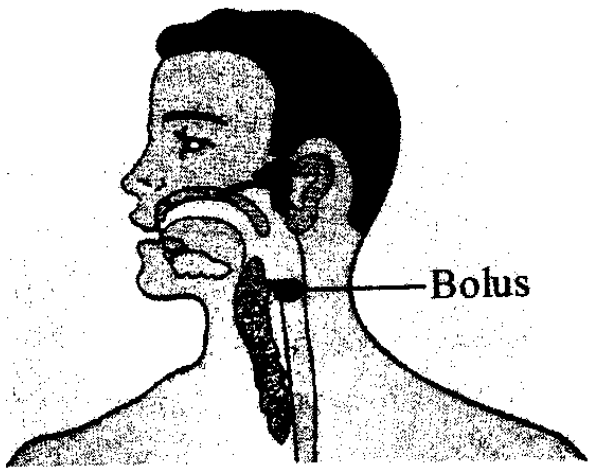
Digestion And Absorption

1. First enzyme involved in complex carbohydrate metabolism is :
   (a) Salivary amylase
   (b) Nuclease
   (c) Rennin
   (d) Lingual lipase
2. During old age, muscles and bones becomes weak due to deficiency of :
   (a) Vitamin D (b) Vitamin C
   (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin B
3. α-amylase, secreted by pancreas, digest -
   (a) starch (b) lipids
   (c) nucleic acids (d) proteins
4. What is the real sense inflected in the given diagram ?



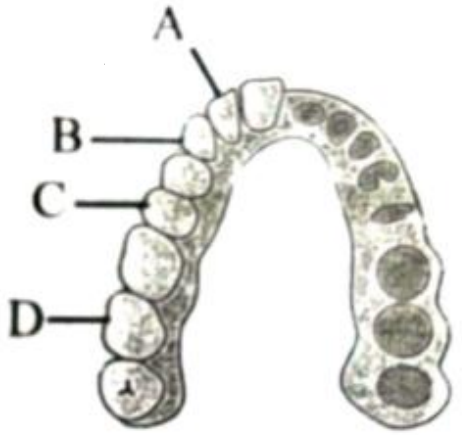
   (a) Closure of oesophagus for the entry of food in stomach
   (b) Closure of trachea by epiglottis for preventing food to eneter in it
   (c) Movement of bolus in trachea
   (d) Movement shown is a reflex action
5. in the stomach, gastric acid is secreted by the -
   (a) gastrin secreting cells
   (b) parietal cells
   (c) peptic cells
   (d) acidic cells
6. Pancrease secretes -
   (a) steroid hormones only
   (b) Protenacious hormones only
   (c) Both steroids and peptide hormones
   (d) None of these
7. A baby boy aged two years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental check up. The dentist observed that the boy has twenty teeth. Which teeth were absent ?
   (a) Canines (b) Pre-molars
   (c) Molars (d) Incisors
8. Which of the following terms describe human dentition ?
   (a) Thecodont, Diphyodont, Homodont
   (b) Thecodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont
   (c) Pleurodont, Monophyodont, Homodont,
   (d) Pleurodont, Diphyodont, Heterodont
9. Match the following –

Coloum I	Coloum II
(A) Salivary gland	(i) Trypsinogen
(B) Stomach	(ii) Bile pigments
(C) Pancreas	(iii) Saliva
(D) Intestine	(iv) Erepsin
(E) Gall bladder	(v) Gastric juice

   (a) A-(v), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iv)
   (b) A-(iii), B-(v), C-(i), D-(iv), E-(ii)
   (c) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i), E-(v)
   (d) A-(ii), B-(v), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iv)
10. Largest internal organ of the body is -

(a) Skin (b) Liver
(c) Pancreas (d) Small intestine

11. Identify A, B, C and D and choose correct option regarding their number in upper jaw –



	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(1)	Incisor-2	Canine-2	Premolar-2	Molar-3
(2)	Incisor-4	Canine-4	Premolar-8	Molar-12
(3)	Incisor-4	Canine-2	Premolar-4	Molar-6
(4)	Incisor-2	Canine-1	Premolar-2	Molar-3

12. Identify the correct match from the column I, II and III.\

	Column-I		***Column-II***		***Column-II***
A	Salivary gland	a	Lacteal	i	Emulsification of fat
B	Villi	b	Goblet cells	ii	Wharton's duct
C	Intestinal epithelium	c	Bile juice	iii	Absorption of fat
D	Liver	d	Sub maxillary gland	iv	Mucous

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

13. Select the incorrect statements -

(a) Alimentary canal begins with an anterior cavity called buccal cavity

(b) tooth is embedded in a socket of mandible bone only.

