

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION

Mcq

1. Cannibals feed on

- A. Carcass
- B. Blood
- C. Carnivores
- D. Member of own species

Answer: D



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2. Detrivores are

- A. Parasites
- B. Carnivores
- C. Feeding on organic matter
- D. Feeding on carrion

Answer: C



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3. Vestibule is

- A. part of pharynx
- B. part of buccal cavity

C. Space between gums and lips

D. part of tongue having tonsils

Answer: C



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4. Uvula is part of

A. Tongue

B. Soft palate

C. Hard palate

D. Epiglottis

Answer: B



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5. Transverse rugae occur on

A. Hard plateae

B. Soft palate

C. Tongue

D. Stoamach

Answer: A



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6. Frenulum is

A. Adenoid present on pharyngeal wall

B. Tonsil found on lateral walls of soft palate

C. V-shaped sulcus dividing tongue into pharyngeal and oral parts

D. Fold attaching tongue

Answer: D

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7. Monophyodont teeth occur in

A. Humans

B. Frog

C. Whale

D. Rat

Answer: C

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8. Teeth of most reptiles and amphibians are

- A. Acrodont
- B. Thecodont
- C. Heterodont
- D. Diphyodont

Answer: A

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9. Bunodont teeth occur in

- A. Elephant
- B. Sheep
- C. Carnivores
- D. Humans

Answer: D

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10. Teeth of carnivores are

- A. Selenodont
- B. secodont
- C. Lophodont
- D. Pleurodont

Answer: B

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11. Odontoblasts produce

- A. Dentin
- B. Cement

C. Enamel

D. Peridental membrane

Answer: A



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12. Root present in the upper molars are

A. Four

B. Three

C. Two

D. One

Answer: B



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13. Uvula can close the opening of

- A. Larynx
- B. Gullet
- C. Internal nares
- D. Eustachian tubes

Answer: C



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14. Epiglottis is meant for protecting

- A. Oesophagus from entry of air
- B. Nasal chambers from entry of food
- C. Larynx from entry of food
- D. Teeth from caries

Answer: C

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15. Cardiac sphincter protects back flow of

- A. Food into esophagus
- B. Blood into heart
- C. Blood into auricle
- D. Blood into vena cava

Answer: A

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16. Intrinsic factor is produced in

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Duodenum
- D. Stomach

Answer: D

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17. Intrinsic factor is produced in

- A. Production of gastric juice
- B. Absorption of B_{12}
- C. Peristalsis
- D. Feeling of hunger

Answer: B

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18. In ruminant stomach the rumen is the

- A. Largest chamber
- B. Chamber having cellulose fermenting microorganisms
- C. Chamber having villi with cornified surface
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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19. Chamber of ruminant stomach where food is mixed with gastric juice is

- A. Abomasum

B. Omasum

C. Reticulum

D. Rumen

Answer: A



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20. Bile can be prevented to pass into duodenum by

A. Pyloric valve

B. Sphincter of Boyden

C. Sphincter of Oddi

D. Cardiac sphincter

Answer: C



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21. Ileum is characterised by

- A. Brunner's glands and leaf like villi
- B. Brunner's glands and peyer's patches
- C. Club-shaped villi and Peyer's patch
- D. Peyer's patches and Brunner's glands

Answer: C



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22. Taeniae coli are constituents of

- A. Ileum
- B. Caecum
- C. Rectum

D. Colon

Answer: A

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23. Haemorrhoids are

- A. Small pouches of colon
- B. Enlarged rectal veins
- C. Outgrowths of anal canal
- D. Longitudinal folds of rectum

Answer: B

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24. Mumps is infection of salivary glands

- A. Submandibular
- B. Submaxillary
- C. Sublingual
- D. Parotid

Answer: D



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25. Rennin enzyme occurs in the gastric juice of

- A. Calf
- B. Human adults
- C. Human infants
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D



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26. A digestive enzyme functional only in infants is

- A. Lactase
- B. Gastric lipase
- C. Intestinal lipase
- D. Chymosin

Answer: B



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27. Gall bladder is meant for

- A. Storing bile
- B. Concentrating bile
- C. Storing and concentrating bile
- D. Storing bile and producing intrinsic factor

Answer: C

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28. Bile salts are

- A. Sodium bicarbonate and sodium taurocholate
- B. Sodium glycocholate and sodium carbonate
- C. Inorganic salts and sodium glycocholate
- D. Sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate

Answer: D

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29. Green colour of bile is due

- A. Biliverdin
- B. Bilirubin
- C. Sodium taurocholate
- D. Sodiumn glycocholate

Answer: A

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30. Chymotrypsin is a component of

- A. Bile
- B. Pancreatic juice

C. Succus entericus

D. Gastric juice

Answer: B



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31. The process involved in passage of food in the alimentary canal is

A. work

B. Egestion

C. Digestion

D. Peristalsis

Answer: C



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32. Basal metabolic rate is minimum energy required during

- A. Work
- B. Walking
- C. Rest
- D. Sitting

Answer: C



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33. Daily requirement of carbohydrate by an adult is

- A. 500 gm
- B. 50 gm
- C. 150 gm
- D. 250 gm

Answer: A

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34. Excess carbohydrate in adult human is

- A. Stored in the body
- B. Changed through lipogenesis
- C. Aminated
- D. Passed out in stool

Answer: B

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35. Caloric value of carbohydrate per gram is

A. 9.45 kcal

B. 5.65 kcal

C. 4.1 kcal

D. 9.0 kcal

Answer: C



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36. Main cation of extracellular fluid is

A. Iron

B. Potassium

C. Calcium

D. Sodium

Answer: D

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37. Term "vitamin" was given by

- A. Pasteur
- B. Funk
- C. Priestley
- D. Lister

Answer: B

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38. Keratomalacia is deficiency symptom of

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Protein energy malnutrition

C. Phylloquinone

D. Nicotinamide

Answer: A



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39. Antipellagra vitamin is

A. Pantothenic acid

B. Tocopherol

C. Retinol

D. Nicotinamide

Answer: D



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40. Blood cholesterol may rise due to deficiency of vitamin

- A. Folic acid
- B. Cobalamine
- C. Biotin
- D. Pyridoxine

Answer: C

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41. Marasmus is due to deficiency of :

- A. vitamin Pyridoxine
- B. Vitamin D/Calcium /Phosphorus
- C. Food
- D. Fat

Answer: C

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42. Marasmus differs from Kwashiorkor in

- A. Absence of oedema
- B. Match stick legs
- C. Protruded belly
- D. Anaemia

Answer: A

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43. 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 Phosphorus deficiency

Answer: D

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44. The disease beri-beri is caused due to deficiency of which vitamin?

- A. Biotin
- B. Thiamine
- C. Riboflavin
- D. Nicotinamide

Answer: B

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45. Pulp cavity of teeth opens

- A. Below the teeth
- B. In front of teeth
- C. Behind the teeth
- D. none of the above

Answer: A

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46. Gastric juice is secreted under the influence of hormone

- A. Renin
- B. Enterogastrone

C. Enterocrinin

D. Gastrin

Answer: D



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47. Digestion is completed in

A. Duodenum

B. Ileum

C. Stomach

D. Cloaca

Answer: B



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48. Liver performs the function of

- A. Glycogenesis
- B. Glycogenolysis
- C. Deamination
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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49. Bile comprises

- A. Three types of enzymes
- B. 10 types of enzymes
- C. only one type of enzyme
- D. No enzyme

Answer: D

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50. Gastric juice of adult humans is without

- A. HCl
- B. Pepsinogen
- C. Rennin
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

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51. Pancreas has double role of

- A. Storage and digestion
- B. Digestion and absorpton
- C. Digestion and endocrine activity
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

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52. The largest gland in the human body is

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Gastric gland
- D. Adrenal

Answer: A

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53. Alkaline nature of bile is due to

- A. NaCl
- B. NaHCO
- C. KOH
- D. NaOH

Answer: B

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54. Duodenum produces hormones

- A. Renin and gastrin
- B. Epinephrine and nor-epinephrine

C. Enterogastrone and cholecystokinin

D. Pituitrin

Answer: C



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55. The organ that stores bile is

A. Pancreas

B. Gall bladder

C. Spleen

D. Liver

Answer: B



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56. Pancreatic juice and bile are poured through

- A. A common area into duodenum
- B. Two distinct ducts into duodenum
- C. A common ducts into ileum
- D. Two distinct ducts into ileum

Answer: A



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57. Heterocrine gland connected with digestive system is

- A. Liver
- B. Pituitary
- C. Pancreas
- D. Testis

Answer: C

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58. Gastric juice is secreted under the influence of hormone

- A. Acidic
- B. Alkaline
- C. Neutral
- D. Slightly alkaline

Answer: A

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59. The stomach takes part is

A. Breaking food mechanically

B. Partially digesting the food

C. Dis-infecting the food

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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60. The semidigested acidified food that enters duodenum is called

A. Chyle

B. Bile

C. Chyme

D. Succus entericus

Answer: C

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61. The semi-fluid nearly digested food present in the ileum is termed as

- A. Chyle
- B. Chyme
- C. Succus entericus
- D. bile

Answer: A

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62. Entry of food in stomach mechanically stimulates it to produce a hormone named

A. Progesterone

B. Secretin

C. Gastrin

D. Pancreozymin

Answer: C



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63. Production of gastro-intestinal secretions and movement soon after ingestion of food are brought about by

A. Central nervous system

B. Sympathetic nervous system

C. Parasympathetic nervous system

D. Peripheral nervous system

Answer: C



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64. Which of the following statement is correct

End products of protien hy drolysis are

- A. Mixture of amino acids
- B. Sugars
- C. Peptides
- D. 30 amino acids

Answer: A



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65. Which one of the following does not digest milk with rennim ?

