



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

#### Check Points 23 1

1. Digestion is

A. absorption of diffusible food

B. absorption of water

C. throwing out of non-diffusible food  
substances

D. conversion of complex food substances  
into simple absorbable form

**Answer: D**



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2. The proximate principles of food are

A. carbohydrates

B. proteins

C. lipids

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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3. Carbohydrates are

A. Polyhydroxy derivatives of aldehydes or ketones

B. the calorific value is 2.8 kcal/g

C. triglycerides

D. daily requirement is 100 g

**Answer: A**



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4. Identify the statement which is incorrect about proteins.

A. Proteins are amino acid polymers

B. They form about 75% of dried body weight

C. They make sugars

D. they also work for defence of the body

**Answer: C**



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5. Which among the following is not an essential amino acid?

A. Methionine

B. Phenylalanine

C. Arginine

D. Isoleucine

**Answer: C**



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6. Given below are names of some fatty acids. Identify the non-essential fatty acids from them.

A. Linoleic acid

B. Palmitic acid

C. Linolenic acid

D. Arachidonic acid

**Answer: B**



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7. The set of fat soluble vitamins are

A. A,D , C and K

B. A, B, D and K

C. A, D, E and K

D. A, B, C and K

**Answer:**



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8. Which of the following is not a source of vitamin A

A. Carrot

B. Yeast

C. Mango

D. Apple

**Answer: B**



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9. Deficiency of vitamin-A causes

A. presbyopia

B. nyctalopia

C. myopia

D. hypermetropia

**Answer: B**



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10. Which one of the following is required sunlight for its synthesis?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-D

C. Vitamin-K

D. Vitamini -E

**Answer: B**



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11. Rickets can be prevented by taking

A. calciferol

B. carrots

C. oranges

D. green vegetables

**Answer: A**



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12. Vitamin *E* is also called :

A. retinon

B. tocopherol

C. calciferol

D. thlamine

**Answer: B**



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**13. Antisterility vitamin is**

A. vitamin-E

B. vitamin-D

C. vitamin-A

D. vitamin-B\_(12)`

**Answer: A**



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**14.** A person suffers from profuse bleeding after an injury. He is deficient of vitamin

A. A

B. D

C. E

D. K

**Answer: D**



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**15.** Which of the vitamin is essential for red blood cell formation?

A. Thiamine

B. Riboflavin

C. Folic acid

D. Calciferol

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Which of the following does not belong to vitamin B group

A. Riboflavin



B. Nicotinic acid

C. Tocopherol

D. Cyanocobalamine

**Answer: C**



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**17.** Which vitamin can be synthesised in both plants and animals from the amino acids tryptophan?

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Biotin

C. Thiamine

D. Niacin

**Answer: D**



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**18.** The mineral calcium plays an important role in

- A. nerve functioning
- B. Muscle contraction
- C. coagulation of blood
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**19. Main cation of extracellular fluid is**

- A. iron

B. potassium

C. calcium

D. sodium

**Answer: D**



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**20.** The amount of energy released during complete combustion of 1 gm of substances is its  
its

A. specific value

B. reaction energy

C. physiological value

D. calorific fuel value

**Answer: D**



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**Check Points 23 2**

1. The muscle associated with lip is called

A. phitrum

B. orbicularis oris

C. patatoglossal

D. lingual

**Answer: B**



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2. The specialised grooves ridges present over the anterior part of palate are called as

A. palatine rugae

B. velum rugae

C. palatopharyngeal rugae

D. papillary rugae

**Answer: A**



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3. Part of tongue that gives feeling of sweetness is

A. tip

B. lateral edges

C. middle part

D. posterior part

**Answer: A**



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4. One of the papilla of tongue is not a gustatory in function in man

A. vallate

B. filiform

C. foliate

D. fungiform

**Answer: B**



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5. Canines teeth are for

A. crushing

B. tearing

C. grinding

D. cutting

**Answer: B**



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6. The collective term used for premolars and molars is

- A. cheek teeth
- B. deciduous teeth
- C. molariform teeth
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: C**



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7. The part of teeth projecting above the gingiva is called

A. root

B. crown

C. socket

D. dentine

**Answer: B**



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8. Which cells are responsible for secretion of dentine?

A. Pleurodontal cells

B. Odontoblast cells

C. lophodont cells

D. Brachydont cells

**Answer: B**



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9. When the teeth are similar cone-shpaed, it is called

A. heterodont

B. diphyodont

C. acrodont

D. homodont

**Answer: D**



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10. Dental formula for elephant is

A. 1003/003

B. 2121/2023

C. 2023/213

D. 2133/2033

**Answer: A**



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**11.** The lymphoid tissue of pharynx and oral cavity is called tonsils and arranged in the form of

- A. adenoids
- B. Waideyer's ring
- C. corpus ring
- D. palatine ring

**Answer: B**



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12. Which part among the following prevents the passage of air into oesophagus during breathing?

A. Ventriculus

B. Corpus

C. Cricopharyngeal sphincter

D. Cardiac sphincter

**Answer: C**



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13. Which is the largest part of stomach?

- A. Cardiac ventriculi
- B. Corpus ventriculi
- C. Fundus or fornix ventriculi
- D. Pyloric antrum

**Answer: B**



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**14.** The diameter of duodenum is about

A. 4.0-4.5 cm

B. 3.0-3.2 cm

C. 1.1-2.1 cm

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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15. The widest part of large intestine is

A. rectum

B. colon

C. caecium

D. vermiform appendix

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The small pouches present in the colon are called

A. taeniae coli

B. haustra

C. colidexta

D. flexura coli sinistra

**Answer: B**



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17. The muscularis externa of oesophagus in its anterior region contains

- A. voluntary or striated fibres
- B. striated and smooth fibres
- C. involuntary or smooth fibres
- D. lamina propria

**Answer: A**



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18. Which among the following is absent in upper one third part of oesophagus?

A. Auerbach plexus

B. Meissner's plexus

C. Submucosa

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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19. Lamina propria in the alimentary canal consists of

A. lymphoid tissues

B. gastric glands

C. loose connectinig tissue, blood vessels, glands and lymphoid tissues

D. blood vessels and intestinal glands.

**Answer: C**



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20. The lymphoid patches in the small intestine are called

A. myenteric patches

B. Peyer's patches

C. Kerkring's patches

D. rugae

**Answer: B**



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## Check Points 23 3

1. The submandibular glands are a type of salivary glands which are located

A. beneath the tongue

B. beneath ears

C. beneath eye orbits

D. at the jaw angles

**Answer: D**



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2. The parotid glands bear a duct called

A. Wharton's duct

B. Rivinus duct

C. Stenson's duct

D. salivary duct

**Answer: C**



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3. Nuhn's glands are related to

A. tongue

B. ear

C. nose

D. hair

**Answer: A**



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4. The enzyme secreting accessory salivary glands are called

A. Nuhn's glands

B. Weber's glands

C. Ebner's glands

D. Unicellular goblet cells

**Answer: C**



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5. Infraorbital salivary glands are absent in

- A. dogs and cats
- B. humans and rabbits
- C. frogs and reptiles
- D. horses and cows

**Answer: B**



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6. Which type of nervous system inhibits the secretion of saliva?

A. Parasympathetic

B. Autonomic

C. Sympathetic

D. Both b and c

**Answer: D**



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7. Find out the incorrect match.

A. Buccal glands - Mucous membrane of  
cheek

B. Labial glands- Mucous membrane of lips

C. Lingual glands - Cardiac orifice

D. Palatine glands - Mucous membrane of  
palate

**Answer: C::D**



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8. Intrinsic factor is produced in

A. liver

B. pancreas

C. duodenum

D. stomach

**Answer: A**



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9. Which cells among the following are absent in the gastric glands of frog?

A. Argentaffin cells

B. Oxyntic cells

C. Zymogen cells

D. Neck cells

**Answer: A**



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10. Brunner's glands are characteristic of

A. submucosa of duodenum

B. mucosa of jejunum

C. Submucosa of stomach

D. mucosa of colon

**Answer: A**



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11. The largest gland in the human body is

A. gall bladder

B. liver

C. pancreas

D. brain

**Answer: B**



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**12. Bilirubin and bilverdin are**

A. bile salts

B. bile pigments

C. enzymes

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**13.** The removal of gall stones by using ultrasonic vibrations is called

A. lithotripsy

B. cholecystectomy

C. galactomy

D. laproscopy

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Pancreas has double role of

A. storage and digestion

B. digestion and absorption

C. digestion and endocrine activity

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**15.** The pancreatic juice is carried by

A. duct of Wirsung

B. duct of Santorini

C. Ampulla of Vater

D. hepatopancreatic ampulla

**Answer: A**



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**Check Points 23 4**

1. Among the digestive enzymes, the ones which are secreted in active form are

A. carbohydrases



B. nucleases

C. lipases

D. proteases

**Answer: C**



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2. The enzymes in saliva which acts upon plasma proteins is

A. Ptyalin

B. kallidin

C. kallikrein

D. trypsin

**Answer: C**



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**3. Saliva is bactericidal because it contains**

A. ptyallin

B. kallidin

C. thiocyanate

D. thiocyanate and lysozymes

**Answer: D**



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4. Ptyalin prefers ..... Media.

A. strongly acidic

B. slightly acidic

C. slightly neutral

D. strongly alkaline

**Answer: B**



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5. Food after getting churned in stomach is called

A. bolus

B. chyle

C. chyme

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**6.** The end products of breakdown by pepsin are

A. proteoses and peptones

B. amino acids

C. polypeptides

D. Both (a) and (c )

**Answer: D**



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7. HCl in gastric juice

- A. activates ptyain and inactivates pepsin
- B. inactivates ptylain and activates pepsin
- C. activates both ptylin and pepsin
- D. inactivates both ptyalin and pepsin

**Answer: B**



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**8. Castle's intrinsic factor helps in**

- A. absorption of vitamin- $B_{12}$  in ilium
- B. absorption of vitamin- $B_7$  in jejunum
- C. digestion of proteins
- D. digestion of carbohydrates and fats

**Answer: A**



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9. Find out which one is an incorrect match.

