENT
	 bladder (B) Stimulates bicarbonate inhibits acid secretion in bicarbonate secretion by li (C) Stimulates acid sec potentiates action of CCI movement (D) Stimulates gall bladder, in stomach, stimulates bic 	secretion by pancreas, stomach, stimulates ver cretion in stomach, K, inhibits intestinal inhibits acid secretion arbonate secretion by	110. 111.	When breast feeding is food, low in proteins below the age of one from (A) Marasmus (C) Kwashiorkor Statements (a) The element which production of thyrovir	s replaced by less nutritive and calories; the infants year are likely to suffer (B) Rickets (D) Pellagra
10.4	pancreas.			(b) Vitamin B6 is othe	erwise known as niacin or
104.	A) Pancreatic juice(B)(C) Salivary juice(C)	nulates secretion of B) Bile juice D) Gastric juice		(c) Fructose is a monosugar(d) Globulin is an ex	saccharide and is a hexose cample for a conjugated
105. 106.	Enterokinase is in (A) Bile juice (B (C) Pancreatic juice (D Identify the correct set whi the enzymes from where it is upon which it acts	 a) Intestinal juice b) Pancreatic hormone ch shows the name of is secreted & substrate 		protein Which option is true - (A) a, b and c are correc (B) a and c are correc (C) a and b are correc (D) a is correct while	rect but d is wrong et but b and d are wrong et but c and d are wrong b, c and d are wrong
	(A) Pepsin-stomach wall- (B) Ptyalin- intestine-malter	casein ose	112.	Starch and cellulose units of	are compounds of many
	(C) Chymotrypsin- salivar (D) Ptyalin - pancreas-lipi	y gland-lactose d CoA		(A) Amino acids (C) Simple sugars	(B) Glycerol (D) Fatty acids

113.	Glucose, galactose and	fructose all have the same	120.	Which of the following	g vitamin is needed for the
	absorption through the	mucosal cells takes place		coagulation of blood	
	(A) At the same rate	nice osci eens taites prace		or	
	(B) Glucose is absorbe	ed most rapidly		Necessary vitamin for	blood clotting is -
	(C) Fructose is absorb (D) Galactose is absor	ed most rapidly bed most rapidly		(A) B (C) K	(B) C (D) E
114.	During prolonged fastir	ισ	121.	Fat soluble vitamins ar	·e
	(A) The first to be use	ed up are carbohydrates,		(A) Vitamin A, B and	С
	next fat is withdrawn an	d proteins are metabolised		(B) Vitamin A, B and I	D
	at the last			(C) Vitamin A,D,E ar	nd K
	(B) The first to be us	sed up are the fats, next		(D) Vitamin C and D	
	carbohydrates are w	nd muscles and proteins	122	Vitamin C is	
	are withdrawn at the la	st	1220	(Λ) Assorbia said	(P) Nicotinic soid
	(C) First lipids are use	ed up, then proteins and		(A) Ascorbic acid	(D) Aspartic acid
	finally carbohydrate	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			(D) Aspartie dela
	(D) None of these		123.	Calciferol is	
115	Mills protain is			(A) Vitamin A	(B) Vitamin B
115.	(A) Poppin	(D) Casain		(C) Vitamin D	(D) Vitamin D2
	(C) Galactose	(D) Glycine	124.	Term "vitamin" was giv	ven by
	(0) 0000000			(A) James Lind	(B) Sterling
116.	Digestion of protein ta	kes place in		(C) Funk	(D) J.e. Drummond
	(A) Duodenum and sto	omach		· · ·	· /
	(B) Stomach and oeso	pnagus	125.	The disease anaemia is	s caused by the deficiency
	(C) Small and large into (D) Intestine and rectu	m		of one of the following	vitamin
	(D) intestine and rectu			(A) Biotin	(B) Folic acid
117.	Vitamin D is synthesise	ed by one of the following	10((C) Ascorbic acid	(D) Niacin
	with the help of sunligh	t C N C N L L L	126.	Which reserve food a st (Λ) Eat	(R) Protoin
	(A) Skin (C) Brain	(B) Gall bladder		(A) Fat	(D) Vitamin
	(C) Dialli	(D) Falleleas		(C) Siyeogen	
118.	Deficiency of vitamin (Causes	127.	Vitamin E helps in	
	(A)Anaemia	(B) Rickets		(A) Maintaining the lip	oid membrane healthy
	(C) Scurvy	(D) Xerophthalmia		(B) Maintaining the ster	roid hormone level in blood
119.	Which of the following amount by	are required in minimum		(C) The prevention of(D) The prevention of	skin disorders bleeding disease
	(A) Iron, iodine, carbor	n, manganese, copper, O2	128.	Deficiency of it, cause	es loss of appetite, mental
	(B) Iron, iodine, mangai	nese, copper, zinc, fluorine	-	weekness, fatigue and	muscle depreciation
	(C) Iron, iodine, manga	anese, zinc, hydrogen		(A) Vitamin - K	(B) Vitamin - C
	(D) Nitrogen, oxygen, z	zinc, fluorine		(C) Thiamine	(D) Riboflavin