A. Man

B. Frog

C. Rabbit

D. A calf

Answer: B



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66. The swallowing of food from buccopharyngeal cavity to stomach is called

A. Deglutition

B. Mastication

C. Peristalsis

D. none of the above

Answer: A

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67. Regurgitation of food from stomach is prevented by

- A. Pyloric sphincter
- B. Cardiac sphincter
- C. Circular sphincter
- D. Muscularis mucosa

Answer: B

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68. Precursor of trypsin is secreted by

A. stomach

B. Intestine

C. Pancreas

D. Liver

Answer: C



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69. In human digestive system, bile is secreted by:

A. Gall bladder

B. Pancreas

C. Spleen

D. Liver

Answer: D

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70. In gluconeogenesis

- A. Glucose is converted into glycogen
- B. Glucose is converted into glucose
- C. Sugar are converted into fats
- D. Glucose is formed from noncarbohydrates

Answer: D

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71. Cholecystrtokinin stimulates

- A. Pancreas
- B. Kindney

C. Gall bladder

D. Liver

Answer: C



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72. Insulin is secreted by ___ of pancreas.

A. *alpha*-cells of pancreas

B. *beta*-cells of pancreas

C. *gamma*-cells of pancreas

D. Aicni of pancreas

Answer: B



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73. α -cells of pancreas secrete

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Trypsinogen
- D. Amylase

Answer: B



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74. Trypsinogen is converted into active trypsin by the action of

- A. Cholecystokinin
- B. Enterogastrone
- C. Enterokinase
- D. Secretin

Answer: C

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75. Phagocytic cells lining blood sinuses of liver are know as

- A. Enterochromaffin cells
- B. Kupffer's
- C. Oxynitic cells
- D. Zymogen

Answer: B

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76. Paneth cells are found in

A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

B. Peyer's patches

C. Islet of Langerhans

D. Gastric gland

Answer: A



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77. In the empty stomach, mucosal folds appear, They are called

A. Rugae

B. Villi

C. Alveoli

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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78. Bile pigments are

- A. Haemocyanin
- B. biliverdin
- C. Bilirubin
- D. Both b and C

Answer: D

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79. The important salts of bile are

- A. Sodium carbonate
- B. Sodium glycocholate

C. Sodium taurocholate

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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80. The greenish colour of bile is due to

A. Biliverdin and bilirubin

B. Melanin

C. Haematochrome

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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81. Which of the following correctly depicts the dental formula of a child?

A. $\frac{2102}{2102}$

B. $\frac{2120}{2120}$

C. $\frac{2123}{2123}$

D. $\frac{2111}{2111}$

Answer: B



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82. Chewing is required for

A. Solubilisation of food

B. Enjoying the taste of food

C. Decreasing surface area of food

D. Increasing surface area of food

Answer: D

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83. The protein deficiency disease is known as

A. Scurvy

B. Addison's disease

C. Kwashiorkor

D. Pellagra

Answer: C

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84. Calciferol is

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: D



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85. Which of the best source for vitamin B_1

A. Cod liver oil

B. Egg

C. Curd

D. Whole wheat bread

Answer: D

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86. A person with bleeding gums should add to his daily diet

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: C

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87. Function of vitamin K is

A. Respiration

B. Carbohydrate metabolism

C. Regulation of calcium and phosphate metabolism

D. Blood clotting

Answer: D

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Rq

1. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Enterokinase

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Trypsinogen

D. Secretin

Answer: B

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Cyg

1. A complete digestive system has

- A. Bile
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Succus entericus
- D. Gastric juice

Answer: B

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2. Action of digestive juices was studied for the first time by

- A. Duclaux
- B. Reamur and Spallanzani
- C. Lunin
- D. Harvey.

Answer:



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3. Number of tonsils is

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: C



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4. Which one has the maximum number of teeth ?

A. Opossum

B. Horse

C. Human

D. Rat

Answer: A



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5. Sphincter of Oddi occurs between

- A. pylorus and duodenum
- B. Oesophagus and stomach
- C. Large intestine and small intestine
- D. Ampull of Vater and Duodenum

Answer: D

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6. Argentaffin cells occur in

- A. Large intestine
- B. Stomach
- C. Small intestine
- D. Both B and C

Answer:

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7. Semi-indispensible amino acids are

- A. Arginine and histidine
- B. Methionine and threonine
- C. Leucine and isoleucine
- D. Arginine and lysine.

Answer:

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8. An animal without gall bladder is

- A. COW.
- B. Elephant

C. Horse

D. Gibbon.

Answer:



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9. Microcytic anaemia is due to deficiency of

A. B_{12}

B. Folic acid

C. Iron

D. Vitamin D

Answer:



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10. Burning feet syndrome is caused by deficiency of

- A. Thiamine
- B. Pantothenic acid
- C. Riboflavin
- D. Nicotinamide

Answer: B



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Others

1. Zymogen cells of gastric glands produce

- A. Chymotrypsin
- B. Pepsin

C. Pepsinogen

D. Trypsin

Answer: C



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2. Secretin stimulates the production of

A. Saliva

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: D



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3. Pepsin acts in

- A. Basic medium
- B. Acidic medium
- C. Neutral medium
- D. All types of media

Answer: B



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4. The hardest constituent of tooth is

- A. Bone
- B. Dentin
- C. Enamel
- D. Pulp

Answer: C

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5. Cardiac glands are present in

- A. Pericardium
- B. Myocardium
- C. Endocardium
- D. Stomach

Answer: D

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6. Stimulation of acid secretion of stomach is due to

- A. Gastrin
- B. Histamine
- C. vagal activation
- D. All the above

Answer: D

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7. Where is protein digestion accomplished?

- A. Stomach
- B. Ileum
- C. Rectum
- D. Duodenum

Answer: B

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8. Pancreas produces

- A. Three digestive enzymes and one hormone
- B. Three types of digestive enzymes and two hormones
- C. Two digestive enzymes and one hormone
- D. Three digestive enzymes and no hormone

Answer: B

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9. Succus entericus is secreted by

- A. Swollen area between ileum and rectum
- B. Intestinal juice

C. Any swelling in gut

D. Vermiform appendix

Answer: B



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10. Germs entering the body alongwith food are killed is alimentary canal where pH is

A. 10

B. 7

C. 3

D. 11

Answer: C



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11. The trypsin enzyme is secreted by

A. Duodenum

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Stomach

Answer: C



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12. A good source of lipase is

A. Saliva

B. Gastric juice

C. Bile

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: D



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13. Succus entericus is secreted by

- A. Villi
- B. Crypts of Lieberkunhn
- C. Brunner's Glands
- D. Crypts of Liberkuhn and Brunner's glands

Answer: D



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14. Oxyntic cells in stomach secrete

A. Pepsin

B. Mucus

C. HCL

D. Rennin

Answer: C



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15. Peyer's patches found in the small intestine are

A. Lymphatic tissue

B. Glandular tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Hepatic tissue

Answer: A

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16. the structure which prevents the entry of food into respiratory tract is

- A. Glottis
- B. Pharynx
- C. Epiglottis
- D. Larynx

Answer: C

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17. The movements in the gut wall are known as

- A. Systole

B. Diastole

C. Metachronal

D. Peristalsis

Answer: D



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18. Emulsification of fat is carried out by

A. Bile pigments

B. Bile salts

C. HCL

D. Pancreatic juie

Answer: B



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19. One of the following is not an enzyme of digestive system

A. Trypsin

B. Amylase

C. Enterogastrone

D. Enterokinase

Answer: C



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20. Ptyalin is an enzyme of

A. Gastric juice

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Intestinal juice

D. Saliva

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following enzymes converts starch into maltose ?

A. Diastase/amylase

B. Invertase

C. Lipase

D. Zymase

Answer: A

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22. Parotid salivary gland are present

- A. Below ears/external acoustic meatus
- B. Below tongue
- C. At the angle of jaws
- D. Below orbits

Answer: A



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23. In mammals the digestion of starch starts from

- A. Oesophagus from entry of air
- B. Mouth
- C. Stomach
- D. Duodenum

Answer: B

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24. Dental formula in human beings is

A. $\frac{2122}{2122}$

B. $\frac{2114}{2114}$

C. $\frac{2123}{2124}$

D. $\frac{2123}{2123}$

Answer: D

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25. The number of teeth that grow twice in human life is

A. 4

B. 12

C. 20

D. 28

Answer: C



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26. The initial step in the digestion of milk in humans is carried out by

A. Rennin

B. Caseinogen

C. Pepsinogen

D. Pepsin

Answer: A



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27. In Human beings, carbohydrate is stored as glycogen in

- A. Liver and muscles
- B. Liver
- C. Muscles
- D. Spleen

Answer: A



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28. Enzyme maltase of human gut acts on food at

- A. pH less than 7, changes maltose to fructose
- B. pH more than 7, changes maltose to glucose
- C. pH less than 7, changes starch to maltose
- D. pH less than 7, changes starch to maltose.

