



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

### DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

#### Mcq

1. The Primary denition in human differ from permanent denition is not having one of the

folloiw n type of teeth

or

A baby boy aged two years years is admitted to play school and passes through a dental observed that boy that had twenty teeth.

Which teeth were absent absent

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

**Answer: C**



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2. Which of the following option best represents the enzyme composition of pancreatic juice

A. Amylase, peptidase, trypsinogen, rennin

B. Amylase, pepsin, trypsinogen, maltase

C. Peptidase, amylase, pepsin, rennin

D. Lipase, amylase, trypsinogen,  
procarboxypeptidase

**Answer: D**



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**3.** Good vision depends on adequate intake of  
carotene rich food

Select the best option from the following  
statements

(A) Vitamin A derivatives are formed from  
carotene

(B) The photopigments are embedded in the  
membrane discs of the inner segment

( C) Retinal is a derivative of Vitamin A

(D) Retinal is a light absorbing part of all the visual photopigments

A. I) and II)

B. I), II) and IV)

C. I) and III)

D. II), III) and IV

**Answer: B**



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4. Which cells of Crypts of Lieberkuhn secrete antibacterial lysozyme ?

A. Argentaffin cells

B. Paneth cells

C. Zymogen cells

D. Kupffer cells

**Answer: B**



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5. The hepatic portal vein drains blood to liver from

A. heart

B. stomach

C. kidneys

D. intestine

**Answer: D**



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

A. parietal cells

B. peptic cells

C. acidic cells

D. gastrin secreting cells

**Answer: A**



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7. Which of the following guards the opening of hepatopancreatic duct into the duodenum

- A. Ileocaecal valve
- B. Pyloric sphincter
- C. Sphincter of Oddi
- D. Semilunar valve

**Answer: C**



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8. Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and juice bicarbonate

A. Angiotensin and epinephrine

B. Gastrin and insulin

C. Cholecystokinn and secretin

D. Insulin and glucagon

**Answer: C**



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9. The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is

A. maltase

B. nucleases

C. nucleosidase

D. Lipase

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Primary dentition is not having one of the following teeth

A. Canines

B. Premolars

C. Molars

D. Incisors

**Answer: B**



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11. The initial step in digestion of milk in infant is carried out by

A. Lipase

B. Trypsin

C. Rennin

D. Pepsin

**Answer: D**



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

- A. active transport
- B. facilitated transport
- C. simple diffusion
- D. co-transport mechanism

**Answer: B**



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**13.** Select the correct match of the digested products in humans given in column I with their absorption site and mechanism in column II.



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**14.** Anxiety and eating spicy food together in an otherwise normal human, may lead to

A. indigestion

B. jaundice

C. diarrhoea

D. vomiting

**Answer: A**



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**15.** Carrier ions like  $Na^+$  facilitate the absorption of substance like

A. amino acids and glucose



B. glucose and fatty acids

C. fatty acids and glycerol

D. fructose and some amino acids.

**Answer: C::D**



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**16.** If for some reason our goblet cells are non-functional, this will adversely effect

A. production of somatostatin

B. secretion of sebum from sebaceous glands

C. maturation of sperms

D. smooth movement of food down the intestine.

**Answer: D**



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17. A young infant may be feeding entirely on mother's milk which is white in colour but the stools which the infant passes out is quite yellowish. The yellow colour of stool is due to

- A. Intestinal juice
- B. Bile pigments passed through bile juice
- C. Undigested milk protein casein
- D. Pancreatic juice poured into duodenum

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Which one of the following pairs of food components in human reaches the stomach totally undigested

- A. Proten and starch
- B. Starch and fat
- C. Fat and cellulose
- D. Starch and cellulose

**Answer: C**





**19.** When breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food low in proteins and calories, the infants below the age of one year are likely to suffer from

A. marasmus

B. rickets

C. kwashiorkor

D. pellagra

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Which one of the following statements is true regarding digestion and absorption of food in humans?

A. Oxyntic cells in our stomach secrete the proenzyme pepsinogen

B. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed through intestinal mucosa with the

help of carrier ions like  $Na^+$

C. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles that are transported from intestine into blood capillaries

D. About 60 % of starch is hydrolysed by salivary amylasae in our mouth

**Answer: C**



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21. Which one of the following is the correct matching of the site of action on the given substrate ,the enzyme acting upon it and the end product?

A. Duodenum: Triglycerides trypsin

monoglycerides

B. Small intestine: Starch  $\alpha$ -amylase

disaccharide (maltose)

C. Small intestine, Proteins pepsin amino

acids



D. Stomach: Fats, Lipase micelles

**Answer: B**



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

A. Gastric juice will be deficient in chymosin

B. Gastric juice will be deficient in pepsinogen

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

D. Enterokinase will not be released from the duodenal mucosa and so trypsinogen is not converted to trypsin.

**Answer: C**



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**23.** Which one of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin and its related deficiency disease

A. Ascorbic acid- Scurvy

B. Retinol - Xerophthalma

C. Cobalamine- Beri-beri

D. Calciferol- Pellagra

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have on their free surface.