A. Endopeptidase- Pepsin-like enzyme

B. Exopeptidase - Amylopsin

C. Pancreatic lipase- Steapsin

D. Nucleases - Ribonuclease

**Answer: B**



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10. Steapsin is an enzyme which acts on

A. polysaccharides

B. emulsified fats

C. starch

D. proteins

**Answer: B**



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11. G-cells stimulate

A. the release for gastric juice

B. gastric mobility

C. release of digestive enzymes in the  
gastric juice

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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12. Cholecystikinin pancreomyzin is secreted by

- A. epithelium of stomach
- B. epithelium of small intestine
- C. hepatocytes
- D. cells lining the pancreas

**Answer: B**



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13. Villikinin hormone is produced by

A. intestinal mucosa

B. duodenum

C. ileum

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**14.** The food after its passage through the small intestine forms an alkaline fluid emulsion called

A. faecus

B. chyme

C. bolus

D. chyle

**Answer: D**



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15. Deglutition is controlled by

A. Cerebelum

B. cerebrum

C. medulla oblongata and pons varoli

D. pons varoli

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The full form of PEM is

- A. Protein Enter Metabolism
- B. Protein Energy Metabolism
- C. Pepsin Energy Malnutrition
- D. Protein Energy Malnutrition

**Answer: D**



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17. Marasmus differs from Kwashiorkor in

A. absence of oedema

B. matchstick legs

C. protruded belly

D. anaemia

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Obesity is caused due to the excess of

A. proteins

B. vitamins

C. minerals

D. fats

**Answer: D**



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**19.** A woman takes dairy products, she complains of diarrhoea and stomachache. She does not complain when she consumes food other than dairy products. She is suffering with deficiency of which these enzymes?

A. Renin

B. Lactase

C. Lipase

D. Trypsin

**Answer: B**



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20. Jaundice is a condition of

A. kidney

B. liver

C. pancreas

D. duodenm

**Answer: B**



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## Chapter Exercise Taking It Together

1. Digestion word means

- A. burning of food
- B. oxidation of food
- C. hydrolysis of food
- D. breakdown of food

**Answer: D**



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2. Which of the following best describes the process of nutrition?

A. A process to obtain necessary energy and growth substances

B. A process to obtain energy from foods

C. A process to supply the necessary nutritive elements to body

D. A sum total of processes which provides the necessary nutritive element for

growth, maintenance and to meet the  
need of energy

**Answer: D**



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**3. Excess of carbohydrates are**

A. changed into proteins

B. changed into glycogen

C. aminated

D. passed out in stool

**Answer: B**



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4. The process of conversion of excess of carbohydrates into fat is known as

A. lipogenesis

B. glycogenolysis

C. glycogenesis

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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5. Which statement among the following is incorrect about lipids?

A. Fats, oils, waxes, sterols are lipids found in human body



- B. The oils are unsaturated triglycerides of higher fatty acids
- C. The essential fatty acids are stearic acid, arachidonic acid and palmitic acid
- D. In fat soluble vitamins, the basic constituent is sterol

**Answer: C**



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6. Vitamins are classified on the basis of

A. physicochemical properties

B. solubility in water and organic solvents

C. solubility in fats and water

D. physicochemical properties and  
solubility in fats and water

**Answer: D**



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7. The keratomalacia is caused due to the deficiency of

A. Vitamin-A

B. vitamin –  $B_1$

C. vitamin -K

D. vitamin –  $B_{12}$

**Answer: A**



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8. Identify the statement which true about vitamin-A.

A. it regulates metabolism of calcium and phosphorus

B. It plays an important in healing of wound

C. It facilitates DNA repair

D.

**Answer: C**

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9. Anti-xerophthalmic vitamin is

A. Vitamin-A

B. vitamin-D

C. vitamin-E

D. vitamin-K

**Answer: A**

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

A. Vitamin-A-Fat soluble- Nightblindness

B. Vitamin-K-Fat soluble-Beri-Beri

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

D. Vitakin-K-Water soluble-Pellagra

**Answer: A**



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

A. Ascorbic acid -Scurvy

B. Retinol -Xerophthalmia

C. Cobalamine- Beri-Beri

D. Calciferol - Pellagra

**Answer: B**



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12. Osteomalacia is a deficiency disease of

A. infants due to protein energy  
malnutrition

B. adults due to protein energy  
malnutrition

C. infants due to vitamin-D/calcium  
deficiency

D. adults due to vitamin-  
D/calcium/phosphorous deficiency.



**Answer: D**



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**13.** Calcium deficiency in the body occurs in the absence of

A. vitmain-B

B. vitamin-Ek

C. vitamin-C

D. vitamin-D

**Answer: D**



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**14. Vitamin-K is useful for**

- A. converting prothrombin to thrombin
- B. synthesis of prothrombin
- C. calcium combinations with prothrombin
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



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15. Which of the following is an incorrect match?

A. Vitamin- $B_1$ -Beri-beri

B. Niacin-Pellagra

C. Vitamin-K-Sterility

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



16. B-vitamins mostly function in as

A. hormones

B. enzymes

C. coenzymes

D. digestive substances

**Answer: C**



17. Cheliosis is caused by deficiency of vitamin  
–  $B_2$  which leads to

- A. dryness of skin
- B. inflammation of tongue
- C. cracking of corners of mouth
- D. ulceration of mouth

**Answer: C**



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18. Vitamin –  $B_{10}$  plays in important role in

A. DNA synthesis

B. fatty acid synthesis

C. RNA synthesis and erythrocyte  
maturation

D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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19. Which vitamin is administered for cure of cardiac and vascular disorders?

A. vitamin- $B_{10}$

B. Vitamin - $B_{15}$

C. Vitamin –  $B_{12}$

D. Vitamin - $B_7$

**Answer: B**



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20. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

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

B. Vitamin-  $B_6$ - Loss of appetite

C. Vitamin - $B_1$  -Beri-Beri

D. Vitamin—  $B_2$ - Pellagra

**Answer: D**



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

A. Iodonic -Goitre

B. Protein-Kwashiorkor

C. Thiamine -Beri-Beri

D. Nicotinamide- Pellagra

**Answer: D**



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22. Premature greying of hair in man will be due to

- A. less blood supply
- B. low proteins
- C. less pantothenic acid
- D. low carbohydrates

**Answer: B**



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23. Burning feet syndrome' is due to deficiency of

A. vitamin - $B_5$

B. Vitamin-K-Fat soluble-Beri-Beri

C. vitamin -C

D. vitamin- K

**Answer: A**



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24. Vitamin  $B_6$  is known as

A. Phylloquinone

B. pyridoxine

C. riboflavin

D. ascorbic acid

**Answer: B**



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25. Loss of appetite, gastrointestinal disorders and muscular weakness are deficiency symptoms of

A. vitamin-B

B. vitamin-A

C. vitamin-E

D. vitamin-C

**Answer: A**



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26. 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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27. Prolonged deficiency of thiamine in human diet may lead to

- A. pellagra
- B. beri-beri
- C. haemorrhage
- D. vitamin-D

**Answer: B**



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28. One of the factors required for the maturation of erythrocytes is

A. Vitmain-A

B. Vitamin- $B_{12}$

C. Vitmain-K

D. Vitamin-D

**Answer: B**



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**29.** 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. Thiamine

B. Folic acid and cobalamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Iron Compounds

**Answer: B**



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**30. Vitamin C is useful in**

- A. wound healing
- B. formation of visual pigments
- C. growth of bones
- D. threated pernicious anaemia

**Answer: A**



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31. Identify the statement which is incorrect about lipoic acid.

A. Cereals and germ oil are a rich source of this vitamin

B. It works as coenzymes for decarboxylation of pyruvic acid to  $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric acid

C. It helps in normal growth of body

D. it is also termed as oxidative factor

**Answer: A**



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**32. Vitamin-P is essential for**

A. skin pigmentation and hair growth in

humans

B. lipid metabolism

C. maintenance of resistance in the wall of  
blood capillaries

D. acetylcholine formation

**Answer: C**



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**33. Which one is the correct match ?**

A. Calcium-beri beri

B. Na-Addison's disease

C. Iron-Haemophilia

D. P-Bone fragility

**Answer: D**



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**34.** The vitamins, which we must daily consume should be

A. fat solube

B. water soluble

C. ether soluble

D. alcohol soluble

**Answer: B**



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**35.** One of the following compounds does not directly provide energy, but is still required by the body in little quantity.