(c) human shows strict diphyodont type of dentition

(d) oesophagus and the trachea open into the

14. The oesophagus is a thin, long tube which extends _____ passing throught the neck.

(a) anteriorly (b) posteriorly
(c) horizontally (d) obliquely

15. In human _____ is a small blind sac, which hosts some symbiotic micro-organism.

(a) Caecum (b) Colon
(c) Rumen (d) All of these

16. Select the correct structural sequence of alimentary canal facing from inside to outside.

(a) Serosa → Muscularis →Submucosa → Mucosa

(b) Muscularis → Serosa → Mucosa → Submucosa

(c) Mucosa → Submucosa → Muscularis → Serosa

(d) Submucosa → Mucosa → Muscularis → Serosa

17. The process of digestion is accomplished by -

(a) Mechanical process
(b) Chemical process
(c) Electrical process
(d) Both 1 and 2

18. Which of the following electrolytes is/are present is saliva of human ?

(a) Na^+ (b) K^+
(c) Cl^- (d) Above all

19. All of the following is correct w.r.t. large intestine except.

(a) No significant digestive activity.
(b) Absorption of some water
(c) Absorption of certain minerals

(d) Absorption of remaining glucose and amino acid.

20. In which of the following disease liver is affected, skin and eyes turn yellow due to the deposit ion of bile pigments.

(a) Vomiting (b) Jaundice
(c) Diarrhoea (d) Dysentry

21. Identify the false statement ?

(a) bile is secreted by gall bladder
(b) fundic stomach is the site of digestion
(c) parietal cell lie in wall of stomach
(d) bile is secreted by liver

22. Kwashiorkor disease is due to deficiency of :

(a) protein (b) fat
(c) sugar (d) hormone

23. Carbohydrate digestion occurs first in which structure ?

(a) mouth (b) intestine
(c) stomach (d) none of these

24. Bile secretion is proportional to the concentration of :

(a) protein (b) fat
(c) carbohydrate (d) none of these

25. Digestion enzymes are :

(a) hydrolase
(b) oxido-reductase
(c) transferase
(d) none of these

26. Pepsinogen is secreted by :

(a) chief-cells (b) oxyntic cells
(c) mast cells (d) parietal cells

27. Conversion of large fat globules into smaller globule is :

(a) Emulsification (b) Digestion
(c) Assimilation (d) Specification

28. Chymotrypsinogen is produced by -

(a) Liver (b) Pancreas
(c) Stomach (d) Duodenum

29. From which of the following pepsin is secreted -

(a) Lungs
(b) Stomach
(c) Salivary gland
(d) Sebaceous gland

30. Find out the correctly matched pair -

(a) Pepsinogen → Zymogenic cells
(b) HCl → Goblet cells
(c) Mucus → Oxyntic cells
(d) Pancreatic juice → Salivary glands

31. Glisson's capsule is associated with :

(a) liver (b) pancreas
(c) lungs (d) kidney

32. In mammals the teeth are -

(a) of different types
(b) embedded in the cuplike socket in the jaw bones
(c) two sets present throughout life

The condition are referred as –

(1) Heterodont, thecodont, diphyodont
(2) Thecodont, heterodont, diphyodont
(3) Diphyodont, thecodont, heterodont
(4) Heterodont, diphyodont, thecodont
(5) Thecodont, diphyodont, heterodont

33. Which of the following options best represents the enzymes composition of pancreatic juice ?

(a) Amylase, Pepsin, Trypsinogen, Maltase
(b) Peptidase, Amylase, Pepsin, Rennin
(c) Lipase, Amylase, Trypsinogen, Procarbo-xypeptidase
(d) Amylase, Peptidase, Trypsinogen, Rennin

34. A baby boy aged two years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental check-up. The dentist observed that the body had twenty teeth. Which teeth were absent ?

(a) Canines (b) Pre-molars

(c) Molars (d) Incisors

35. In the stomach, gastric acid is secreted by the

(a) peptic cells (b) acidic cells

(c) gastrin secreting cells

(d) parietal cells

36. The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is :

(a) nucleosidase (b) lipase

(c) maltase (d) nuclease

37. Fructose is absorbed into the blood through mucosa cells of intestine by the process called -

(a) active transport

(b) facilitated transport

(c) simple diffusion

(d) co-transport mechanism

38. Which enzymes are likely to act on the baked potatoes eaten by a man, starting from the mouth and as it moves down the alimentary canal ?