- A. pinocytic vesicles
- B. phagocytic vesicles
- C. zymogen granules
- D. microvilli

**Answer: D**



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25. A patient is advised to specially consume more meat ,lentil ,milk and eggs in diet when the patient suffers from

A. kwashiorkor

B. rickets

C. anaemia

D. scurvy

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Secretin and cholecystokinin are secreted by

A. oesophagus

B. ileum

C. duodenum

D. pyloric stomach

**Answer: C**



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

1 . A crippling disease prevalent among the native population of sub-Saharan Africa

2. A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine (vitamin  $B_1$ )

3. A nutritional disorder in infants and young children when the diet is persistently deficient in essential protein

4 . Occurs in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice

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

A. A B and D

B. B, C and E

C. A, C and E

D. B, D and E

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched

A. Vitamin –  $B_{12}$ - Pernicious anaemia

B. Vitamin –  $B_1$ - Beri-beri

C. Vitamin-C - Scurvy

D. Vitamin –  $B_2$ - Pellagra

**Answer: D**



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29. Duodenum has characteristic Brunner's glands which secrete two hormones called

- A. Kinase, oestrogen
- B. secretion, cholecystikinin
- C. prolactin, parathormone
- D. estradion, progestrone

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Which one of the following is the correct matching of a vitamin , its nature and its deficiency disease

A. Vitamin-A- Fat soluble - Night blindness

B. Vitmain-K- Fat soluble- Beri-beri

C. Vitamin-A- Fat soluble- Beri-beri

D. Vitamin - K- Water soluble -Pellagra

**Answer: A**



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**31.** The richest sources of vitamin  $B_{12}$  are

- A. goat's liver and Spirulina
- B. Chocolate and green gram
- C. rice and hen's egg
- D. carrot and chicken's breast

**Answer: A**



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**32.** During prolonged fasting, the sequence of organic compound used by body is

A. First carbohydrates, next proteins and lastly lipids

B. First proteins, next lipids and lastly carbohydrates

C. First carbohydrates, next fats and lastly proteins

D. First fats, next carbohydrates and lastly proteins.

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Stool of a person is whitish grey coloured due to malfunction of which of the following organs?

A. Pancreas

B. Spleen

C. Kidney

D. Liver

**Answer: D**



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**34. Which one is correctly matched?**

A. Vit-E-Tocopherol

B. Vit-D-Riboflavin

C. Vit-B-Calciferol

D. Vit-A-Thiamine

**Answer: A**



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**35.** A certain peson eats boiled potato, one of the food component in it is

A. lactose which is indigestible

B. starch which does not digested



C. cellulose which is digested by intestinal  
cellulose

D. DNA which gets digested by pancreatic  
DNAase.

**Answer: D**



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**36.** In a person of advanced age, the hair  
become thinner gradually. It happens because  
of decrease in

A. synthetic of glucose

B. synthetic of proteins

C. energy availability

D. blood supply

**Answer: B**



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**37.** Which one of the following amino acids is an essential part of human diet?

A. Glycine

B. Phenyylalanine

C. Serine

D. Aspartic acid

**Answer: B**



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**38. Which one of the following is mismatched?**

A. Vitamin-K - Beri-beri

B. Vitamin-D-Rickets

C. Vitamin-C - Scurvy

D. Vitamin-A - Xerophthalmia

**Answer: A**



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**39.** Cholecystikin and secretin are secreted by

A. adrenal cortex

B. thyroid gland

C. pancreas

D. intestine

**Answer: D**



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**40.** To which of the following family do folic acid and pantothenic acid belong

A. Vitamin-C

B. Vitamin-K

C. Vitamin-A- Fat soluble- Beri-beri

D. Vitamin-B complex

**Answer: D**



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**41.** Which part of body secretes the hormone secretin?