129. In b	beri-beri
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- (A) The coagulation time increases
- (B) Dermatitis in organs exposed to sun rays
- (C) The depigmentation of skin and hair starts

(D) The affect over peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract and cardiovascular is pronounced

- 130. Examination of blood of a person suspected of having anaemia, shows large, immature, nucleated erythrocytes without haemoglobin. Supplementing his diet with which of the following is likely to alleviate his symptoms
 - (A) Riboflavin
 - (B) Iron compounds
 - (C) Thiamine
 - (D) Folic acid and cobalamine
- **131.** A patient of diabetes mellitus excretes glucose in urine even when he is kept on a carbohydrate free diet. The most likely reason for that is

(A) Amino acids are catabolised in the liver to form sugar

(B) Amino acids are discharged in the blood stream from the liver

- (C) Fats are catabolised to form glucose
- (D) None of these
- **132.** Rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults is caused by the deficiency of

(A) Vitamin A	(B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C	(D) Vitamin D

- **133.** Tonics made out of the liver are very effective in curing haematopoiesis or anaemia because
 - (A) They contain proteins
 - (B) They contain RBCs
 - (C) They contain bile juice
 - (D) They contain vitamin B12

- **134.** Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of
(A) Thiamine(B) Ascorbic acid
 - (C) Niacin (B5) (D) Calciferol
- **135.** Match the following nutrition/vitamin deficiences in column I with causes/deficiencies is column II and choose the correct option from the answer key

Column I	Column II
(a) Kwashiorkor	(p) Iron
(b) General Anaemia	(q) Menadione
(c) Dermatitis	(r) Protein
(d) Beri-Beri	(s) Pyridoxin
(e) Bleeding	(t) Thiamine
(A)(a) - (p), (b) - (t), (c) - (q)), (d) - (r), (e) - (s)
(B) (a) - (t), (b) - (q), (c) - (r)	(d) - (s), (e) - (p)
(C)(a) - (q), (b) - (r), (c) - (s)	(d) - (p), (e) - (t)
(D)(a) - (r), (b) - (p), (c) - (s)	(d) - (t), (e) - (q)

136. Iodine deficiency causes

(A) Kwashiorkor	(B)Anaemia
(C) Marasmus	(D) Goitre

137. Which group of three of the following five statement (1 - 5) contain is all three correct statements regarding beri-beri

(a) A crippling disease prevalent among the native population of sub-Saharan Africa

(b) A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine (vitaminB1)

(c) A nutritional disorder in infants and young children when the diet is persistently deficient in essential protein

(d) Occurs in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice

(e) The symptoms are pain from neuritis, paralysis, muscle wasting, progressive oedema mental deterioration and finally heart failure.