A. Antigen

B. Antibody

C. Vitamin

D. Carbohydrates

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Which one of the following is very rich in magnesium

A. Milk



B. Meat

C. Soybean

D. Egg

**Answer: A**



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**37.** Identify the statement which is false about role of potassium in the body

- A. It is the principal univalent cation inside a living cell
- B. It is found in green vegetables and dates
- C. It helps in cardiac function
- D. Its deficiency causes muscular and nervous disorders

**Answer: B**



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**38.** The important anionic element  
phosphorus

A. is a part of energy carriers

B. constitutes bones, teeth and  
biomembrane

C. helps in the maintenance of body  
buffers

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**39.** The essential mineral for synthesis of proteins in body is

A. sodium

B. iron

C. sulphur

D. potassium

**Answer: C**



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40. There is national eradication programme for a disease caused by the deficiency of an element

A. iodine

B. boron

C. copper

D. chlorine

**Answer: A**



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**41.** Iron is a component of

A. haemoglobin

B. myoglobin

C. cytochromes

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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42. Deficiency of copper causes

A. anaemia and damage to CNS

B. xerophthalmia

C. pellagra

D. influenza

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Pernicious anaemia occurs due to deficiency of

A. cobalt

B. sodium

C. chlorine

D. magnesium

**Answer: A**



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**44.** The calorific fuel value of carbohydrates is

A. 9 kcal

B. 7 kcal

C. 4 kcal

D. 2 kcal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Glucose level of blood is controlled by

A. gall bladder

B. duodenum

C. liver

D. ileum

**Answer: C**



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**46.** Both plants and animals have the ability to synthesis, nicotinic and from tryptophan. This synthesis involve

A. vitamin-P

B. pyridoxial phosphate

C. pangamic acid

D. potassium

**Answer: B**



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**47. Identify the incorrectly matched statement,**

A. Parotid glands- Stenson's duct

B. Submandibular glands- Wharton's duct

C. Sublingual glands - Duct of Rivinus

D. Infraorbital glands- Duct of Wirsung

**Answer: D**



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**48.** The calorific fuel value of protein is

A. 4 kcal

B. 1 kcal

C. 9 kcal

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Glycogen is stored in

A. liver

B. muscles

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. all of these

**Answer: C**



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**50.** Glycogen is stored in

A. liver

B. muscles

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Blood

**Answer: C**



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**51.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about alimentary canal.

A. It is a tube-like structure extending from

mouth to anus

B. The alimentary canal consists of foregut,

midgut and hindgut

C. The foregut is endodermal in origin

D. The hindgut contains colon, rectum and  
anus

**Answer: C**



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**52.** Which of the following prevents the entry of food into the wind pipe?

A. pharynx



B. glottis

C. tonsil

D. epiglottis

**Answer: D**



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**53.** The caloric fuel value of fat is

A. 9 kcal

B. 4 kcal

C. 5 kcal

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** The tubal tonsils

A. connect the middle ear with the  
nasopharynx

- B. are located in lateral walls of oesopharynx
- C. are present behind the sulcus terminalis of tongue
- D. may cause an obstruction in normal breathing

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Identify the statement which does not form a salient feature of tongue.

A. It is a highly muscular structure containing voluntary muscles

B. The dorsal surface of tongue is divided into two equal parts by a V-shaped sulcus

C. Filiform papillae present on tongue are the most numerous, but without taste

buds

D. In dogs, tongue helps in thermoregulation

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** Taste buds are present on

A. small projection found on the upper surface of tongue

B. small projection found on the lower surface of tongue

C. on both the surface of tongue

D. behind the tongue

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** According to the type of attachment, teeth can be

A. thecodont, diphyodont and polyphyodont

B. monophyodont, pleurodont and polyphyodont

C. pleurodont, diphyodont and thecodont

D. pleurodont, acrodont and thecodont

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

58. Pulp cavity of a tooth is lined by

- A. ameloblasts
- B. chondroblasts
- C. osteoblasts
- D. odontoblasts

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



59. Dental formula in human beings is

A.  $\frac{3223}{3223}$

B.  $\frac{2123}{2123}$

C.  $\frac{1232}{1232}$

D.  $\frac{2233}{2233}$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** Which ones are lophodont?

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Molars

D. Incisors and premolars

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

61. The dentition in rabbit is heterodont and

A. polyphyodont

B. diphyodont

C. acrodon

D. monophyodont

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** What do you mean by dental formula?

A. An arrangement of teeth in mouth in the order of I,C,Pm, M

B. An arrangement of teeth in each half of the upper and lower jaw in the order of I,C, Pm, M

C. An arrangement of teeth in upper jaw in the order of I,C,Pm, M

D. An arrangement of teeth in the lower jaw in the order of I,C, Pm , M

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** Which of the following teeth in elephant are lophodont

A. Incisor and canine

B. Premolar and molar

C. Canine and premoalr

D. Premolar and incisor

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** In the moth of a rabbit, diastema is a gap between the

A. premolar and molar

B. canine and incisor

C. canine and premolar

D. incisor and premolar

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** During intake of food, what prevents the entry of food into the glottis (opening of windpipe)?

- A. Glottis itself prevents into the entry of  
food glottis
- B. Food entry is prevented by air present in  
windpipe
- C. Food entry into glottis is prevented by  
annular rings of pharynx
- D. Food entry is prevented by epiglottis  
into the glottis

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



66. In humans, the teeth are

- A. with pointed margins forming sharp cutting crowns
- B. in multicuspid condition
- C. having short crown with deep roots
- D. small, separate and rounded for girdling

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

67. Cardiac sphincter protects back flow of

A. food into oesophagus

B. blood into heart

C. blood into auricle

D. blood into vena cavae

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** Valves of Kerckring's are found in between

A. right auricle and right ventricle

B. left auricle and left ventricle

C. stomach and duodenum

D. constriction in intestine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** Mackel's diverticulum is found in

A. rectum

B. appendix

C. ileum

D. pylorus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

70. Human beings have long intestine in order to provide more space for

- A. food storage
- B. absorption of food
- C. killing of bacteria
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

71. Submucosa is thickest in

A. oesophagus

B. rectum

C. duodenum

D. stomach

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

72. The amount of saliva produced pre day in humans is

A. 200 mL

B. 500 mL

C. 750-1000 mL

D. 1.0-1.5 L

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** Mumps is infection of salivary glands

A. submandibular

B. submaxillary

C. sublingual

D. parotid

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



74. Liver is the largest gland and is associated with various functions, choose one which is not correct.

- A. Metabolism of carbohydrates
- B. Digestion of fat
- C. Formation of bile
- D. Secretion of hormone called gastrin

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

75. Hepato-pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum and carries

A. bile

B. pancreatic juice

C. both bile and pancreatic juice

D. saliva

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

76. Stellate reticuloendothelial cells of liver are

- A. mast cells
- B. hepatocytes
- C. Kupffer's cells
- D. All of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

77. Gall bladder takes part in

A. secretion of bile

B. storage of bile

C. formation of bile salts

D. formation of enzymes

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** The following are the parts of pharynx

A. nasopharynx

B. oropharynx

C. laryngopharynx

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** Which of the following is not a function of liver?

A. Production of bile

B. Production of insulin

C. Glycogen storage

D. Detoxification

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Which is a common passage in swallowing food and breathing

A. gullet

B. pharynx

C. glottis

D. larynx

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81. Pancreas is**

A. pale yellow in mammals and pinkish in  
frogs

B. pale yellow in frogs and pinkish in mammals

C. dirty yellow in mammals and pinkish in frogs

D. brown colourd in both mammals and frogs

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. carbohydrates

B. fat

C. protein

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** The cells of pancreas are not autodigested by their enzymes as

A. cells are covered by mucous

B. enzymes are produced only when required

C. enzymes do not have eoenzyme

D. enzymes are secreted in inactive form

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** A gland not associated with the alimentary canal is

A. pancreas

B. adrenal

C. liver

D. salivary glands

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** Select what is not true of intestinal villi among followings.

A. they posses microvilli

B. they increase the surface area

C. they are supported with capillaries and  
lacteral vessels

D. they only participate in digestion of fats

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** Among the following four, this one is the shortest part of digestive sytem.

A. Large intestine

B. Small intestine

C. Pharynx

D. Oesophagus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

87. The another name for salivary amylase enzyme is

A. ptylain

B. pepsin

C. ribozyme

D. peptidase

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** If we take food rich in lime juice, then action of ptyallin on starch

- A. is enhanced
- B. is reduced
- C. is unaffected
- D. stops

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Germs entering the body along with food are killed in the stomach, where pH is

A. 10

B. 7

C. 3

D. 11

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



90. The site of protein digestion is

or

A rabbit eats a lot of grass. Then its digestion starts in

A. gullet

B. stomach

C. small intestine

D. oral cavity

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

91. Which is not a function of HCl ?

- A. Killing microbes
- B. Prevention of food decay
- C. Solubilisation of calcified hard parts
- D. stimulation of lipase in stomach

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

92. The pH of pancreatic juice is

A. 7.5-8.3

B. 6.0-6.5

C. 4.0-4.5

D. 3.0-3.5

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

93. The pancreatic lipase is known as

A. steapsin

B. peptidase

C. pepsinogen

D. protease

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** The site of action of pancreatic amylase enzyme is

A. stomach

B. buccal cavity

C. large intestine

D. small intestine

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**95. Crypts of Lieberkuhn secrete**

A. insulin

B. pepsin

C. saliva

D. succus entericus

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** The enzymes which breaks nucleotides into nucleosides and phosphate are

A. nucleotidases

B. phosphates

C. peptidases

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**97. Saliva converts**

A. proteins into amino acids

B. glycogen into glucose

C. starch into maltose

D. fats into vitamins

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Which one of the following enzymes digests protein in stomach?

A. Trypsin

B. pepsin



C. rennin

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Pepsin acts in

A. basic medium

B. acidic medium

C. neutral medium

D. All types of media

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** What is common among amylase, rennin and trypsin?