Answer: B

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29. Trypsin differs from pepsin because it digests

- A. Acidic medium
- B. Alkaline medium
- C. Neutral medium
- D. Different pH ranges

Answer: B



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30. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are found in between the villi. They have secrete

- A. Small intestine,secrete digestive enzymes
- B. Pancreas,secrete pancreatic juice
- C. Stomach,secrete gastric juice
- D. Liver,secrete bile

Answer: A



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31. Brunner's glands occur in

- A. Stomach

B. Duodenum /Interstine

C. Ileum

D. Large intestine

Answer: B



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32. Mammalian teeth are

A. Acrodont

B. Homodont

C. Thecodont

D. Polyphyodont

Answer: C



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

- A. Cardiac part of stomach
- B. Pyloric part of stomach
- C. Duodenum
- D. Fundic part of stomach

Answer: D



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34. Which of the following is the best source of Vitamin A:

- A. Apple
- B. Carrot
- C. Honey

D. Peanuts

Answer: B

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35. Blood clotting vitamin is

A. E

B. D

C. K

D. C

Answer: C

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36. Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of

- A. Ascorbic acid /Vit C
- B. Nicotinic acid /Vit B_3
- C. Pantothenic acid
- D. Folic acid

Answer: B



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37. Beri-beri is caused by the deficiency of vitamin

- A. B_1
- B. B_2
- C. B_6
- D. B_{12}

Answer: A

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38. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin

A. B complex

B. C

C. D

D. K

Answer: B

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39. Pernicious anaemia is due to the deficiency of

A. B_1 /Thiamine

B. B_{12} /Cobalamine

C. C/Ascorbic acid

D. D/Calcifriol

Answer: B

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40. Xerophthalmia in children and nyctalopia (Night blindness) in adults is caused by the deficiency of vitamin

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: A

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41. Thiamine B_1 deficiency leads to

- A. Beri-beri
- B. Scurvy
- C. Night blindness
- D. Pellagra

Answer: A

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42. Which vitamin contains cobalt?

A. A

B. B_1

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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43. Which of the following is water soluble Vitamin?

A. C and D

B. A and C

C. B and C

D. A and D

Answer: C

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44. Exposure to sun is required for synthesis of vitamin D in

- A. Adipose tissue
- B. Liver
- C. Gall bladder
- D. skin

Answer: D

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45. Fat soluble vitamins are :

- A. A,D and E
- B. B, C and D

C. B,D and E

D. A,B and C

Answer: A



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46. Deficiency of vitamin E causes

A. Scurvy

B. Beri-beri

C. Show clotting of blood

D. Impotent

Answer: D



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47. Which one leaves human stomach at the earliest?

A. Fat

B. Protein

C. Carbohydrate

D. Beer

Answer: D



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48. Functional unit of food absorption are

A. Villi

B. Brunner's glands

C. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

D. Peyer's patches

Answer: A

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49. Conversion of excess glucose into glycogen is

- A. Gluconegenesis
- B. Glycolysis
- C. Glycogenolysis
- D. Glycogenesis

Answer: C

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50. Obesity is due to extra consumption of

A. Vitamins

B. Protein

C. Carbohydrates

D. Minerals

Answer: C



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51. Lipase hydrolyses

A. Ester bond

B. Glycosidic bond

C. Peptide bond

D. Hydrogen bond

Answer: A

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52. Bile is secreted by

- A. Gall bladder
- B. Liver
- C. Spleen
- D. blood

Answer: B

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53. Digestion of which component of food will be affected if the pH of stomach is made 7?

- A. Starch

B. Protein

C. Fat

D. Sucrose.

Answer: B



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54. Cholecystokin and duocrin are secreted by

A. (A) Duodenum that causes contraction of gall bladder

B. (B) Goblet cells of iloum, stimulates secretion of succus entericua

C. (C) Liver and controls secondary sex characters

D. (D) Stomach that stimulates pancreas to release juice.

Answer: A

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55. Bring out the matching pair

- A. Renin - Protein
- B. Trypsin - Starch
- C. Invertase = Sucrose
- D. Amylase = Lactose,

Answer: C

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56. Brunner's glands occur in

- A. Submucosa of duodenum
- B. Submucosa of stomach

C. Mucosa of oesophagus

D. Mucosa of ileum.

Answer: A



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57. Trypsinogen is converted into active trypsin by the action of:

A. Gastrin

B. Enterokinase

C. Enterogastrone

D. Secretin.

Answer: B



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58. Bow-shaped legs in children are due to deficiency of vitamin

A. D

B. A

C. B

D. C

Answer: A



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59. Which pairing is not correct?

A. Vitamin D - Rickets

B. Vitamin K - Sterility

C. Thiamine - Beri-beri

D. Niacin - Pellagra

Answer: B



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60. Vitamins often act as

- A. Holoenzymes
- B. Co-enzymes
- C. Apoenzymes
- D. Cofactors

Answer: B



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61. A vitamin devoid of coenzyme

- A. Biotin
- B. Riboflavin
- C. Tocopherol
- D. Folic acid

Answer: C

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62. Castle's intrinsic factor is connected with internal absorption of

- A. Pyridoxine
- B. Riboflavin
- C. Thiamine
- D. Cobalamine,

Answer: D

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63. A nucleotide connected with coenzyme formation is

- A. Nicotinamide
- B. Purine
- C. Pyrimidine
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

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64. Aminopeptidase, a digestive enzyme produces

- A. Dipeptides
- B. Smaller peptides

C. Glucose

D. Amino acids,

Answer: B



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65. Highest B.M.R. occurs in

A. Elephant

B. Rabbit

C. Human

D. Whale,

Answer: B



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66. The contraction of gall bladder is due to

- A. Secretin
- B. Enterogastrone
- C. Enterokinase
- D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D



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67. The gastric juice contains

- A. Pepsin, lipase and rennin
- B. Trypsin, lipase and rennin
- C. Trypsin, pepsin and lipase
- D. Trypsin, pepsin and rennin

Answer: A

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68. Pepsinogen is secreted by which cells of stomach?

- (a) Chief cells
- (b) Oxyntic cells
- (c) Parietal cells
- (d) Mucous cells

A. Mucous glands

B. Intestinal gland

C. Chief cells

D. Parietal cells

Answer: C

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69. Beri-beri, Scurvy and Rickets are respectively caused by

A. A & B, D and C

B. B, C and D

C. D, B and A

D. A, D and C

Answer: B



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70. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

A. Gastrin

B. Pancreozymin

C. Choleystokinin

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: D

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71. Vitamin K is required for

- A. Change of prothrombin to thrombin
- B. Synthesis of prothrombin
- C. Change of fibrinogen to fibrin
- D. Formation of thromboplastin

Answer: B

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72. Most of the fat digestion occurs in

- A. Rectum
- B. Stomach
- C. Duodenum
- D. Small intestine

Answer: D



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

- A. Thiamine-Beri-beri
- B. protein -Kwashiorkor
- C. Nicotinamide -Pellagra

D. Iodine-Goitre

Answer: C

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74. Maximum number of enzymes occur in

A. Omnivores

B. Herbivores

C. Carnivores

D. None of the these

Answer: A

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75. Cholestrol is synthesised in

A. Brunner's glands

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

Answer: B



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76. Excessive consumption of alcohol results in

A. Jaundic

B. Dermatitis

C. Liver cirrhosis

D. Lung fibrosis

Answer: C

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77. Rennin acts on

- A. Milk changing casein
- B. Proteins in stomach
- C. Fat in intestine
- D. Milk changing casein into calcium paracaseinate at 1-3 pH.

Answer: D

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

- A. Gastrin,secretin,enterokinin and cholecystokin
- B. Enterogastrone, gastrin,pancreozymin and cholecystokinin
- C. Gastrin,enterogastrone,cholecystokinin and pancreozymin
- D. Secretin,enterogastrone,gastrin and enterokinin

Answer: B

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79. Major requirement of protein in the body is for

- A. Energy
- B. Growth
- C. Repair
- D. Proper nourishment

Answer: B

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80. Lacteals take part

- A. Digestion of milk
- B. Absorption of fat/fatty acids and glycerol
- C. Digestion of lactic acid
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

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81. Human being is 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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82. Vitamin A is produced from carotene in

A. Blood

B. Skin

C. Intestinal tract

D. Liver

Answer: D



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83. Vermiform appendix is a part of

- A. Reproductive system
- B. Alimentary canal
- C. Vascular system
- D. Nervous system

Answer: B



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84. Largest gland in the body is

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Pituitary
- D. Thyroid

Answer: A



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85. Muscular contractions of alimentary canal are

- A. Circulation
- B. Deglutition
- C. Churning
- D. Peristalsis

Answer: D



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86. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the sentence (Do not change the whole sentence).

Deficiency of vitamin A causes scurvey.

- A. Cataract
- B. Myopia
- C. Hypermetropia
- D. Night blindness

Answer: D



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87. Which one is body building material ?

- A. Minerals
- B. Fat
- C. Protein
- D. Sugar

Answer: C

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88. Deficiency of vitamin C causes

- A. Rickets
- B. Beri-beri
- C. Scurvy
- D. Night blindness

Answer: C

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89. Intestinal villi are mainly connected with

A. Assimilation

B. Absorption

C. Secretion

D. Ultra-filtration

Answer: B



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90. Bleeding gums /Softening of bones /scurvy are caused by deficiency of

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

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91. Fatty acids and glycerol are first absorbed by

- A. Lymph vessels
- B. Villi
- C. Blood
- D. Hepatic portal vein

Answer: A

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92. During rest, the metabolic needs of the body are at their minimum. Which of the following is indicative of this situation ?