(a) Pancreatic amylase → Salivary amylase → Lipases

(b) Disaccharidase like maltase → Lipases Nucleases

(c) Salivary amylase → Pancreatic amylase → Disaccharidases

(d) Salivary maltase → carboxy peptidase → Trypsinogen

39. Anxiety and eating spicy food together in an otherwise normal human, many lead to

(a) indigestion (b) jaundice

(c) diarrhea (d) vomiting

40. Where do certain symbiotic microorganisms normally occur in human body ?

(a) Caecum

(b) Oral lining and tongue surface

(c) Vermiform appendix and rectum

(d) Duodenum

41. Which one of the following correctly represents the normal adult human dental formula ?

(a) $\frac{3}{3},\frac{1}{1},\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{1}$ (b) $\frac{2}{2},\frac{1}{1},\frac{3}{2},\frac{2}{2}$

(c) $\frac{2}{2},\frac{1}{1},\frac{2}{2},\frac{3}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{3},\frac{1}{1},\frac{3}{3},\frac{3}{3}$

42. Jaundice is a disorder of

(a) excretory system

(b) skin and eyes

(c) digestive system

(d) circulatory system

43. Which one of the following pairs of food components in humans reaches the stomach totally undigested ?

(a) starch and fat

(b) fat and cellulose

(c) starch and cellulose

(d) protein and starch

44. In vertebrates, lacteals are found in

(a) oesophagous (b) ear

(c) ileum (d) ischium

45. Emulsification of fat is carried out by

(a) bile pigments (b) bile salts

(c) HCl

(d) pancreatic juice

46. The normal Albumin / Globulin ratio in blood is -

(a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 2

(c) 1 : 4 (d) 1 : 5

47. Blood group Antigen are -

(a) Found in Hb molecule

(b) Found in plasma protein

(c) Found on RBC

(d) None

48. Adult Hb has chain -

(a) $2\alpha, 2\beta$ (b) $2\alpha, 2\gamma$

(c) $2\alpha, 2\delta$ (d) 4β

49. Blood colloidal osmotic pressure mainly maintained by which plasma protein -

(a) Globulin (b) Albumin

(c) Fibrinogen (d) Prothombin

50. Mammalian RBC are -
(a) Biconcave, circular, non Nucleated
(b) Biconcave, Nucleated
(c) Oval Nucleated
(d) None

51. Globulin protein of blood plasma mainly involved in the -
(a) Clotting
(b) Osmotic balance
(c) Defence mechanism
(d) None

52. Persons with _____ and _____ blood group are called universal recepitents and universal donors respectively -
(a) AB^-, O^+ (b) O^+, AB^-
(c) O^-, AB^+ (d) AB^+, O^-

53. ABO blood grouping is based on -
(a) Surface antibodies on RBC
(b) Surface antigen on WBC
(c) Surface antigen on RBC
(d) Plasma antigens

54. Which leucocyte has been shaped nucleus -
(a) Basophil (b) Monocyte
(c) Neutrophil (d) Lymphocyte

55. Smallest blood element -
(a) RBC (b) WBC
(c) Platelets (d) None

56. Serum is -
(a) Blood – Blood cells
(b) Plasma – Fibrinogen
(c) Blood – Plasma
(d) Blood – RBC

57. 1^{st} site of haemopoesis -
(a) bone narrow (b) spleen
(c) liver (d) yolksac

58. Which WBC has maximum lobs of nucleus -
(a) Neutrophil (b) Acidophil
(c) Basophil (d) Lymphocyte

59. Blood -
(a) Contains plasma
(b) Contains corpuscles
(c) Contains proteins
(d) All of the above

60. A reduction in platelets number causes
(a) Clotting disorder
(b) Immuno disorder
(c) Digestive disorder
(d) Respiratory disorder

61. How many polypeptide chains are present in single molecule of Haemoglobin protein -
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 2

62. Universal recipient blood group -
(a) AB negative (b) O negative
(c) O positive (d) AB positive

63. Antibody are absent in which blood group -
(a) A (b) B
(c) AB (d) O

64. Blood group 'A' received blood from which group
(a) A, AB, O (b) A, O
(c) O (d) B, AB

65. Megakaryocycte cell is -
(a) RBC producer
(b) Thrombocyte producer
(c) WBC producer
(d) Protein producer

66. Person having 'B' blood group have antibody -
(a) Anti A (b) Anti B
(c) Both (d) None

67. In which pair erythroblastosis foetalis occur -
(a) Rh^+ male and Rh^- female
(b) Rh^- male and Rh^- female
(c) Rh^+ male and Rh^+ female
(d) Rh^- male and Rh^+ female

68. Blood of AB blood group can transfer to -
(a) A (b) B
(c) AB (d) O

69. Which is unrelated to blood coagulation ?
(a) Fibrinogen (b) Fibrin
(c) Bilirubin (d) Calcium

70. Major component of blood plasma is
(a) Water
(b) Inorganic substance
(c) organic substances
(d) blood cells

71. Which of the following is not a granulocyte ?
(a) Lymphocyte (b) Basophil
(c) Neutrophil (d) Eosinophil

72. In heart of Human bicuspid valve is situated in -
(a) Right auricle and pulmonary aorta
(b) Post caval and auricle
(c) Left auricle and left ventricle
(d) Right auricle and right ventricle