(A) b,d and e	(B) a, b and d
(C) a, c and e	(D) b, c and e

Digestive and	Absorption

138.	An average man needs	approximately	146.	Vitamin D is synthesize	ed in skin, by the action of
	(A) 2900 K cal. energy	y/day		sunlight on	
	(B) 500 K cal. energy/	day		(A) Cholesterol	
	(C) 1000 K cal. energy	y/day		(B) 7-hydroxy choleste	erol
	(D) 2000 K cal. energy	y/day		(C) Cephano-cholester	rol
120	Which one of the follow	in a is the compating stability of		(D) Orthophenoxy - ch	nolesterol
139.	of a vitamin its nature	and its deficiency disease	147	Which of the following	is the metabine poin of the
	(A) Vitamin A - Fat-so	luble - Beri-beri	14/.	deficient nutrient and the	resulting disease in which
	(B) Vitamin K - water-	soluble - Pellagra		the patient develops swo	ollen lips, thick pigmented
	(C) Vitamin A - Fat-sol	uble - Night blindness		skin of hands and legs	and irritability
	(D) Vitamin K - Fat-so	luble - Beri-beri		(A) Iodine-goitre	,
140	Vitamina ma must a a			(B) Niacin-pellagra	
140.	(A) Fat soluble	(B) Water soluble		(C) Thismine beri beri	
	(C) (A) and (B) both	(D) None of these		(D) Protein Kweshier	dron
				(D) Protein - Kwasmoi	Kar
141.	Milk sugar is		148.	Which of the following	is not a source of vitamin
	(A) Sucrose	(B) Galactose		А	
	(C) Lactose	(D) Glucose		(A) Carrot	(B) Mango
142.	Which of the following	g is not a trace element -		(C) Apple	(D) Yeast
	(A)Zn	(B) Cu	140	Which one of the follow	ving is a matching pair of
	(C) Mn	(D) Fe	147.	a certain body feature	and its value/count in a
143.	Holophytic nutrition is	found in		normal human adult	
	(A) Amoeba	(B) Giardia		(A) Urea $5-10 \text{ mg}/100$) ml of blood
	(C) Entamoeba	(D) Euglena		(B) Blood sugar 80-10	00 mg/ 100 ml
144	The sum of a line			(C) Total blood volum	e 3-4 litres
144.	surface is called as			(D) ESR in wintrobe n	nethod 9-15 mm per hour
	(A) Diffusion	(B) Phagocytosis		in males and 20-34 mm	n per hour in females
	(C) Pinocytosis	(D) Osmosis	150	The richast sources of	vitamin D12 ara
			150.	(A) Rice and hen's equ	
145. D	Digestion is the break	Digestion is the breaking down of large food		(B) Carrot and chicker	s n's breast
	of this is to -	ones. The main purpose		(C) Goat's liver and Sn	irulina
	(A) Make the food solu	uble		(D) Chocolate and gre	en gram
	(A) Make the food soluble(B) Enable the digestive enzymes to be used up(C) Provide many different types of molecules for absorption			(D) Chocolate and gre	
			151.	One of the following i	s not a common disorder
				associated with digesti	ve system
د)	(D) Make the passage of food along the gut easier			(A) Tetanus	(B) Diarrhoea
	(-) Pubbuge 0			(C) Jaundice	(D) Dysentery

152. Match the two columns and select the correct **154.** among options given

Column II

(a) Biomacromolecules of food	(i) Alimentary canal and associated gland
(b) Human digestive	(ii) Embedded in
system	jawbones.
(c) Stomach	(iii) Outer wall of
	visceral organs
(d) Thecodont	(iv) Converted into
	simple substances
(e) Serosa	(v) J-shaped bag like
	structure

Options :

Column I

- (A) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii, e-iv
 (B) a-iv, b-i, c-v, d-ii, e-iii
 (C) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v
 (D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv, e-v
- **153.** Match the two columns and select the right one among options given

Column IColumn II(a) Duodenum(i) A cartilagenous flap(b) Epiglottis(ii) Small blind sac(c) C. Glottis(iii) 'U' shaped structure
emerging from
the stomach(d) Caecum(iv) Opening of

wind pipe

Options :

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(B) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Match the enzyme with their respective substrate and choose the right one among options given

Column I Column II

001411111	00101111111
(a) Lipase	(i) Dipeptides
(b) Nuclease	(ii) Fats
(c) Carboxypeptidase	(iii) Nucleic acids
(d) Dipeptidases	(iv) Proteins, peptones
	and proteoses.

Options :

(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv(B) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

- (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- **155.** Liver is the largest gland and is associated with various functions, choose the which is not correct

(A) Metabolism of carbohydrate

(B) Digestion of fat

- (C) Formation of bile
- (D) Secretion of hormone called gastric