- A. Pulse
- B. Breathing
- C. O_2 intake and CO_2 output
- D. All the above

Answer: D

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93. During rest, metabolic requirement are minimum. This is indicated by

- A. First fats are used up, followed by carbohydrates and protein in the end
- B. First carbohydrates are used up, followed by fat and proteins toward end
- C. First lipids, followed by proteins and carbohydrate

D.

Answer: B



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94. Digestive juice lacking eazyme but aiding in digestion is

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Bile

D. Succus entericus

Answer: C



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95. Balanced diet should have approximately

- A. Protein $\frac{1}{5}$, fat $\frac{3}{5}$, carbohydrate $\frac{1}{5}$
- B. Protein $\frac{3}{5}$, fat $\frac{1}{5}$, carbohydrate $\frac{1}{5}$
- C. Protein $\frac{1}{2}$, fat $\frac{1}{4}$, carbohydrate $\frac{1}{4}$
- D. Protein $\frac{1}{5}$, fat $\frac{1}{5}$, carbohydrate $\frac{3}{5}$

Answer: D



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96. Thiamine B_1 deficiency leads to

- A. Loss to muscle tone and damage to nerves
- B. Pellagra
- C. Haemorrhage
- D. Anaemia

Answer: A

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97. Prolonged deficiency of nicotinic acid produces

- A. Osteomalacia
- B. Xerophthalmia
- C. Pellagra
- D. Anaemia

Answer: C

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98. Calcium deficiency occurs in the absence of vitamin

A. D

B. C

C. E

D. B

Answer: A



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99. Which one is not in intestinal juice ?

A. Erepsin

B. Maltase

C. Water

D. HCl

Answer: D

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100. Antiscorvy vitamin is

A. A

B. B_{12}

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

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101. Which of the following is absorbed in ileum ?

A. Fat

B. Bile salts

C. Vitamin K

D. Glucose

Answer: B



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102. Diastema is toothless area between

A. Right and left incisors

B. Incisors and premolars

C. Premolars and molars

D. Behind molars

Answer: B



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103. Cod liver oil is the rich source of

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Answer: C



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104. Cellular digestion is associated with which organelle?

- A. Caecum
- B. Colon
- C. Small intestine
- D. vermiform appendix

Answer: A



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105. Trypsin changes

- A. Protein into peptides
- B. Fats into fatty acids
- C. Starch and glycogen into maltose
- D. Maltose into its components

Answer: A



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106. In human beings, carbohydrate is stored as glycogen in

A. Liver

B. Muscles

C. Pancreas

D. Liver and muscles

Answer: D



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107. Secretin is produced by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Intestine

D. Pharynx

Answer: C



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108. Narrower distal end of stomach is called

- A. Cardiac
- B. Pharynx
- C. Duodenum
- D. Pylorus

Answer: D



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109. From which of the following, pepsin is secreted

- A. Stomach
- B. intestine

C. Liver

D. Gonads

Answer: A



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110. which is a common passage in swallowing food and breathing

A. Gullet

B. Pharynx

C. Glottis

D. Larynx

Answer: B



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111. Enterokinases/enteropeptides takes part in conversion of

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112. Match the vitamins given in Column I with the deficiency disease they cause given in Column II.

Column I(Vitamins) *Column II*(Diseases)

A. Vitamin A	1. Pernicious anaemia
B. Vitamin B ₁	2. Increased blood clotting time
C. Vitamin B ₁₂	3. Xerophthalmia
D. Vitamin C	4. Rickets
E. Vitamin D	5. Muscular weakness
F. Vitamin E	6. Night blindness
G. Vitamin K	7. Beri-beri
	8. Bleeding gums
	9. Osteomalacia

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

A. Flourine

B. Chlorine

C. Boron

D. Mercury

Answer: A

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114. Glycogen is

- A. Synthesized in liver, source of energy, forming bile and lipase
- B. Disaccharide stored in liver, reacts with ammonia to form protein
- C. Synthesized in blood, stored in liver and muscles to provide glucose
- D. Polysaccharide synthesized and stored in liver

Answer: D



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115. Ascorbic acid is Vitamin :

- A. C
- B. D

C. B

D. A

Answer: A



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116. Ammonia is formed inside

A. Small intestine

B. Stomach

C. Large intestine

D. Liver

Answer: D



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117. In man, the gall bladder is situated in ___ lobe of liver.

- A. Quadrate lobe
- B. Caudate lobe
- C. Right lobe proper
- D. Left lobe.

Answer: C

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118. Phagocytic cells of liver are

- A. Acinar cells
- B. Kupffer's cells
- C. Deiter cells
- D. Hensen cells

Answer: B

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119. Deficiency of copper causes

- A. Anaemia and damage to CNS
- B. Xerophthalmia
- C. Pellagra
- D. Influenza.

Answer: A

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120. The pH of succus entericus is

A. 6.6

B. 5.6

C. 2

D. 7.8

Answer: D



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121. 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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122. 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 the above.

Answer: B



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

A. Proteins

B. Polysaccharides

C. Fat soluble vitamins

D. Albumen of egg.

Answer: C



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124. Tocopherol is vitamin

A. E

B. D

C. B

D. A

Answer: A

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125. Antixerophthalmic vitamin is

A. K

B. E

C. D

D. A

Answer: D

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126. Liver produces

A. Bile

B. Cholesterol

C. Iron

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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127. 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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128. Which one provides sliminess to food?

- A. Brunner's glands
- B. Goblet cells
- C. Both A and B
- D. Peptic cells

Answer: C



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129. Cholecystokinin and duocrinin are secreted by

- A. Stomach
- B. Liver
- C. Duodenum
- D. Ileum

Answer: C

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130. 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

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131. Which one is unrelated?

A. Ca - muscle contraction

B. I - thyroid

C. Co - energy liberation

D. Cl - nerve conduction

Answer: D



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132. Calciferol is

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D

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133. Death of intestinal bacteria will cause

- A. Blindness
- B. Tired feeling
- C. Reduced synthesis of B-complex and K-vitamins
- D. Reduced excretion

Answer: C

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134. pH suitable for ptyalin is

- A. 6.8
- B. 7.8

C. 3.2

D. 9.3

Answer: A



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135. Maximum energy is liberated on respiratory breakdown of

A. Protein

B. Fat

C. Carbohydrate

D. Nucleic acid

Answer: B



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136. Amino acid not synthesised in human body is

- A. Nonessential
- B. Deaminated
- C. Aminated
- D. Essential

Answer: D



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137. Calcium occurs in

- A. All body cells
- B. Bones and teeth
- C. Cells of respiratory system
- D. 3% of mineral content.

Answer: A

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138. Fats are changed into fatty acids and glycerol by the action of

- A. Lipase
- B. Amylase
- C. Trypsin
- D. Bile salts

Answer: A

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139. A steroid vitamin is

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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140. Which one is a correct match ?

A. Iron - Ricket

B. Vitamin - A - Scurvy

C. Iodine - Goitre

D. Calcium- Anaemia

Answer: C

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141. Mark the deficiency disease

A. Leukemia

B. Addison's disease

C. Scurvy

D. Acromegaly

Answer: C

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142. What will happen if bile duct gets choked ?

A. Faeces become dry

B. Acidic chyme will not be neutralised

C. There will be little digestion in intestine

D. Little absorption of fat will occur.

Answer: D



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143. Choose the correct pair

A. Rennin - Casein

B. Protein - Amylase

C. Carbohydrate - Lipase

D. Maltase - Lactose

Answer: A



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144. High cholesterol patients are advised to use

- A. Ghee, butter and oils
- B. Groundnut oil , margarine and vegetable oils
- C. Ghee, cheese and Dalda
- D. Fatty oils and butter.

Answer: B



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145. Digestion of both starch and protein is carried out by

- A. Gastric juice
- B. Gastric lipase
- C. Pancreatic juice
- D. Ptyalin.

Answer: C

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146. Which of the following vitamins is synthesized in animal body by bacteria?

A. K

B. B_1

C. D

D. C

Answer: A

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

- A. Carbohydrate
- B. Fat
- C. Proteins
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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148. Which is common among Amylase, rennin and trypsin?

- A. All proteins
- B. Proteolytic enzymes
- C. Produced in stomach

D. Act at pH lower than 7.

Answer: A

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149. Enterokinase is

- A. Pancreatic hormone
- B. Intestinal hormone
- C. Pancreatic enzyme
- D. Component of intestinal juice

Answer: D

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150. Pungent odour of faeces is due to

- A. Indole
- B. Skatole
- C. Phenol and hydrogen sulphide
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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151. Argentaftin cells occur in

- A. Duodenum
- B. Stomach
- C. Ileum
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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152. Contraction of muscle and conduction of nerve require

- A. Na^+ and K^+
- B. K^+ and Mg^{2+}
- C. Ca^{2+}
- D. Ca^{2+} and K^+

Answer: D



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153. Which enzyme initiates protein digestion?