A. All are enzymes

B. All are produced in the intestine

C. All are produced in stomach

D. Act at pH more than seven

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** Chymotrypsin is a component of

A. bile salts

B. pancreatic juice

C. succus entericus

D. gastric juice

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Which does not occur in glucose

A. Digestion

B. Ingestion

C. Absorption

D. Assimilation

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

**103.** The lactase enzymes acts on pH

A. 7.0-7.5

B. 3.4-4.5

C. 4.0-4.5

D. 5.0-5.5

**Answer: A**



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**104.** Cellulose digestion in herbivorous mammals occurs in

A. wall of intestine

B. pyloric caecae

C. vermiform appendix

D. appendix and caecum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** The functional units for absorption of digested food are

A. crypts of lieberkuhn

B. Peyer's patches

C. villi

D. Brunner's glands

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** The primary function of large intestine in man is

- A. storage of waste matter only
- B. extraction of water
- C. digestion of undigested matter
- D. absorption of all digested components

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**107.** The colour of faeces is brown due to

A. urobilin

B. sterobilin

C. chlorophyll

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**108.** Water is largely absorbed in

A. stomach

B. oesophagus

C. small intestine

D. colon

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** Lacteals are central lymph vessels which are found in

A. liver

B. pancreas

C. villi

D. spleen

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Anus opens into a central chamber in vertebrates called

A. caecum

B. rectum

C. cloaca

D. illium

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** If the chyme of a person who had orally consumed only starch as food is analysed before it enters the duodenum, it will show the presence of

- A. dextrin and maltose
- B. maltose and glucose
- C. starch, dextrin and maltose
- D. starch, dextrin and glucose

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**112.** The enzymes which break dipeptides into amino acids are

A. dipeptidases

B. peptidases

C. proteinases

D. lipases

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** Enzyme lactase occurs in

A. saliva

B. pancreatic juice

C. intestinal juice

D. stomach

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** Microvillin in intestine serve to

A. release digestive enzyme

B. increase membrane area for absorption

C. protect cells from invading  
microorganisms

D. establish intercellular contact

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**115.** Digestive juice contains catalytic agents called

A. nitrates

B. vitamins

C. hormones

D. enzyme

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. kinase and oestrogen
- B. secretin and cholecystinin
- C. prolactin and parathormone
- D. estradian and progesterone

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

117. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. gastrin

B. secretin

C. cholecystokinin

D. enterogasterone

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Gastrointestinal hormones secretin and cholecystokinin secreted by duodenum are responsible for the stimulation and contraction of

- A. pancreas and gall bladder
- B. liver, gall bladder and pancreas
- C. gall bladder and cells of gastric glands
- D. salivary glands and gall bladder

**Answer: A**



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**119.** Durocrinin hormone is produced by

A. duodenum

B. intestine

C. liver

D. stomach

**Answer: A**



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**120.** The full form of GIP is

- A. Gastric Inhibitory Peptide
- B. Growth Inhibitory Protein
- C. Germ Inhibitory Protein
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** Which is a specific gastric hormone

A. Secretin

B. Scrotonin

C. Amphetamine

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**122. What is chloecystokinin?**

A. Bile pigment

B. Gastrointestinal hormone

C. Enzyme

D. Lipid

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Pancreatic juice is stimulated by one of the following hormone

A. renin



B. gastrin

C. secretin

D. cholecystokinin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Ileum

B. Stomach

C. duodenum

D. Oesophagus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**125.** Secretin and cholecystinin are digestive hormones. They are secreted in :

A. oesophagus

B. ileum

C. duodenum

D. pyloric stomach

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**126.** Which of the following stimulates the secretion of gastric juice :

A. Enterogastrone

B. gastrin

C. CCK-PZ

D. Villikinin

**Answer: B**



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**127. Segmentation in the small intestine**

A. Increases the absorption of nutrients by  
making food

B. increasing the contact of food with the walls of intestine

C. increases the absorption of nutrients by mixing and increasing contact of food with the walls of intestine

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** Digestive juice lacking enzyme but aiding in digestion is

A. chyle

B. chyme

C. bile

D. succus entericus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** Which ones are absorbed in the alimentary canal without any breakdown ?

- A. Protein
- B. Polysaccharides
- C. Fat soluble vitamins
- D. Albumen of egg

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Milk protein casein is coagulated digested by

A. pepsin

B. rennin

C. enterogastrone

D. trypsin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**131.** Bicarbonate ions are released in exchange of chloride ions in Ileum from

A. villi

B. crypts of Lieberkuhn

C. brush border cell

D. valvulae conniventes/ plicae circulares

**Answer: C**



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**132.** Digestion of both starch and protein is done by

- A. gastric lipase
- B. gastric juice
- C. pancreatic juice
- D. ptyalin enzymes

**Answer: C**



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**133.** Fat digestion is facilitated by

- A. bile juice
- B. pancreatic juice
- C. gastric juice
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Stomach in vertebrates, is the chief site for digestion of

A. fats

B. proteins

C. carbohydrates

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** In mammals the digestion of starch starts from

- A. mouth
- B. Stomach
- C. oesophagus
- D. duodenum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** The enzymes which converts sucrose into glucose is

A. pepsinogen

B. renin

C. sucrase

D. peptidase

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** Alkaline chyme is

A. more diluted than chyme

B. concentrated than chyme

C. similar to chyme

D. similar to saliva to pH

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Human bieng get hungry when

A. food cannot meet energy requirement

B. stomach is empty

C. food can meet energy requirement of  
the body

D. food has been digested

**Answer: B**



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**139.** The amount of bile released in proportion to the amount of

- A. fat in meal
- B. protein in meal
- C. carbohydrates
- D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**140.** In the process of digestion in the human body, the carbohydrates are broken down by

- A. lipolytic enzymes
- B. gastric enzymes
- C. amylolytic enzymes
- D. proteolytic enzymes

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**141.** Emulsification is the function of

A. bile

B. lipases

C. esteraes

D. proteases

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**142.** Lacteals help in absorption of

A. fats

B. carbohydrates

C. proteins

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Lactase hydrolyses lactose into

A. glucose

B. glucose and galactose

C. fructose

D. glucose and fructose

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** 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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**145.** What are the various types of secretions that are mixed with the food to facilitate the digestion of food in the intestine?

A. Bile salts, bile pigments and gastric juices

B. Bile, pancreatic juice and intestinal juices

C. Bile, chymotrypsinogen and trypsinogen

D. Bile salts, bile pigments and succus entericus

**Answer: B**



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**146.** Chymotrypsinogen, trypsinogen and nucleases along with amylases and lipases are

A. inactive forms of enzymes in gastric juices

B. Active enzymes of intestinal juices

C. inactive enzymes of pancreatic juices

D. active enzymes of intestinal juices



**Answer: C**



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**147.** An exclusive carbohydrate splitting enzyme is secreted by

A. liver

B. zymogen cells of gastric glands

C. salivary glands

D. crypts of Lieberkuhn

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** Which one is incorrectly matched?

- A. Rennin-liver
- B. Ptyalin-Mouth
- C. Pepsin-Stomach
- D. Trypsin- Intestine

**Answer: A**



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**149.** Gaucher's disease is associated with abnormal metabolism of

- A. abnormal protein metabolism
- B. abnormal carbohydrate metabolism
- C. abnormal fat metabolism
- D. malnutrition

**Answer: C**



**150.** Green colour of bile is derived from

A. chlorophyll of various vegetable we consume

B. fatty acid metabolism

C. breakdown products of red pigment from decomposing RBCs

D.

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**151.** Just as hydrochloric acid is to pepsinogen,  
so is

- A. haemoglobin for oxygen
- B. enterokinase for trypsinogen
- C. bile juice for fat
- D. glucagon for glycogen

**Answer: B**



**152.** Starch is converted to maltose by

A. invertase

B. diastase

C. maltase

D. hydrogenase

**Answer: B**



**153.** Pepsinogen is secreted by

A. chief cell

B. oxyntic cell

C. mast cell

D. parietal cell

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** Balanced diet should have approximately

A.  $\frac{1}{5}$  protein,  $\frac{3}{5}$  fat and  $\frac{1}{5}$  carbohydrate

B.  $\frac{3}{5}$  protein,  $\frac{1}{5}$  fat and  $\frac{1}{5}$  carbohydrate

C.  $\frac{1}{5}$  protein,  $\frac{1}{5}$  fat and  $\frac{3}{5}$   
carbohydrates

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  protein,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fat and  $\frac{3}{5}$  carbohydrate

**Answer: C**



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**155.** 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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**156.** Protein deficiency leads to :

A. Kwashiokor

B. marasmus

C. cretinism

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**157.** Which disease does not occur in infants younger than six months ?

- A. Kwashiorkor
- B. Kwashiorkor and marasmus
- C. Marasmus
- D. Jaundice

**Answer: A**



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**158.** Hepatitis is

- A. infection of liver
- B. infection of stomach
- C. infection of intestine
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**159.** One of the following is not a common disorder associated with digestive system.

A. Tetanus

B. Diarrhoea

C. Jaundice

D. Dysentery

**Answer: A**



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**160.** Gall stones cause

- A. anaemia and damage to CNS
- B. obstructive jaundice
- C. kidney failure
- D. dysentery

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**161.** Amount of bilirubin in jaundice is about

A. 20 mg/L

B. 0.2 mg/ L

C. 1.2 mg/L

D. 12 mg/L

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**162.** A person is undergoing prolonged fasting. His urine would contain abnormal quantities of

A. fats

B. ketones

C. amino acids

D. glucose

**Answer: B**



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**163.** A person is passing grey white faecal matter. What is not functioning properly in the body?



A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

**Answer: B**



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**164.** A person is suffering from long standing constipation. It is likely that

- A. has intestinal bacteria will get killed by  
poisonous gases produced by  
accumulated faeces
- B. he will suffer from piles
- C. he will feel severe pain in the stomach  
due to accumulated faeces
- D. he will suffer from vitamin-B deficiency  
as its absorption is inhibited.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**165.** The epithelial lining cell of the stomach in vertebrates are not hydrolysed by the acid HCl because

A. HCl is neutralised by alkaline gastric juice.

B. the epithelial cells are covered by the secretion of goblet cells

C. the epithelial cells are resistant to the action of HCl

D. hydrochloric acid is too dilute

**Answer: B**



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**166.** What do you mean by the absorption of food?

A. it is a process by which the end products of the digestion passes through the intestinal mucosa into blood or lymph

B. It is a process of transportation of digestive food from the human alimentary canal to blood and lymph

C. It is a process to utilise the absorbed food substances

D. Absorption is a process by which nutrients are absorbed from the large intestine into the blood and lymph through its mucous membrane.