73. When the right ventricle contracts the blood is pump into -
(a) Superior vena cava
(b) Dorsal aorta
(c) Pulmonary aorta
(d) Pulmonary veins

74. The blood leaving the lungs is richer than the blood entering the lung in -
(a) Oxygen (b) CO_2
(c) Hydrogen (d) Moisture

75. Purkinje fibres are found in -
(a) Brain (b) liver
(c) eyes (d) Heart

76. Coronary artery supplies blood to -
(a) Mammary glands
(b) Rib muscles
(c) Skin
(d) Heart

77. The pulmonary aorta aries from -
(a) Left ventricle
(b) Right ventricle
(c) Left auricle
(d) Right auricle

78. Bundle of His originates from -
(a) Sinu auricular node
(b) Auriculo-ventricular node
(c) Pulmonary aorta
(d) Systemic aorta

79. Blood supply to heart musculature is Via -
(a) Cardiac artery
(b) Coronary artery
(c) Aorta
(d) Pulmonary vein

80. The mitral valve is supported by -
(a) bundle of HIS
(b) Ductus Arteriosus
(c) Foramen ovale
(d) Chorda tendinae

81. Tricupsid valve is found in between -
(a) Sinus venosus and right auricle
(b) Right auricle and right ventricle
(c) Left ventricle and left auricle
(d) Ventricle and aorta

82. Origin of heart beat and its conduction is represented by -
(a) Av node → Bundle of His → SA node → Purkinje fibres
(b) SA node → Purkinje fibres → AV node → Bundle of His
(c) Purkinje fibres → AV node → AV node Bundle of His
(d) SA node → AV node → Bundle of His → Purkinje fibres

83. The hormone that stimulates heart beat is -
(a) Insulin (b) Adreanaline
(c) Glucagon (d) Gastrin

84. Heart beat is accelerate by -

(a) Sympathetic nerves and noradrenaline
(b) Cranial nerves and adrenaline
(c) Cranial nerves and acetylcholine
(d) Sympathetic nerves and acetylcholine

85. Which one generates heart beat ?
(a) Purkinje fibres
(b) Cardiac branch of vagus nerve
(c) SA node
(d) AV node

86. Heart wall is made of -
(a) Myocardium (b) Epicardium
(c) Endocardium (d) All the above

87. Bundle of His is network of -
(a) Muscle fibres distributed throughout the heart walls
(b) Muscle fibres found only in the inter ventricular spetum
(c) Nerve fibres distributed in ventricles
(d) Nerve fibres found throughout the heart

88. The heart sound "DUP" is Produced when -
(a) Mitral valve opens
(b) Mitral valve closes
(c) Semilunar valve at the base of aorta closes
(d) Tricuspid valve opens

89. The 'Lubb' and 'Dupp' heart sound are due to -
(a) Opening of heart valves
(b) Action of papillary muscles
(c) Closing of heart valves
(d) Activity of pace maker

90. Normal Cardiac output is -
(a) 15 Litres/min.
(b) 5 Litres×72/min.
(c) 5 Litres/min
(d) 5/72 Litres/min.

91. 1st Heart sound is -
(a) 'LUBB' at end of systole
(b) 'DUBB' at end of systole
(c) 'LUBB' at beginning of Ventricular systole
(d) 'DUBB' at beginning of Ventricular systole

92. Pulmonary veins are those which -
(a) Carry deoxygenated blood from lungs to heart
(b) Carrying oxygenated blood From lungs to heart
(c) Carry deoxygenated blood from heart to lung
(d) Carry oxygenated blood from heart to lungs

93. In a normal man blood pressure is -
(a) 120/80mm of Hg
(b) 80/100mm of Hg
(c) 80/120mm of Hg
(d) 100/80mm of Hg

94. All arteries carry oxygenated blood except -
(a) Systemic (b) Hepatic
(c) Pulmonary (d) Cardiac

95. An artery can be distinguished from a vein in having
(a) Thicker wall (b) Lesser lumen
(c) No valves
(d) All of the above

96. Which one of the following is the main graveyard of RBC -
(a) Bone marrow (b) Spleen
(c) Liver (d) Kidney

97. What is true about vein -
(a) All veins carry deoxygenated blood
(b) All veins carry oxygenated blood
(c) They carry blood from organs towards heart
(d) They carry blood from heart towards organs

98. Which of the following carries deoxygenated blood only -

(a) Carotid artery
(b) Pulmonary artery
(c) Pulmonary vein
(d) Aorta

99. Blood pressure is measured by

(a) Sphygmomanometer
(b) Phonocardiogram
(c) Electrocardiogram
(d) Stethoscope

100. All arteries carry oxygenated blood except

(a) Hepatic artery
(b) Renal artery
(c) Pulmonary artery
(d) Cardiac artery