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Aminopeptidase

D. Carboxypeptidase.

Answer: A



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154. The enzyme which does not directly act upon the food substrate in the small intestine of man, is

A. Trypsin

B. Lipase

C. Enterokinase

D. Amylase

Answer: C

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155. Which functions as gastric hormone

- A. Secretin
- B. Serotonin
- C. Amphetamine
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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156. Pepsin is secreted by

- A. Paneth cells
- B. Zymogen cells of stomach
- C. Zymogen cells of duodenum
- D. Pancreas

Answer: B

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157. Pepsinogen is activated by :

- A. Chymotrypsin
- B. Trypsin
- C. HCl
- D. Pepsin

Answer: C

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158. Which is caused by deficiency of protein ?

- A. Night blindness
- B. Beri-beri
- C. Xerophthalmia
- D. Kwashiorkor

Answer: D

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159. Submucosa is thickest in

- A. Rectum
- B. Intestine

C. Stomach

D. Oesophagus

Answer: A



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160. Saliva is secreted from

A. Pancreas

B. Gall bladder

C. Gastric gland

D. Submaxillary and sublingual glands.

Answer: D



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161. Mineral deposition in bones and teeth is mediated through vitamin

A. A

B. D

C. E

D. C

Answer: B



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162. Vitamin D is synthesized in skin, by the action of sunlight on

A. Cholesterol

B. 7-dehydroxy cholesterol

C. Cephalo-cholesterol

D. All the above

Answer: B

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163. Which mineral deficiency is supplemented on a large scale in India ?

A. Potassium

B. Iron

C. Iodine

D. Sodium.

Answer: C

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164. Human beings are

- A. Omnivorous
- B. Herbivorous
- C. Carnivorous
- D. Autotrophic.

Answer: A



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165. Secretion of hormone cholecystokinin is for

- A. Controlling blood pressure
- B. Inducing peristalsis
- C. Bile functions
- D. Release of insulin

Answer: C

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166. The contraction of gall bladder is due to

- A. Gastrin
- B. Cholecystokinin
- C. Secretin
- D. Enterogastrone.

Answer: B

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167. The hormone that stimulates the stomach to secrete gastric juice is

- A. Renin
- B. Enterokinase
- C. Enterogastrone
- D. Gastrin.

Answer: D

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168. Lathyrism which is caused by consumption of K heasari dal is a disease characterised by:

- A. Skeletal deformation and thinning of collagen fibres
- B. Skeletal abnormalities, diabetes mellitus and reproductive failure
- C. Retarded growth, precocious puberty and renal dysfunction

D. Cardiovascular abnormalities, mental retardation and delayed puberty.

Answer: A



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169. Layer of cells that secrete enamel of tooth is

- A. Osteoblast
- B. Ameloblast
- C. Odontoblast
- D. Dentoblast.

Answer: B



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170. Fat digestion is facilitated by

- A. Bile juice
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Gastric juice
- D. Intestinal juice.

Answer: A



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171. Caecum is large for digestion of cellulose With the help of symbiotic bacteria in

- A. Man
- B. Rabbit
- C. Cat

D. Frog.

Answer: B

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172. Water is largely absorbed in

A. Stomach

B. Oesophagus

C. Small intestine

D. Colon.

Answer: D

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

- A. K
- B. A
- C. B-complex
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C

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174. Which of the following is mismatched

- A. Vitamin K - Beri-beri
- B. Vitamin C - Scurvy
- C. Vitamin A - Xerophthalmia

D. Vitamin D - Rickets.

Answer: A

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175. An average person doing moderate work requires daily an energy

A. 750 kcal

B. 1000 kcal

C. 2000 kcal

D. 2800 kcal

Answer: D

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176. Rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults is caused by the deficiency of

A. D

B. C

C. B

D. A

Answer: A



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177. Anaemia is caused by the deficiency of

A. Ca

B. Fe

C. Na

D. Mg

Answer: B

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178. HCl is secreted by

- A. Zymogen cells
- B. Kupffers cells
- C. Oxyntic/parietal cells
- D. Mucous cells

Answer: C

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179. Disease caused by deficiency of iodine is

- A. Tetany
- B. Cretinism
- C. Myxoedema
- D. Goitre.

Answer: D



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180. Vitamin E prevents

- A. Formation of vitamin D in skin
- B. Secretion of superfluous enzymes
- C. Keratinisation of epidermal cells
- D. Absorption of harmful enzymes

Answer: C

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181. Jaundice is disease associated with :

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver/Digestive system
- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum.

Answer: B

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182. HCl present in gastric juice changes

- A. Pepsinogen to pepsin
- B. Pro-rennin to rennin
- C. Disaccharides to monosaccharides
- D. Both (A) and (B)

Answer: D

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183. The bile secreted by the liver cells passes into the gall bladder through

- A. Hepatopancreatic duct
- B. Hepatic duct
- C. Cystic duct
- D. Hepato-gall duct

Answer: C

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184. Which is different ?

- A. Gastrin
- B. Secretin
- C. Ptyalin
- D. Glucagon

Answer: C

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185. Trypsinogen is produced by

A. Liver

B. Duodenum

C. Stomach

D. Pancreas

Answer: D



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186. Gastrin is

A. Hormone

B. A Enzyme

C. A Nutrient

D. Digestive secretion.

Answer: A



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187. Saliva contains an enzyme

- A. Enterokinase
- B. Ptyalin / amylase
- C. Chymotrypsin
- D. Lipase

Answer: B



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188. In human beings cellulose is digested by

- A. Enzymes
- B. Symbiotic bacteria

C. Symbiotic protozoans

D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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189. A salivary gland is

A. Brunner's gland

B. Sublingual gland

C. Lacrimal gland

D. Adrenal gland

Answer: B



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190. Weight of human liver is

A. 6.0 kg

B. 5.0 kg

C. 3.0 kg

D. 1.5 kg

Answer: D



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191. A Enzyme lactase occurs in

A. Saliva

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Intestinal juice

D. Stomach

Answer: C

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192. A Rickets can be prevented by taking

- A. Calciferol
- B. Carrots
- C. Oranges
- D. Green vegetables

Answer: A

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193. Protien/enzyme is absent in

A. Saliva

B. Bile

C. Pancreatic juice

D. Intestinal juice

Answer: B



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194. Vitamin required for formation of rhodopsin is

A. A

B. B_2

C. D

D. C

Answer: A

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195. Dental formula shows

- A. Structure of teeth
- B. Monophyodont or diphyodont condition
- C. Number and type of teeth in both jaws
- D. Number and type of teeth in one half of both jaws.

Answer: D

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196. Which chamber of ruminant stomach has gastric juice (HCL+ Pepsin)/true stomach

- A. Omasum

B. Abomasum

C. Rumen

D. Reticulum

Answer: B



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197. A vital ingredient of food which does not provide energy and is required in minute quantity is



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198. Match the columns

Column-I

Column – II

a saliva

p Disaccharidases

b Gastric

q Trypsin

c Pancreatic

r Ptyalin

b Intestinal

s Pepsin

t Cellulase

A. a-r,b-t,c-p,d-q

B. a-s,b-r,c-p,d-t

C. a-r,b-s,c-p,d-t

D. a-r,b-s,c-q,d-p

Answer: D



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199. Which food should be eaten in deficiency of Rhodopsin in eyes:

A. Papaya and Mango

B. Orange and Amla

C. Water melon and strawberry

D. All the above

Answer: D

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200. vitamin required for development of erythrocytes is

A. D

B. B_{12}

C. E

D. K

Answer: B

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201. pH of gastric juice is

A. 1.5-3.0

B. 5.0-6.8

C. 7.0-9.0

D. 6.0-8.0

Answer: A



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202. Animals do not synthesis

(a) Protein

(b) Vitamins

(c) Glycogen

(d) Phospholipids

A. Protien

B. Vitamins

C. Glycogen

D. Phospholipids

Answer: B

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203. If we take food rich in lime juice, then

- A. Enhanced
- B. Reduced
- C. Unaffected
- D. Stopped

Answer: B

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204. Bile salts are

A. Digestion of carbohydrates

B. Breakdown of proteins

C. Emulsification of fat

D. Absorption of glycerol

Answer: C



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205. Part of alimentary canal thrown up into transverse folds is

A. Rectum

B. Oesophagus

C. Stomach

D. Intestine.

Answer: D

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206. Digestive juice contains catalytic agents called

- A. Vitamins
- B. Hormones
- C. Enzymes
- D. Nitrates

Answer: C

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207., Bile acids are

- A. Steroids
- B. Carbohydrates

C. Modified proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: A



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208. What is also called vitamin G

A. Riboflavin

B. Thiamine

C. Pantothenic acid

D. Niacin

Answer: A



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209. Base of tongue is sensitive to taste

- A. Salty
- B. Sweet
- C. Bitter
- D. Sour

Answer: C



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210. Gaucher's disease is associated with

- A. Abnormal fat metabolism
- B. Vitamin deficiency
- C. Disturbed carbohydrate metabolism
- D. Abnormal protein metabolism.

Answer: A

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211. Which one is fat soluble ?