**Answer: A**



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**167.** Which one statement is incorrect regarding the process of digestion and absorption in humans?

A. Small intestine is the major site for the absorption of all nutrients.

B. Around 40 % of the total absorption of nutrients takes place in the proximal part of the small intestine

C. Drugs, alcohols, little water and salt are absorbed in the stomach through the mucous membrane.

D. Large intestine is the site of absorption for water and products of bacterial digestion.

**Answer: A**



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**168.** During prolonged fasting first

A. carbohydrates are use up and next fat is withdraw and in the last proteins are metabolised.

B. fats are used up,next carbohydrates are withdrawn and then the proteins are widhdrawn

C. lipids are used up, proteins and finally carbohydrates



D. enzymes are used up and next minerals are absorbed.

**Answer: B**



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**169.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about absorption of lipids.

A. The lipids are absorbed in lymph capillaries present within the villi

B. From the micelles, fatty acids and glycerol are absorbed into the intestinal cells by active transport

C. Micelles are formed with the help of bile salts and phospholipids in intestinal lumen

D. The lacteals after absorption of lipids contain chyle

**Answer: B**



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**170.** Go through the following statements regarding digestion and absorption in humans. Identify the incorrect statements and choose a correct option accordingly.

A. If breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food lacking protein and calories, the infant are likely to suffer from marasmus and kwashiorkor

B. Bile salts of bile juice activates enzymes

lipase

C. Lipase present in the pancreatic juices is

the principal enzyme for digestion of fat

D. Medula oblongata of hindbrain control

reflex action of vomiting

**Answer: A**



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**171.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about hormonal control of the digestion.

A. Enterocrinin stimulates the crypts of Lieberkujhn to release enzyme into the intestinal juice

B. Vasoactive intestinal peptide dilates periphereal blood vessels of gut

C. pancreatic polypeptide inhibits release of pancreatic juice from the pancreas.

D. The pH of succus entericus varies between 6.5-7.0

**Answer: D**



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**172.** Select what is not true of intestinal villi among followings.

A. They possess microvilli

B. They increase the surface area

C. they are supplied with capillaries and the lacteal vessels.

D. They only participate in digestion of fats.

**Answer: D**



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**173.** Mark the right statement among the following.

A. Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme

B. Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal mucosa

C. Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas

D. Bile contains trypsin

**Answer: A**



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**174.** Refer to the given flow chart. Milk casein

$\xrightarrow{Y}$  Paracasein  $\xrightarrow{Z}$  . Calcium paracaseinate

(Curdling of milk). In it, letter 'y' and 'z' denote



A. rennin and HCl respectively

B.  $Ca^{2+}$  and rennin respectively

C. rennin, HCl and  $Ca^{2+}$  respectively

D. rennin and  $Ca^{2+}$  respectively.

**Answer: D**



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**175.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about liver.

- A. Liver is situated in upper right section of abdominal cavity of body
- B. The lobes of liver are joined with the help of a falciform ligaments.
- C. The hepatocytes (liver cells) are separated by Herring's canal.
- D. Sphincter of Boyden surrounds the opening of the bile duct before it is joined with the pancreatic duct .

**Answer: C**



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**176.** Which one among the following statements is correct about bile?

A. It is a complex crimson yellow alkaline fluid

B. The water content in bile is 75%

C. Bile is produced and stored in the liver.

D. Bile pigment, bilirubin prevents putrefaction of food.

**Answer: D**



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**177.** Identify the statement which is not a function of liver.

A. Liver acts as blood filter by removing the wornout and aged corpuscles

B. Hepatocytes secrete heparin which prevents clotting of blood in blood

vessels.

C. Liver synthesis vitamin-A from carotens

and stores vitamins -  $B_6$ ,  $B_7$  and  $B_{10}$

D. The extensive network of liver sinusoids

acts as a blood reservoir

**Answer: C**



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**178.** Which of the statements describes pancreas correctly?

A. It is a pear-shaped flattered structure

B. Pancreas is a microscopic, tubular gland

C. It is an elongated, irregularly branched, flattered digestive gland

D. Pancreas is an elevated, branched, ballon-shaped digestive gland

**Answer: C**



**179.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about pancreas.

- A. It is a mixed gland as it secretes both enzymes and hormones
- B. It consists of head, neck, body and tail
- C. It is made up of numerous acinal
- D. Each acinus is lined by hexagonal cells

**Answer: D**



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**180.** (I) Caecum, the ..... A..... Part of large intestine which host symbiotic microorganisms.

(II) A finger-like tubular projections, .....B.....  
Airs from the caecum.

Complete the given statement by fitting the blanks A and B.

A. A-first, B-colon

B. A-second, B-rectum



C. A-first, B-vermiform appendix

D. A-second, B-vermiform appendix

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**181.** What is incorrect about oesophagus or food pipe?

A. It is about 23-27 cm long

B. It involved in deglutition

C. It lies behind the trachea and the lungs

D. It pierces the diaphragm to enter the abdomen through hiatus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**182.** Which statement is false about small intestine?

A. It is divided into duodenum, jejunum and distal ileum

B. The circular folds present in the lining of small intestine are called valvulae conniventes

C. The extra distal part of ileum is caecum

D. The chief function of jejunum is absorption.

**Answer: C**



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**183.** Identify the statement which is incorrect about cells found in gastric glands.

A. Oxyntic cells are lungs and rounded cells

located upon the surfaces of gland

B. The zymogenic cells of gastric glands

secrete pepsinogen, prorennin, amylase

and lipase

C. The D-cells (enteroendocrine cells)

secrete serotonin

D. ECI-Cells are a type of argenaffin cells.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**184.** Identify, whether the given nutrients are absorbed by the active transport, simple diffusion or facilitated transport.

(I) Glucose,

(II) Fructose

(III) Vitamin-K

(IV) Amino acids

Choose the correct option accordingly,

A. I-Active transport

II- active transport

III- Facilitated transport

IV- Simple diffusion

B. II- Facilitated transport

ii- Simple diffusion

iii- Active transport

iv- Active transport

C. i-Active transport

ii- facilitated transport

iii- Simple diffusion

iv- Active transport

D. i-simple transport

ii- Simple transport

iii- Facilitated transport

iv- Active transport

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**185.** Given below are some processes occurring in the body.

[Digestion, metabolism, growth, exothermic reactions, cofactors, respiration]

Select how many of these processes are associated with vitamins?

A. Three



B. Two

C. Four

D. Six

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**186.** Identify the correct matches with respect to functions of vitamin-  $B_6$  (Pyridoxine).

A. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins

B. Helps in synthesis of RBC and haemoglobin

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Helps in cellular growth and development

**Answer: C**



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**187.** The process of digestion proceeds in this order.

A. digestion → ingestion → solution  
→ absorptio → egestion

B. ingestion → digestion → absorption  
→ assimilation → egestion

C. ingestion → solution → absorption  
→ accumulation → egestion

D. ingestion → digestion → absorption  
and solution → egestion

**Answer: B**



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**188.** What is the process of food passage from buccal cavity to the site of water and mineral absorption?

A. Mouth → Buccal cavity → Pharynx  
→ Oesophagus → Duodenum →  
Stomach → Ileum → Large intestine

B. Mouth → Buccal cavity → Pharynx

→ Oesophagus → Stomach →

Duodenum → Ileum → Caecum →

Rectum

C. Mouth → Buccal cavity → Pharynx

→ Larynx → Stomach → Small

intestine → large intestine

D. Mouth to buccal cavity → Pharynx →

Food pipe → Stomach → Large

intestine → Small intestine

**Answer: B**



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**189.** Identify the statement which is false about diarrhoea.

A. It is a frequent evacuation of watery stools

B. Diarrhoea is caused due to infection of the intestines

C. It is accompanied by malfunctioning of  
liver

D. Infection of diarrhoea results from  
consumption of contaminated food of  
drinking water or due to poor sanitation

**Answer: C**



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**190.** Read the statement given below, identify the ones associated with proteins and their digestion in body.

A. Proteins are dimers of amino acid moieties

B. Arginine and histidine are essential amino acids.

C. Spruce, i.e, scurvy involving ulceration of mouth, inflammation of



bowel, etc. occurs due to protein deficiency.

D. Amino acids are absorbed in blood stream via active transport coupled with active sodium transport.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**191. I. Duct of Santorini II. Duct of Wirsung**

These ducts are present in

- A. I-Liver, II-Pancreas
- B. i-small intestine, ii-pancreas
- C. i-stomach, ii-pancreas
- D. both are pancreatic ducts

**Answer: D**



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**192.** From the statements given below, what is true about frenulum?

- A. The fold by which tongue attaches to the floor of oral cavity
- B. Frenulum is cartilage tissue
- C. An adenoid present on pharyngeal wall
- D. A V-shaped furrow dividing the surface of tongue.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**193.** Given below are the names of hormones involved in digestion. How many enzymes have inhibitory action from those given below.

[Gastrin, Enterogastrone, Vasoactive intestinal peptide, Somatostatin, Duocrinin, Pancreatic polypeptide]

A. Five

B. Four

C. Three

D. Six

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**194.** Read the following statements regarding the digestive system and select the correct statement

A. Oesophagus passes through neck, thorax and diaphragm and open into

stomach

B. Stomach is located in the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity

C. Stomach ,a J-Shaped organ is the longest organ of alimentary canal

D. Caecum, a small blind sac is a part of small intestine and host symbiotic bacteria

**Answer: A**



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**195.** The wall of the alimentary canal possess four layers. Some statements are given below regarding these layers. Identify the incorrect option.