A. gastrin

B. Duodenum

C. Stomach

D. Ileum

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is

A. gastrin

B. renin

C. enterokinase

D. enterogasterone

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Layer of cells that secrete enamel of tooth is

A. dentoblast



B. ameloblast

C. osteoblast

D. odontoblast

**Answer: D**



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**44.** One of the factors required for the maturation of erythrocytes is

A. vitamin -D

B. vitamin-A

C. vitamin —  $B_{12}$

D. vitamin-C

**Answer: C**



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**45.** Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. gastrin

B. secretin

C. Cholecystokinn and secretin

D. enterogasterone

**Answer: C**



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**46. Lactose is made of:**

A. glucose+fructose

B. glucose + glucose

C. glucose + galactose

D. fructose + galactose

**Answer: C**



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**47.** In vertebrates, lacteals are found in

A. ileum

B. ischium

C. oesphagous

D. ear

**Answer: A**



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**48.** The protein deficiency disease is known as

A. Eczema

B. Cirrhosis

C. Kwashiorkor

D. Night blindness

**Answer: C**



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**49.** In frog, the surface of attachment of tongue is

A. sphenoid

B. palatine

C. pterygoid

D. hyoid apparatus

**Answer: D**



50. If pancreas is removed, the components which remain undigested by

A. carbohydrates

B. fats

C. proteins

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



51. Which vitamin is synthesised by bacteria in human gut?

A.  $B_1$

B. C

C. D

D. K

**Answer: D**



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52. Which one of the following is a matching pair of substrate and its particular digestive enzyme?

A. Maltose-Maltase

B. Lactose- Rennin

C. Starch - Steapsin

D. Casein-Chymotrypsin

**Answer: A**



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**53.** What does the doctor advise to the patients suffering from high blood cholesterol

- A. pure 'deshi ghee' or butter
- B. vegetable oil such as groundnut oil
- C. red meat with layers of fats
- D. vanaspati margarine

**Answer: B**



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**54.** The vitamin-C or ascorbic acid prevents

A. rickets

B. pellagra

C. scurvy

D. antibody synthesis

**Answer: C**



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**55.** A dental disease characterised by mottling of teeth is due to the presence of certain chemical element in drinking water. Which of the following is that element?

A. Mercury

B. Chlorine

C. Fluorine

D. Boron

**Answer: C**



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56. The enzyme enterokinase helps in the conversion of

- A. pepsinogen into pepsin
- B. trypsinogen into trypsin
- C. caseinogen into casein
- D. proteins into polypeptides

**Answer: B**



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57. The haemorrhagic disease of new born is caused due to the deficiency of

A. vitamin -A

B. vitamin -B

C. vitamin —  $B_{12}$

D. vitamin-K

**Answer: D**



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**58. Rennin acts on**

A. milk changing casein into calcium

paracaseinate at 7.2 -8.2 pH

B. protein in stomach

C. fat in intestine

D. milk changing casein into calcium

paracaseinate at 1-3 pH

**Answer: D**



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**59.** Calcium deficiency occurs in the absence of vitamin

A. D

B. C

C. E

D. B

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Inhibition of gastric and stimulation of gastric, pancreatic and bile secretions are controlled by hormones.

A. gastrin , secretin, enterokinn and cholecystokinn

B. enterogasterone, gastrin, pancreozymin and cholecystokinn

C. gastrin, enterogasterone, cholecystokinin and pancreozymin

D. secretin, enterogasterone, gastrin and enterokinn

**Answer: B**



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**61. Most of the fat digestion occurs in**

A. rectum

B. stomach

C. duodenum

D. small intestine

**Answer: D**



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**62.** Which of the following pair is characterised by swollen lips, thick pigmented skin of hands and legs and irritability

A. Thiamine- Beri-beri

B. Protein- Kwashiorkor

C. Nicotinamide- Pellagra

D. Iodine- Goitre

**Answer: C**



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**63.** Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

A. gastrin

B. pancreozymin

C. Cholecystokinn

D. enterogasterone

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Brunner's glands occur in

A. sub-mucosa of duodenum

B. sub-mucosa of stomach

C. mucosa of oesophagus

D. mucosa of ileum

**Answer: A**



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**65. Pancreas produces**

A. three digestive enzymes and one hormone

B. three digestive enzymes and two hormones

C. two digestive enzymes and one  
hormones

D. three digestive enzymes and no  
hormone

**Answer: B**



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**66.** Where is protein digestion accomplished

A. Stomach

B. Ilium

C. Rectum

D. Duodenum

**Answer: B**



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**67.** Release of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. enterokinase

B. cholecystokinn



C. trypsinogen

D. secretin

**Answer: D**



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**68.** In man the zymogen or chief cells are mainly found in

A. cardiac part of stomach

B. pyloric part of stomach

C. duodenum

D. fundic part of stomach

**Answer: D**



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**69.** Emulsification of fat will not occur in the absence of

A. lipase

B. bile pigments

C. bile salts

D. pancreatic juice

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Whartson's duct is associated with

A. sub-lingual salivary duct

B. parotid salivary gland

C. sub-maxillary salivary gland

D. Brunner's glands

**Answer: C**



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**71.** Duct leading from parotid gland and opening into vestibule is

A. Haversian duct

B. Stenson's duct

C. Wolffian duct

D. Infra-orbital duct,

**Answer: B**



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