A. A, B, E and K

B. A, B, C, D and E

C. A,D,E and K

D. A, C,D,Eand K.

Answer: C

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212. Vitamins were discovered by

(a) Mellanby

(b) Funk

(c) Buchner

(d) Jenner

A. Mellanby

B. Funk

C. Buchner

D. Jenner

Answer: B

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213. The stomach of ruminants is mainly divided into four parts, but in camel which one part is missing

(a) Rumen

(b) Abomasum

(c) Reticulum

(d) Omasum

A. Rumen

B. Abomasum

C. Reticulum

D. Omasum

Answer: D



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214. Thin limbs, oedema and diarrhoea develop due to protein deficiency in

(a) Marasmus

(b) Kwashiorkor

(c) Pellagra

(d) Megaloblastic anaemia

A. Marasmus

B. Kwashiorkor

C. Pellagra

D. Megaloblastic anaemia

Answer: B



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215. Optimum pH for enzyme trypsin is

A. 5.9

B. 4.6

C. 8.5

D. 7

Answer: C

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216. Hormonal induction of succus entericus is due to

- A. Secretin
- B. Seceretin and cholecystokinin
- C. Insulin
- D. Glucagon

Answer: B

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217. Kwashiorkor occurs due to

- A. Protien/essential amino acid defcency
- B. Carbohydrates deficiency

C. Genetic problem

D. Vitamin deficiency

Answer: A



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218. Maximum energy is available on complete oxidation of

A. Glucose

B. Fat

C. protein

D. Organic acids

Answer: B



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219. Which is not the function of liver

- A. production of insulin
- B. Detoxification
- C. Storage of glycogen
- D. Production of bile

Answer: A



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220. In ruminants bacterial action occurs in

- (a) Reticulum
- (b) Omasum
- (c) Abomasum
- (d) Rumen

A. Reticulum

B. Omasum

C. Abomasum

D. Rumen

Answer: D



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221. Which is not available from plants

A. Riboflavin

B. Vitamin B_{12}

C. Niacin

D. Vitamin C

Answer: B



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222. Fat absorbed from gut is transported in blood as

- A. Micelles
- B. Liposomes
- C. Chemomicrons
- D. Chylomicrons

Answer: D



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223. Assertion : Wounds heal slowly due to vitamin C deficiency .

Reason : vitamin C is essential for collgaen formation

- A. A
- B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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224. 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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225. Formation of glucose from proteins/surplus amino acids is

- A. Glycogenolysis
- B. Glycogenesis
- C. Gluconeogenesis
- D. Glycolysis

Answer: C

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	Column-I	Column-II
	(a) Crypts of Liberkuhn	(p) Loop of duodenum
226.	(b) Pancreas	(q) Stomach
	(c) Adrenal gland	(r) Intestine
	(d) Gastric glands	(s) Kidney

A. a-r,b-p,c-q,d-s

B. a-p,b-r,c-s,d-q

C. a-q,b-s,c-r,d-p

D. a-r,b-p,c-s,d-q.

Answer: D



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227. Pantothenic acid occurs in

A. Yeast

B. Liver

C. Pulses

D. All the above

Answer: D



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228. Which is not the function of vitamins

- A. Metabolism
- B. Digestion
- C. Growth
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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229. Structure present in man but absent in frog is

- A. Salivary glands
- B. Pancreas
- C. Adrenal glands
- D. Thyroid gland

Answer: A

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230. Which one is correctly matched?

- A. Vitamin E= Tocopherol
- B. Vitamin D- Riboflavin
- C. Vitamin B- Calciferol
- D. Vitamin A- Thiamine

Answer: A

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231. Which set is similar?

- A. Sebum-Sweet
- B. Corpus luteum -Graafian follicles
- C. vitamin B_3 -Niacin
- D. Bundle of His -Pace Maker

Answer: C

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232. In small intestine, active absorption occurs in case of

- A. Glucose
- B. Amino acids
- C. Na^+
- D. All the above

Answer: D

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233. The hormone that causes gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Aldosterone
- D. ACTH

Answer: B

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234. Proteolytic enzymes do not corrode lining of alimentary canal as

- A. They are secreted in inactive form
- B. Lining layer of alimentary canal does not contain protein

C. The enzymes are not capable of digesting fat

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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235. Duodenal glands which prevent corrosion by HCl of chyme are

A. Oxyntic cells

B. Peptic cells

C. Brunner's glands

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Answer: C



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236. Digestion of carbohydrates occurs in

- A. Buccal cavity
- B. Stomach
- C. Intestine
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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237. 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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238. Number of canines in upper half jaw is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: D

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239. Which one is associated with vitamin D

- A. Tocopherol
- B. Ergosterol
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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240. Where does hepatopancreatic duct open

- A. Ileum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Jejunum
- D. Junction of duodenum with jejunum

Answer: B

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241. Mineral involved in formation of bone and teeth and clotting of blood is

- A. Potassium
- B. Sulphur
- C. Calcium
- D. Iodine

Answer: C

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242. Deficiency disease characterised by bleeding gums haemorrhages is

- (a) Xerophthalmia

(b) Pellagra

(c) Osteomalacia

(d) Scurvy

A. Xerophthalmia

B. Pellagra

C. Osteomalacia

D. Scurvy

Answer: D

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243. Weak peristaltic waves pass along stomach wall every

A. 20 seconds

B. 30 seconds

C. 15 seconds

D. 10 seconds

Answer: A

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244. Thecodont, diphodont and heterodont teeth are characteristic of

- A. Reptiles
- B. Aves
- C. Mammals/man
- D. Amphibians

Answer: C

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245. Glycogenolysis involves

- A. Oxidation of sugar
- B. Conversion of glycogen into glucose
- C. Conversion of glucose into glycogen
- D. Conversion of glycogen into fat

Answer: B

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246. Which one of the following contains cobalt

- A. B_1
- B. B_2
- C. B_6
- D. B_{12}

Answer: D

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247. Vitamin D is synthesized by body from

- (a) LDL cholesterol
- (b) HDL cholesterol
- (c) Triglycerides
- (d) Cellulose

- A. LDL cholesterol
- B. HDL cholesterol
- C. Triglycerides
- D. Cellulose

Answer: A

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248. Tusks of elephant are

- (a) Upper canines
- (b) Upper incisors
- (c) Lower incisors
- (d) Lower canines

A. Upper canines

B. Upper incisors

C. Lower incisors

D. Lower canines

Answer: B



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249. Which of the following teeth are lophodont ?

- A. Incisors and canines
- B. Canines and premolars
- C. Premolars and molars
- D. Incisors and premolars

Answer: C

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250. Valves of Kerckring occurs in

- A. Between right auricle and right ventricle
- B. Left auricle and left ventricle
- C. Stomach and duodenum
- D. Intestine

Answer: D

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251. Daily energy requirement for a moderately active man would be

- A. 3.16 Kcal
- B. 31.6 kcal
- C. 3160 kcal
- D. 31600 kcal

Answer: C

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252. Amount of bilirubin in icterus / Jaundice would be

- A. 20 ml/l
- B. 0.2 mg/l

C. 1.2mg/l

D. 5mg/l

Answer: D



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253. Auerbach's plexus occurs

A. Amongst podocytes of Bowman's capsule

B. Inner to muscular interna

C. In muscular externa and made of nerves

D. Below dermis and made of muscles

Answer: C



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254. An animal without gall bladder

- A. Horse
- B. Cat
- C. Dog
- D. Human

Answer: A



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255. Which one is not matched

- A. Pepsin-stomach
- B. Rennin-liver
- C. Trypsin-intestine
- D. Ptyalin -mouth

Answer: B

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256. In human digestive system, bile is secreted by:

- A. Gall bladder
- B. Liver
- C. Duodenum
- D. Pancreass

Answer: B

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257. Which does not occur in glucose

A. Digestion

B. Ingestion

C. Absorption

D. Assimilation

Answer: A



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258. Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of

A. Vitamin C

B. B_{12}

C. Vit K

D. Vit A

Answer: D

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259. Which of the following is antisterility vitamin?

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Vitamin B_{12}

Answer: A

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260. Which of the following does not belong to vitamin B group?

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Nicotinc acid

C. Tocopherol

D. Cyanocobalamine

Answer: C



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261. Which one is essential for DNA replication and cell division

A. Vitamin E

B. Folic acid

C. Vitamin K

D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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262. B-vitamins mostly function in

- A. Hormones
- B. Enzymes
- C. Coenzymes
- D. Digestive substances

Answer: C



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263. Vitamin C is useful in

- A. Wound healing
- B. Formation of visual pigments
- C. Growth of bones
- D. Treating pernicious anemia

Answer: A



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264. Similar cone-shaped teeth are

- A. Diphydont
- B. Acrodont
- C. Homodont
- D. Thecodont

Answer: C



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265. Osteomalacia is a deficiency disease of

A. Vit.D/Calciferol

B. Vit.K

C. Vit.A

D. Vit .E

Answer: A

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266. Marasmus is due to deficiency of :

A. Carbohydrates + Protein

B. Protiens

C. Vitamins

D. Fats

Answer: A



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267. Cellulose digestion in ruminants occurs in

- A. Rumen
- B. Omesum
- C. Abomasum
- D. Reticulum

Answer: A



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268. Nuhn's glands are related to

- A. Tongue
- B. Ear

C. Nose

D. Hair

Answer: A



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269. Boas point is associated with

A. Liver cirrhosis

B. Tuberculosis

C. Nephritis

D. Gastric ulcer

Answer: D



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270. Bicarbonate ions are released in exchange of chloride ions in
lieum form

- A. Villi
- B. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- C. Brush border cell
- D. Valvulae conniventes/Plicae circulares

Answer: C

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271. Identify the correct set

- A. Ptyalin -intestine -maltose
- B. Pepsin -stomach wall-casein
- C. Chymotrpsin-salivary glands -lactose

D.