A. Serosa is the outermost layer, made of their mesothelium

B. Muscularis is formed by smooth muscles arranged in inner circular and outer longitudinal layer

C. Mucosa is third layer forming irregular folds called rugae and the finger-like projections, i.e., villi is present in small intestine

D. Submucosa is formed of loose connective tissue, containing nerves, blood and lymph vessels.

**Answer: C**



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**196.** Identify the correct match.

A. Sodium - HCl formation

B. Iron - Respiratory pigments

C. Chlorine- Blood and nerve functioning

D. Sulphur- Bone and teeth formation

**Answer: B**



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**197.** Read the statements given below

I. Movement occurs in short segments.

II. It occurs during digestion in small intestine

Which kind of movement is indicated by above statements?

A. Deglutition

B. Peristalsis

C. Segmentation

D. Phagocytosis

**Answer: C**



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**198.** How many of the given amino acids are essential for our body?

[Leucine, arginine, phenylalanine, histadine, alanine, cystenine, gluamic acid, lysine, tryptophan, proline, methionine]

A. Six

B. Five

C. Four

D. Seven

**Answer: B**



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**199.** The alimentary canal have three regions.....A..... and .....B..... are derived from the ectoderm and ..... C..... Is derived from endoderm.

A. A-Hindgut, B-Midgut, C-Foregut

B. A-Midgut, B-Hindgut, C-Foregut

C. A-Foregut, B-Midgut, C-Hindgut

D. A-Foregut, B-Hindgut, C-Midgut

**Answer: D**



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200. The ..... A..... Stimulation of salivary glands causes vasodilation and profuse secretion of saliva, while .....B.....

stimulation inhibits its secretion.

A

(a) Parasympathetic

(b) Sympathetic

(c) Autonomic

(d) Sympathetic

B

Sympathetic

Parasympathetic

Parasympathetic

Autonomic



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**201.** How many secretions given below are a part of gastric glands.

[Gastrin, Succus entericus, CIF, Heparin, Somatostatin, Serotonin]

The options are

A. Gastrin, Sucus entericus and Heparin

B. Serotonin, Somatostatin and CIF

C. Gastrin, CIF and Serotonin

D. CIF, Heparin and Serotonin

**Answer: C**



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**202.** The given dental formula is exemplified by

$$\frac{3142}{3143} \times 2 = 42$$

A. Lemur

B. Kangaroo

C. Man (adult)

D. Dog

**Answer: D**



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**203.** I. Disorder where abnormal frequency of bowel movement and increased liquidity of faecal discharge.



II. Disorder where faeces are retained within the rectum with irregular bowel movement.

Identify I and II.

A. I-Dysentry, II-Diarrhoea

B. I-Jaundice, II-Vomiting

C. I-Constipation, II-Indigestion

D. I-Diarrhoea, II-Constipation

**Answer: D**



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**204.** Read the statements given below. Identify the false statements.

A. Accessory digestive glands are salivary gland, liver and pancreas

B. Protein digestion occurs mainly in stomach

C. Basal metabolic rate is maximum energy requirement for body maintenance

D. Steapsin or pancreatic lipase is the strongest lipase

**Answer: C**



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**205.** Given below are some functions occurring during digestion. Select the functions performed by buccal cavity among them.

[Mastication, Deglutition, Glucagon secretion, Bile secretion]

The options are

A. Mastication and glucagon secretion

B. Deglutition and bile secretion

C. Mastication and Degutition

D. Bile secretion and glucagon secretion

**Answer: C**



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**206. I. Hiatus II. Gullet IIIgt Cardiac sphincter**

These parts are associated with which components of digestive system?

A. Small intestine

B. Oesophagus

C. Stomach

D. Buccal cavity

**Answer: B**



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**207.** Identify the statements given below as true and false.

I. Gastrectomy causes iron deficiency anaemia.

II. Cholagogues substances cause gall bladder contraction.

III. Aptylaim is caused by parasympathetic nervous system.

IV. A blockage in duct of Wirsung prevents endocrine function of pancreatic gland.

True

False

(a) I and III    III and IV

(b) I and IV    II and III

(c) I and II    III and IV

(d) I and III    II and IV



**View Text Solution**

1. The permanent teeth

I. are of four types- incisors, canines, premolars and molars.

II. Began to replace the milk teeth in the 6th year of age.

III. Are 32 and usually completed by 18-25 years.

IV. Are 20 in children

Choose the option with correct statement(s).

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. Only III

D. Only IV

**Answer: A**



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2. Which of the following are correct for pharynx?

1. It is a junction of buccal cavity, nasal chamber, Eustachian tube and trachea.



II. It is the aperture, which leads into the oesophagus.

III. It is the structure, which allows air to enter into trachea.

A. I and II

B. Only II

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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3. Which of the following are the functions of intestinal juice and its enzymes?

I. Polypeptides + Oligopeptides  $\xrightarrow[\text{Amino peptidase}]{\text{Erepsin}}$

Amino acids

II. Trypsinogen (inactive)  $\xrightarrow{\text{Enterokinase}}$  Trypsin

(active)

iii. Phospholipids  $\xrightarrow{\text{Phospholipase}}$  Phosphorus +

Fatty acids + Glycerol + Monoglycerides

IV. Proteins + Peptones  $\xrightarrow[\text{pH} - 13]{\text{Pepsin}}$  Polypeptides +

Oligopeptides

A. I, II and III

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

**Answer: A**



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#### **4. Liver**

I. makes the medium slightly acidic for the action of its enzyme.

II. Functions as a storehouse for blood and

regulates blood volume.

III. Absorbs water from undigested food.

IV. Is the site of detoxification of different toxic substances.

A. I and III

B. III and IV

C. II and IV

D. I and II

**Answer: C**



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5. Which of the following is/are correct for absorption from the stomach?

I. The substance normally absorbed from the stomach are some water, glucose and considerable amount of alcohol.

II. The substances are absorbed through the walls of the stomach into the venous circulation.

III. There is no absorption but a few drugs may be absorbed

IV. Some amount of vitamins and absorbed.

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. Only IV

**Answer: B**



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**6.** Go through the following statements regarding *Oryctoalagus* and select the correct option.

I. Dentition is heterodont.

II. Canines are absent.

III. Herbivorous and diastema is present.

IV. Incisors are chisel-like poorly developed.

V. The dental formula is  $2033/1023$ .

A. I, II and III are true, while IV and V are

false

B. III, II and V are true, while I and IV are

false

C. I, III and V are true, while II and IV are

false

D. All the above are correct.

**Answer: D**



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7. Go through the following statements regarding starch digestion. Separate true and false statements, and select the correct option accordingly.

I. Digestion of starch starts from the mouth.

II. Around 30% of the starch is digested in the



stomach.

IIIgt Digestion of food requires the action of pancreatic juices.

(IV) Digestion of food is completed in the longest part of the alimentary canal.

A. All are true,

B. I, II and IV are true, while II is false

C. II and III are false, while III and I are true

D. II and IV are false, while I and III are true

**Answer: D**



8. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Frenulum is the fold by which tongue is attached to the floor of mouth or oral cavity.

II. Lower surface of the tongue has little projection which bears taste buds.

III. Pharynx is the common passage for food and air.

IV. Sphincter of oddi guards and regulates the opening of stomach into duodenum.

V. Colon has three parts as ascending, a transverse and a decreasing part and the latter opens into the rectum

A. I, II and III

B. IV and V

C. I, II, III, IV and V

D. I, III and V

**Answer: D**



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9. Segregate the following statements into true and false category. Choose the right answer from the codes given below..

I. Mucosa epithelium has goblet cells which secrete mucous and help in lubrication.

II. Mucosa forms gastric glands in the stomach and crypts in between the bases of villi in intestine.

III. Cells lining the villi have brush border or microvilli.

IV. All the four basic layer in the wall of gut

never show modification in different parts of the alimentary canal.

- A. All the statements are correct
- B. I, II and III are true, while IV is false
- C. I, II and III are false, while IV is true
- D. I, IV are false, while II and III are true

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Statementn which is true or false is

I. No absorption of food takes place in mouth and oesophagus.

II. Absorption of  $H_2O$ , alcohol, simple salts, glucose and chloride takes place in the stomach to a slight extent.

III. Whole protein particles can be absorbed by pinocytosis.

A. I, ii are false, but iii is rarely true

B. All statements are true

C. I and II are true, but iv is false

D. ii and iii are true, but I is false

**Answer: D**



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**11.** Read the following statements thoroughly and identify whether they are true and false.

Choose the right options accordingly.

I. Bile is produced and stored in the liver and gall bladder, respectively.

II. Common bile duct is the fusion of all the

right and left hepatic ducts.

III. Pancreas consists of two parts, exocrine and endocrine, which secretes insulin and glucagon hormone and pancreatic juices containing enzymes, respectively.

A. All statements are true

B. All statements are false

C. Statement I and III are true, while II is false

D. Statement I and II are true, while III is false.



**Answer: D**



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**12.** Go through the following statements regarding the physiology of digestion and identify whether they are true or false.

I. Largest variety of hydrolases are present in omnivores, while the herbivores, generally lack digestive enzymes.

II. Digestive enzymes are of four types namely, amylase, proteinases, lipases and nucleases.

III. Hydrolases and cholecystokinin are secreted by the exocrine part of pancreas

A. I-T, II-F, III-T

B. I-F, II-F, III-F

C. I-T, II-T, III-T

D. I-T, II-T, III-F

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Go through the following statements regarding the absorption of fats. Find correct and incorrect statements and choose an option accordingly from the codes given below.

I. Micelles and chylomicron are concerned with the absorption of fats.

II. Chylomicrons are water soluble droplets of fat which contain triglycerides, sterols and phospholipids.

III. Micelles are water insoluble droplets of fatty acids and glycerols.

IV. Chylomicron, protein coated small vesicles are released from the intestinal cells into the blood stream by lacteals.

A. II and IV correct, while I and III are incorrect

B. I, III and IV are correct, while II is incorrect

C. I, II and IV are correct, while III is incorrect

D. IV and I are correct, while II and III are incorrect

**Answer: C**



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**14.** Go through the following statements regarding the disorders of the digestive system. Choose the correct statements and select appropriate option from the codes given below.