Answer: B

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272. What is cholecystokinin

- (a) Bile pigments
- (b) Gastro-intestinal hormone
- (c) Enzyme
- (d) Lipid

A. Bile pigments

B. Gastro-intestinal hormone

C. Enzyme

D. Lipid

Answer: B



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273. Pulp cavity of teeth is lined by

- A. Ameloblasts
- B. Chondroblasts
- C. Osteoblasts
- D. Odontoblasts

Answer: D



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274. Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by

- A. Enterogasterone
- B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Villikinin

Answer: C



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275. 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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276. Wisdom teeth in human is

- A. Third molar, four in number
- B. Third molar, two in number
- C. Second molar, four in number
- D. Second molar, two in number

Answer: A



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277. In human digestion is

- (a) Intercellular
- (b) Intracellular
- (c) Extracellular
- (d) Both a and b

A. Intercellular

B. Intracellular

C. Extracellular

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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

A. Iodine-goitre

B. Thiamine-beri-beri

C. Niacin-pellagra

D. Protein-Kwashiorkor

Answer: C



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279. Number of liver lobes is

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: A

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280. Gall bladder takes part in

A. Secretion of bile

B. Storage of bile

C. Formation of bile salts

D. Formattion of enzymes

Answer: B



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281. Hydrolysis of lipids produces

A. Glycerine and glycerol

B. Fatty acids and trihydric alcohol

C. Glycine

D. All the above

Answer: B



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282. When all the peptide bonds of a protein have been broken down .

The result would be

- A. Polypeptides
- B. Oligopeptides
- C. Peptides
- D. Amino acids

Answer: D

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283. Total number of canines in permanent dental set of human is

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 2

D. 12

Answer: A

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284. Chyme of a person who has consumed only starch will show the presence of

- A. Maltose and glucose
- B. Dextrin and maltose
- C. Starch, dextrin and maltose
- D. Starch, dextrin and glucose

Answer: C

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285. Which of the following has minimum pH?

- A. Bile
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Saliva
- D. Gastric juice

Answer: D

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286. The vitamin nicotinamide can be synthesized in our body from

- A. Tyrosine
- B. Tryptophan
- C. Valine
- D. Phenylalanine

Answer: B



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287. Curding of milk in small intestine occurs due to the action of

- A. Rennin
- B. Erepsin
- C. Trypin
- D. Chymotrypsin

Answer: D



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288. Among the energy values or nutrients 9.3 calories is that of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fat

C. Protein

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



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289. Which one of the following is very rich in magnesium

A. Milk

B. Meat

C. Soyabean

D. Egg

Answer: D

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290. Cyanocobalamine is essential for the formation of

- A. RBC
- B. WBC
- C. Lymph
- D. Platelets

Answer: A

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291. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed in the intestine by

- A. Osmosis
- B. Passive transport

C. Active transport

D. Selective absorption

Answer: C



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292. Rennin acts on milk proteins and converts

A. Caseinogen into casein

B. Casein into paracasein

C. Caseinogen into paracasein

D. Paracasein into caseinogen

Answer: B



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293. Meckel's diverticulum is found in

- A. Rectum
- B. Appendix
- C. Ileum
- D. Pylorus

Answer: C



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294. Hydrolytic enzymes which act at low pH are called as

- A. α -amylase
- B. Protease
- C. Hydrolases
- D. Peroxidases

Answer: B



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295. Continuous bleeding from an injured part of body is due to the deficiency of

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin E

Answer: C



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296. During prolonged fasting, in what sequence are the following organic compounds used up by the body?

- A. Carbohydrates, Fat, Proteins
- B. Fat, carbohydrates, proteins
- C. Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids
- D. Proteins, lipids, carbohydrates

Answer: A

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297. Which one is incorrectly matched

- A. (a) Vitamin C- scurvy
- B. (b) Vitamin B_3 - pellagra
- C. (c) Vitamin B_{12} - Pernicious anaemia

D. (d) Vitamin B_6 - Beri-beri

Answer: D

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298. In which of the following form is glucose stored in liver

- (a) Starch
- (b) Glycogen
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) Sucrose

- A. Starch
- B. Glycogen
- C. Cellulose
- D. Sucrose

Answer: B



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299. Absorption of glycerol, fatty acids and monoglycerids takes place by

- A. Lymph Vessels within villi
- B. Walls of stomach
- C. Colon
- D. Capillaries within villi

Answer: A



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300. Which ones are bile salts?

- A. Haemoglobin and biliverdin

B. Bilirubin and biliverdin

C. Bilirubin and haemoglobin

D. Sodium glycolate and taurocholate

Answer: D



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301. Starch is digested by

A. Peptidase

B. Amylase

C. Lipase

D. Protiense

Answer: B



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302. Excess intake of the following causes obesity

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Fats
- C. Protein
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

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303. Continued consumption of a diet rich in butter, red meat and eggs for a long period may lead to :

- A. Vitamin A toxicity
- B. Kidney stones

C. Hypercholesterolemia

D. Urine laden with ketone bodies

Answer: C



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304. Secretin is produced by

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Large intestine

D. small intestine

Answer: D



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305. Which one is wrongly matched

- A. Niacin-Pellagra
- B. Vitamin K - Sterility
- C. B_1 -Beri-beri
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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306. Niacin deficiency produces

- A. Scurvy
- B. Marasmus
- C. Pellagra
- D. Osteomalacia

Answer: C

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307. The process of formation of glucose from lipids is called

- A. Gluconeogenesis
- B. Lipogenesis
- C. Glycogenesis
- D. Glycogenolysis

Answer: A

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308. Ptyalin is inactivated by a component of gastric juice

A. Pepsin

B. HCl

C. Rennin

D. Mucus

Answer: B

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309. Cattle are able to digest cellulose which humans cannot because cattle have

A. Cellulose digesting bacteria

B. More efficient digestive system

C. Large stomach

D. Long intestine

Answer: A

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310. Digested lipids are absorbed from lacteals as

- A. Teriglycerids
- B. Diglycerides
- C. Monoglycerides
- D. Free fatty acids

Answer: A

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311. Which one does not take part in breakdown of starch?

- (a) Invertase

(b) Lipase

(c) Amylase

(d) Diastase

A. Invertase

B. Lipase

C. Amylase

D. Diastase

Answer: B

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312. A doctor advises a patient to eat more yellow fruits, carrots and butter. The patient seems to be suffering from

(a) Kwashiorkor

(b) Marasmus

(c) Night blindness

(d) Color blindness

A. Kwashiorkor

B. Marasmus

C. Night blindness

D. Colour blindness

Answer: C



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313. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones. They are secreted in

A. Ileum

B. Oesophagus

C. Duodenum

D. Pyloric stomach.

Answer: C

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314. Epithelial cells of the intestine involved in food absorption have on their surface

- A. Zymogen granules
- B. Pinocytic vesicles
- C. Phagocytic vesicles
- D. Microvilli.

Answer: D

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315. Starch digestion by amylase is completed in

- A. Ileum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Stomach
- D. Mouth

Answer: A



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316. First step in digestion of fat is

- A. Emulsification
- B. Enzyme action
- C. Absorption by lipase
- D. Storage in adipose tissue.

Answer: A

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317. DNA-ase and RNA-ase are enzymes produced by

- A. Salivary glands
- B. Pancreas
- C. Stomach
- D. Intestine.

Answer: B

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318. Amount of saliva secreted daily in humans is

A. 250 ml

B. 500 ml

C. 750 ml

D. 1000ml

Answer: D



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319. Cattle fed with spoilt hay of sweet clover which contains dicumarol.

A. Excellent health due to good diet

B. Catch infections readily

C. May suffer vitamin K deficiency and prolonged bleeding

D. May suffer from beri-beri due to vitamin B deficiency.

Answer: C



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320. Carboxypeptidase is secreted by

- A. Pancreas
- B. Stomach
- C. Salivary glands
- D. Intestine

Answer: A



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321. Match the columns and find the correct combination

- (a) Ptyalin (i) Lipids
(b) Pepsin (ii) Starch
(c) Steapsin (iii) DNA
(d) Nuclease (iv) Protien

A. a-I,b-iii,c-ii,d-iv

B. a-I,b-iv,c-iii,d-ii

C. a-ii,b-iv,c-I,d-iii

D. a-ii,b-iii,c-I,d-iv

Answer: C

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322. Which one is not correctly matched

A. B_{12} -Pernicious anaemia

B. Vitamin B_6 -Loss of appetite

C. B_1 -Beri-beri

D. B_3 -Pellagra

Answer: D



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323. Which one is correctly matched for vitamin its nature and deficiency disease?

(a) Vitamin A-Fat soluble -Night blindness

(b) Vitamin B-Fat soluble -Beri -Beri

(c) Vitamin K-Fat soluble -beri-beri

(d) Vitamin K-Water soluble -Pellagra

A. Vitamin A-Fat soluble -Night blindness

B. Vitamin B-Fat soluble -Beri -Beri

C. Vitamin K-Fat soluble -beri-beri

D. Vitamin K-Water soluble -Pellagra

Answer: A

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324. The richest sources of vitamin B_{12} are

A. Chocolate and green gram

B. Rice and Hen's eggs

C. Carrot and Chicken breast

D. Goat liver and Spirulina

Answer: D

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325. The amount of bile released in proportion to the amount of

- (a) Fat in meal
- (b) Carbohydrate in meal
- (c) Protein in meal
- (d) All the above

A. Fat in meal

B. Carbohydrate in meal

C. Protein in meal

D. All the above

Answer: A



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326. Where lysozymes are found?