I. Indigestion is caused by the poor supply of digestive enzymes, overeating, anxiety and a lot of junk food.

II. Constipation, an irregular movement of bowel is caused due to poor habits, fibreless diet, emotional stress and certain drugs.

III. Indigestion can be caused by lack of magnesium.

IV. Ejection of stomach content is controlled by hypothalamus of prosencephalon.

A. All Statements are correct

B. All statements are incorrect

C. I and II statements are correct

D. III and IV statements are correct.

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Read the following statements regarding the absorption of nutrients. Choose the correct set of statements from the given below codes.

I. Absorption of carbohydrates takes place in

the stomach and jejunum part of intestine.

II. The water soluble end products of food can reach the blood and lymph directly.

III. Large intestine and buccal cavity do not function as the site of absorption.

IV. Large intestine is the site of absorption of about 90 % of the total water present in the hydrolysed food.

A. I, III and IV

B. I, II and IV

C. I and II



D. III and IV

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Go through the following statements regarding the absorption of nutrients and choose the correct option accordingly.

I. Absorption of monosaccharides, alcohol some water and medicines like aspirin occurs in the stomach.

II. Fatty acids cannot be absorbed directly.

III. Glycerol can reach into the blood and lymph directly.

IV. Maximum absorption of water (90%) takes place in the small intestine.

A. I, II and IV are true, while III is false.

B. I, II , III are true, while IV is false

C. II, III and IV are false, while I is true

D. I and II are false, while III and IV are true

**Answer: A**



17. Read the following statements.

I. Bile salt present in bile is responsible to emulsify the fats in small intestine.

II. Bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, glycocholate and faurocholate of sodium are bile salts.

III. The pH of hepatic bile is 8.6, while pH of gall bladder is 7.6 or 7.5

The flow of bile from liver takes place through hepatic duct, common bile duct,

hepatopancreatic ampulla and finally to the first part of small intestine.

A. I, III and IV are incorrect, while II is correct

B. All statements are incorrect, while II is correct

C. Statement II is incorrect, while I, III and IV are correct

D. All statements are incorrect.

**Answer: C**



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**18.** Consider the following statements regarding the digestion and absorption of food in humans.

I. Antipellagra vitamin is nicotinamide which is present in milk, yeast, meat, leafy vegetable and whole grains.

II. Deficiency of vitamin thiamin causes loss of appetite, muscle depreciation, fatigue and mental confusion.

III. Prolonged deficiency of tocopherol reduces

reproductive capacity in human beings.

IV. Gastrovascular cavity performs both functions, i.e., digestion and distribution of nutrients.

Choose the correct option accordingly.

A. All statements are incorrect

B. All statements are correct

C. I and II are correct

D. I and II are incorrect.

**Answer: B**



**19.** Identify whether the given statements are true (T) or False (F) in the context of deficiency of essential amino acids and choose the correct option accordingly.

I. Incomplete breakdown of protein in the digestive system.

II. Deregulation of mood and sleep.

III. Increased production of sulphur.

IV. Decreased amount of niacin.

A. I-T, II-F, III-F, IV-T

B. I-T, II-T, III-T, IV-F

C. I-F, II-T, III-T, IV-F

D. I-T, II-F, III-F, IV-T

**Answer: A**



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**20.** The following statements are based on the digestion and absorption of food. Select the correct and incorrect statements and choose an option accordingly from the codes given



below.

I. Active absorption of monosaccharides in the stomach and jejunum is carried out by facilitated transport.

II. Most of the amino acids (above 95%) are absorbed in the duodenum and jejunum parts of the small intestine.

III. Food is digested completely before absorption and is used by the body tissues.

IV. Absorption of water from the small intestine is concerned with the absorption of salts and digested food in order to maintain an osmotic balance with the blood.

A. I, II and IV are correct, while III is incorrect

B. I, II and III are correct, while IV and V are incorrect

C. III, IV and V are correct, while I and II are incorrect

D. IV and V are correct, while II and III are incorrect.

**Answer: A**



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**21.** Which group of three of the following four statements (I-IV) contains all three correct statements regarding beri-beri?

I. A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamin (vitamin- $B_1$ ).

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

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

IV. The symptoms are pain from neuritis,

paralysis, muscle wasting, progressive oedema, mental deterioration and finally heart failure.

A. I, II and IV

B. II, III and IV

C. I, III and IV

D. IV, I and II

**Answer: C**



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1. Assertion: The stomach mucosa is not digested by its own secretions.

Reason Mucin coats the mucosa of stomach.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: A**



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2. Assertion: Saliva is a secretion of salivary gland.

Reason: Saliva is a mixture of water and electrolytes, derived from blood plasma.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: B**



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**3. Assertion:** Oxynic cells are minor salivary glands.

**Reason:** Oxyntic cells stain strongly with eosin.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.



C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: D**



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**4. Assertion:** An elephant is used in food uptake.

**Reason:** Tusk of elephant is used in food uptake.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

5. Assertion : Large intestine also shows the presence of villi, like small intestine.

Reason: Absorption of water takes place in large intestine.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: D**



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**6.** Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: Thick layers of muscles are present

in the wall of alimentary canal.

Reason: These muscles help in the mixing of food materials with the enzymes coming from different glands in the alimentary canal.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: A**



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7. Assertion: Digested material is absorbed in the intestine through the process of diffusion.

Reason: Diffusion is a very fast process of absorption.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

**Answer: D**



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## Chapter Exercise Medical Entrance S Gallery

1. 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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2. 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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3. Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate ?

A. Angiotensin and epinephrine

B. Gastrin and insulin

C. Cholecystokinin and secretin

D. Insulin and glucagon

**Answer: C**



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4. Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes, adipocytes and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation



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5. Choose the correct statement among the following

A. Intestinal mucosal epithelium has oxyntic cells.

B. Ptyalin converts proteins into proteoses and peptones

C. Crypts of Lieberkuhn and seen between bases of villi in intestine

D. Sphincter of Oddi is present at the junctions of oesophagus and cardiac stomach

**Answer: C**



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6. Identify the correctly matched structure and its secretion

A. Brunner's glands - Salivary amylase

B. Intestinal mucosa- Insulin

C. Gall bladder - Bile

D. Salivary gland - Lysozyme

**Answer: D**



7. The cells lining the base of intestinal glands that secrete lysozyme are

A. Brunner's gland

B. parietal cells

C. neck cells

D. paneth cells

**Answer: D**



8. The optimum pH for pepsin is

A. 11

B. 4.3 - 9.1

C. 1.6-2.4

D. 4.3 - 6.2

**Answer: A**



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9. Enzyme not present in pancreatic juice is

A. amylase

B. chymotrypsinogen

C. lipase

D. enterokinase

**Answer: D**



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10. The proteolytic enzyme found in gastric juice of infants which helps in digestion of milk protein is

A. rennin

B. salivary amylase

C. pepsin

D. lactase

**Answer: A**



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11. Intrinsic factor is secreted by

- A. goblet cells
- B. oxyntic cells
- C. argentaffin cells
- D. chief cells

**Answer: B**



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12. The secretion of brush border cells of intestinal mucosa along with secretion of goblet cells constitute

A. succus entericus

B. chynic

C. gastric juice

D. chylomicrons

**Answer: A**



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**13.** The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is

A. maltase

B. nucleases

C. nucleosidase

D. lipase

**Answer: B**



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14. The primary dentition in human differs from permanent dentition in not having one of the following type of teeth

A. Canines

B. Premolars

C. Molars

D. Incisors

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. lipase

B. trypsin

C. renin

D. pepsin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** 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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17. The salivary amylase shows maximum digestive action at pH \_\_\_\_\_

A. 3.6

B. 6.8

C. 7.5

D. 8.5

**Answer: B**



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18. In the following process of digestion, the enzymes at location 'X' and 'Y' are respectively,

Proteins  $\xrightarrow{X}$  Protease and Peptons  $\xrightarrow{Y}$   
Dipeptides

Choose the correct option.

A. chymotrypsin and pepsin

B. pepsin and trypsin

C. ptyalin and pepsin

D. trypsin and dipeptidase

**Answer: B**





**19.** Choose the incorrect statement among the following:

A. Trypsinogen is activated by enterokinase

B. The optimum pH for salivary amylase activity is 8.9

C. Rennin helps in the digestion of milk proteins

D. Goblet cells secrete mucous

**Answer: B**



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**20. Chylomicrons are**

- A. small fat globules coated with protein
- B. protein molecules coated with fat
- C. small granules found in gastric juice
- D. neural signals that stimulates intestinal secretion

**Answer: A**



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**21. Which one does not produce any digestive enzymes**

A. Salivary gland

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Stomach

**Answer: C**



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**22.** The disease that occurs in mature adult human being due to deficiency of calciferol is

- A. keratomalacia
- B. osteomalacia
- C. glossitis
- D. pernicious anemia

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Absorption of Vitamin— $B_{12}$  in human requires 'P' glycoprotein secreted from 'Q'. The correct choices of P and Q are

- A. P-Extrinsic factor and Q-stomach
- B. P-Intrinsic factor and Q-stomach
- C. P-Intrinsic factor and Q-small intestine

D. P-Exopolysaccharide and Q-small

intestine

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Middle part of small intestine is

A. duodenum

B. jejunum

C. ileum

D. pyloric region

**Answer: B**



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

A. secretin

B. Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal  
mucosa

C. cholecystokinin



D. enterokinase

**Answer:**



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**26.** Pernicious anaemia results due to deficiency of

A. Vitamin –  $B_1$

B. vitamin –  $B_{12}$

C. vitamin-A

D. iron

**Answer: A::B**



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**27. Which is incorrectly matched?**

A. Rennin-liver

B. Ptylalin-mouth

C. Pepsin-stomach

D. Trypsin-intestine

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Emulsified fats are digested by

- A. gastric juice and pancreatic juice
- B. bile juice and intestinal juice
- C. pancreatic juice and bile juice
- D. pancreatic juice and intestinal juice

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Which enzyme initiates protein digestion?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Amino peptidase

D. Carboxypeptidase

**Answer: B**



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**30.** 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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**31.** Which teeth are absent in rabbit '?

A. Molars

B. Premolars

C. Canines

D. Incisors

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**32. Digestion of cellulose in Rabbit takes place**

A. colon

B. ileum

C. caecum

D. rectum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Ileum

B. Stomach

C. Duodenum

D. Oesophagus

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** A balanced diet does not include

A. carbohydrates and fats

B. nucleic acids and enzymes

C. proteins and vitamins



D. minerals and salts

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Column I contain names of the sphincter muscles of the alimentary canal and Column II contains under location. Match them properly and choose the correct answer.



A. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1, E-5

B. A-2, B-5, C-1, D-4, E-3

C. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-5, E-2

D. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2, E-5

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**36.** Which of the following is a gastrointestinal hormone?

A. Prolactin

B. Enterogastrone

C. GH

D. FSH

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** If pH of stomach is 1.6, then which enzyme wil digest protein?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. amylase

D. Erypsin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** Digestion is brought about by

A. enzymes

B. hormones

C. water

D. mucus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Most digestion and absorption of food takes place in

A. stomach

B. small intestine

C. caecum

D. large intestine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Salivary amylase of saliva begins begins digestion of

A. carbohydrates

B. fats

C. proteins

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**41.** 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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**42.** For its activity, carboxypeptidase requires

A. zinc

B. iron

C. niacin



D. copper

**Answer: A**



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**43.** 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

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Argentaffin cells in human beings are found in

A. small intestine

B. stomach

C. large intestine

D. liver

**Answer: B**



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**45.** In human beings, the three pair of salivary glands and numerous buccal glands produce about

A.  $1.0 \text{ dm}^3$  of saliva per day

B.  $1.5dm^3$  of saliva per day

C.  $2.0dm^3$  of saliva per day

D.  $2.5dm^3$  of saliva per day

**Answer: B**



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**46.** If this enzyme were to be absent in our small intestine, digestion of proteins in our body would be severely affected.

A. enterokinase

B. pancreatic amylase

C. maltase

D. lipase

**Answer: A**



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**47.** Secretin and cholecystokinin are the hormones secreted in

A. oeseophagus

B. pyloric stomach

C. duodenum

D. ileum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Gastro-intestinal hoemone that stimulates insulin secretion is

A. gastrin

B. CCK

C. secretin

D. GIP

**Answer: A**



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**49.** This is the common passage for bile and pancreatic juices

A. ampulla of Vater

B. Ductus Cholidochus

C. duct of Wirsuns

D. duct of Santorini

**Answer: A**



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**50.** Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated  
by



A. gastrin

B. secretin

C. enterogasteron

D. enterokinase

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**51. Which type of teeth are found in humans?**

A. Acrodont

B. Thecodont

C. Polyphydont

D. Monophyodont

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** Which one of the following enzymes carries out the initial step in the digestion of milk in humans?

A. rennin and HCl respectively

B. Lipase

C. Trypsin

D. Pepsin

**Answer: A**



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**53.** Mucosal layer of stomach has irregular folds known as

A. villi

B. lumen

C. rugae

D. crypts of Lieberkuhn

**Answer: C**



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**54.** The back flow of faecal matter in the large intestine is prevented by the presence of

A. epiglottis

B. sphincter of Oddi

C. ileo-caecal valve

D. gatric-oesophagcal sphincter

**Answer: C**



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**55.** In human body, the role of bile salts in digestion is to

A. act as coenzymes during the digestion of carbohydrates

B. emulsify fat and facilitate their absorption

C. aid in the breakup of proteins into amino acids and their absorption.

D. stimulates the pancreas to release its enzymes.

**Answer: B**



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**56.** With reference to a normal human being, which one of the following statements is not correct?

A. Human saliva is slightly alkaline

B. An adult human may secrete 1-1.5 L of saliva per day

C. Saliva is secreted by six pairs of salivary glands in human beings.

D. The salivary enzymes (ptyalin) breaks down cooked starch into maltose.

**Answer: A**



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57. Vitamin necessary for normal functioning of liver, clotting of blood and preventing haemorrhage is

A. tocopherol



B. phylloquinone

C. cyanocobalamin

D. riboflavin

**Answer: B**



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**58.** 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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**59.** Which of the best source for vitamin  $B_1$

A. whole wheat bread

B. cod liver oil

C. egg

D. curd

**Answer: B**



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**60.** Characteristic of mammalian liver is

A. Kupffer's cells and leucocytes

B. Leucocytes and canaliculae

C. Glisson's capsules and Kupffer's cells

D. Glisson's capsule and leucocytes

**Answer: C**



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**61. The fat soluble vitamin is**

A. B

B. C

C. K

D. H

**Answer: C**



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**62.** Ptyalin is inactive by a component of gastric juice

A. pepsin

B. mucus

C. rennin

D. HCl

**Answer: D**



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**63.** Kupffer's cells are

- A. phagocytic
- B. non-phagocytic
- C. myosin
- D. fibrin

**Answer: A**



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64. Which one is the correct option for labels A, B and C in the given diagram?



A. A-liver, B-Mucosa, C-Peritoneum

B. A-liver, B-Circular muscle layer, C-Serosa

C. A-pancreas, B-mucosa, C-Peritoneum

D. A-Pancreas, B-Submucosa, C-Serosa

**Answer: D**



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65. Proportion of which of the following should be increased in diet to improve strength and growth of bones

A. Vitamin-D,  $Ca^{2+}$  and vitamin-K

B. Vitamin-D,  $Ca^{2+}$  and iodine

C. Vitamin-D,  $Ca^{2+}$  and vitamin-A

D. Vitamin-A,  $Ca^{2+}$  and  $Mn^{2+}$

**Answer: C**





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66. Aggregates of lymphoid tissue present in the distal portion of the small intestine are known as

A. villi

B. Peyer's patches

C. rugae

D. choroid plexus

**Answer: B**



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**67. Sphincter of Oddi guards**

- A. hepato-pancreatic guards
- B. common bile duct
- C. pancreatic duct
- D. cystic duct.

**Answer: A**



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**68.** If for some reason the parietal cells of the gut epithelium become partially non-functional, what is likely to happen

A. The pancreatic enzymes and specially the trypsin and lipase will not work efficiently.

B. The pH of stomach will fall abruptly

C. Steapsin will be more effective

D. Proteins will not be adequately hydrolysed by pepsin into proteoses and peptones

**Answer: D**



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**69.** Alimentary canal wall contains

A. striated muscles

B. striped muscles

C. smooth muscles

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Diastema refers to

A. gap between the teeth

B. gap between tongue and teeth

C. ciliary cells on alimentary wall

D. cell lining along pharynx.

**Answer: A**



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**71.** In human, teeth are

A. homodont and polyphyodont

B. heterodont and polyphyodont

C. homodont and diphyodont

D. heterodont and diphyodont

**Answer: D**



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

A. Protein and starch

B. Starch and fat

C. Fat and cellulose

D. Starch and cellulose

**Answer: C**



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**73.** 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: A**



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**74.** 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. intestinla 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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**75.** 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  $Na^+$ .

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

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

**Answer: C**



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**76.** The pH of the digestive juices within the human small intestine is between 7.5 and 8.5.

This environment is slightly

A. basic

B. acidic

C. neutral

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**77. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are involved in**

- A. secretion of succus entericus
- B. secretion of rennin
- C. secretion of ptyalin
- D. digestion of food

**Answer: A**



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78. 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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**79.** Which of the following pairs of the kind of cells and their secretion are correctly matched

A. Oxyntic cells - A secretion with pH  
between 2.0 and 3.0

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans -  
Secretion that decreases blood sugar  
level

C. Kupffer's cells - A digestive enzyme that  
hydrolyses nucleic acids

D. Sebaceous glands - A secretion that  
evaporates for cooling

**Answer: A**





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80. Which one of the following enzymes digests protein in stomach?

A. Trypsin

B. Pepsin

C. Erepsin

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



81. Which of the following cannot be isolated from plants?

A. Vitamin –  $B_{12}$

B. Niacin

C. Vitamin -C

D. Riboflavin

**Answer: A**



**82. Which vitamin should be stored?**

A. Calciferol

B. Retinol

C. Niacin

D. Ascorbic acid

**Answer: D**



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**83.** Enterogastrone is

- A. hormone secreted by gastric mucosa it was discovered by
- B. enzymes secreted by mucosa
- C. hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa
- D. secreted by endocrine gland related to digestion.

**Answer: C**



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**84.** Part of bile useful in digestion is

A. bile salt

B. bile pigment

C. bile matrix

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**85.** Which of the following is true for vitamin - C?

A. Also called as ascorbic acid

B. Also called as fumaric acid

C. Obtained from citrus fruits

D. Both (a) and ( c)

**Answer: D**



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**86.** The beri-beri is a paralytic disease, caused by the deficiency of vitamin- $B_1$  (thiamin). It was discovered by

A. Funk

B. GE Foxon

C. Eijkman

D. Stanley

**Answer: C**



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**87.** Curdling of milk in small intestine would occur with the help of

A. trypsin

B. erypsin

C. Rennin helps in the digestion of milk proteins

D. chymotrypsin

**Answer: C**



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