- A. Saliva
- B. Tears
- C. Both saliva and tears
- D. Mitochondria

Answer: C

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327. Just as hydrochloric acid is for pepsinogen, so is

- A. Haemoglobin to oxygen
- B. Enterokinase to trypsinogen
- C. Bile juice to fat
- D. Glucagon to glycogen

Answer: B

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328. The cells which destroy worn out white and red blood corpuscles, bacteria and other microorganism passing through liver are

- A. B-cells
- B. T-cells
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Kupffer's cells

Answer: D

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329. Which are cutting teeth in humans ?

- (a) Canines
- (b) Molars

(c) Premolars

(d) Incisors

A. Canines

B. Molars

C. Premolars

D. Incisors

Answer: D



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330. Emulsified fat is digested by

or

Bile salts as activator of which enzyme

(a) Bile salts

(b) Bile pigments

(c) Steapsin

(d) Amylopsin

A. Bile salts

B. Bile pigments

C. Steapsin

D. Amylopsin

Answer: C



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331. Both starch and protein are digested by

A. Saliva

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Gastric juice

D. Bile

Answer: B

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332. Part of alimentary canal meant for reabsorption of water from chyle is

A. Small intestine

B. Colon

C. Large intestine

D. Rectum

Answer: C

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333. Essentially the word 'digestion' means

- A. Burning of food
- B. Brekdown of food
- C. Oxidation of food
- D. Hydrolysis of food

Answer: D



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334. How does bile help in the digestion of fats?

- A. Bile salts
- B. Bile pigments
- C. Enzymes
- D. HCl

Answer: A

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335. Which of the following is a water borne disease ?

- A. T.B.
- B. Small pox
- C. Cancer
- D. Hepatitis

Answer: D

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336. Coprophagy occurs in

- (a) Insectivorous animals like Frog

(b) Carnivorous animals like Tiger

(c) Herbivorous animals like Rabbit

(d) None of the above

A. Insectivorous animals like Frog

B. Carnivorous animals like Tiger

C. Herbivorous animals like Rabbit

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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337. Which one of the following vitamins can be synthesised by humans ?

A. Niacin

B. Pantothenic acid

C. Folic acid

D. Ascorbic acid

Answer: C



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338. Which of the following vitamins is synthesized in animal body by bacteria?

A. C

B. A

C. E

D. B

Answer: D



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339. Which does not occur in pancreatic juice ?

- A. Pepsinogen
- B. Trypsinogen
- C. Chymotrypsin
- D. Lipase

Answer: A



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340. Which one of the following is a trace element for animal body?

- (a) Phosphorus
- (b) Magnesium
- (c) Chlorine
- (d) Manganese

A. Phosphorus

B. Magnesium

C. Chlorine

D. Manganese

Answer: D



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341. The deficiency of the vitamin known to cause abortion in early pregnancy of Rat

A. Retinol

B. Calciferol

C. Tocopherol

D. Naphthaquinone

Answer: C

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342. Average kilocalorie of energy needed by woman is

- A. Less than man
- B. More than man
- C. Equal to man
- D. Cannot be predicted

Answer: A

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343. Calorific value of carbohydrates, proteins & fats are

A. 4.0,5.6,9.0

B. 4.9,4.3,7.3

C. 9.0,5.6,4.0

D. 7.3,4.3,4.9

Answer: A



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344. Vitamin B_2 is involved in formation of coenzyme

A. NAD,NADP

B. FMN,FAD,

C. NAN,FAD

D. NADP,FMN

Answer: B



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345. Nutrition involving engulfment of whole or parts of a plant or animal in solid or liquid state is known as

- A. Holozoic
- B. Saprozoic
- C. Parasite
- D. Symbiotic

Answer: A



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346. Goitre disorder is caused by deficiency of

- A. Iron

B. Protein

C. Starch

D. Iodine

Answer: D



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347. Substrate for amylase enzyme is

A. Nucleic acid

B. Protein

C. Starch

D. Iodine

Answer: C



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348. Both the crown and root of a tooth is covered by a layer of bony hard substance called

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentine
- C. Bony socket
- D. Cementum

Answer: B



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349. A substance that prevents or delays oxidation is

- A. Bactericide
- B. Hormone

C. Antioxidant

D. Enzyme

Answer: C



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350. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : The human small intestine is the longest portion in the alimentary canal.

Statement 2: Absorption of digested food requires a very large surface area.

A. Statement a is correct ,b is wrong

B. Statement a as well as statement b are correct

C. Statement b is correct a is wrong

D. Both statement are wrong

Answer: B



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351. Match the columns and find out the correct combination

Column-I

Column-II

a Kwashiorkor

p Iron

b General anaemia

q Menadione

c Dermatitis

r Protein

d Marasmus

s Pyridoxine

e Bleeding

t Biotin

A. a-p,b-t,c-q,d-r,e-s

B. a-t,b-q,c-r,d-s,e-p

C. a-q,b-r,c-s,d-p,e-t

D. a-r,b-s,c-p,d-t,e-q

Answer: D



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352. A patient is generally advised to specially, consume more meat, lentils, milk and eggs in diet only when he suffers from

- A. Kwashiorkor
- B. Scurvy
- C. Rickets
- D. Anaemia

Answer: A

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353. Which group of three of the following five statements (A-E) contains all three correct statements regarding beri-beri?

- A) A crippling disease prevalent among the native population of sub-Saharan Africa.
- B) A deficiency disease caused by lack of thiamine (vitamin – B_1).

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

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

E) The symptoms are plain from neuritis, paralysis, muscle wasting, progressive oedema, mental deterioration and finally heart failure.

A. 2,4,5

B. 1,2,4

C. 1,3,5

D. 2,3,5

Answer: A



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354. Find the odd one out:

Kwashiorkor, scurvy, beri-beri, night blindness.

A. Communicable diseases

B. Infectious diseases

C. Deficiency diseases

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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355. Cud chewing animals are

A. Sanguivorous

B. Ruminants

C. Frugivores

D. Cannibals.

Answer: B



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356. Digestion of cellulose in Rabbit takes place in

- A. Caecum
- B. Colon
- C. Rectum
- D. Ileum

Answer: A



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357. Wisdom teeth are

- (a) last molars
- (b) last premolars

(c) incisors

(d) canines

A. Last premolars

B. Last molars

C. Incisors

D. Canines

Answer: B



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358. The hardest substance in your body is :

A. Â Cementum

B. Dentine

C. Enamel

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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359. Which pair is essential for the growth of fish in water?

- (a) Nitrates and sulphates
- (b) Sulphates and carbonates
- (c) Phosphates and carbonates
- (d) Calcium and phosphorus

- A. Nitrates and sulphates
- B. Sulphates and carbonates
- C. Phosphates and carbonates
- D. Calcium and phosphorus

Answer: D



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360. End product of protein digestion is

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Nucleotide
- (c) Glucose
- (d) Amino acid

A. Sugar

B. Nucleotide

C. Glucose

D. Amino acid

Answer: D



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361. Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by

- A. Juxtaglomerular cells
- B. Macula densa cells
- C. Endothelial cells
- D. Liver cells

Answer: D



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362. Protein digesting enzyme is

- A. Pepsin
- B. Chymotrypsinogen
- C. Trophoprotein
- D. Amylase

Answer: A



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363. Which is the main negative mineral ion in extracellular fluid ?



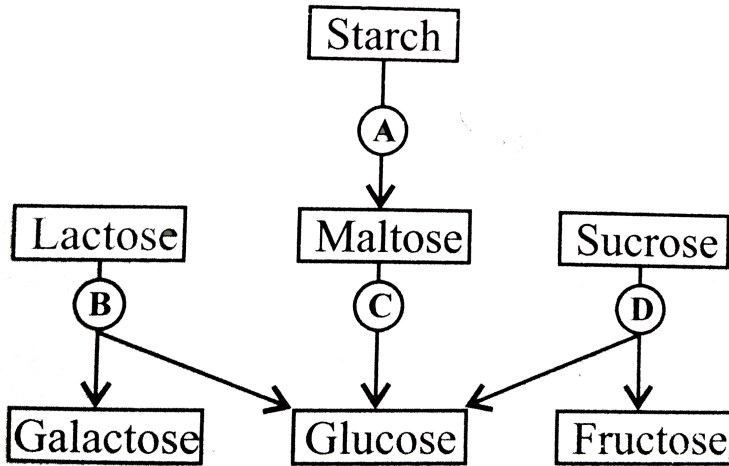
Answer: B



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364. The given flowchart shows the fate of carbohydrates during digestion in the human alimentary canal. Identify the enzymes acting

at stages indicated as A,B,C and D and select the correct option.



- A. (1) a-amylase,b- invertase ,c-maltase d- lactase
- B. (2) a-amylase.b-lactase,c-maltase,d-invertase
- C. (3) a-amylase,b-maltase ,c-lactase,d-invertase
- D. (4) a-amylase,b-maltase ,c-invertase,d-lactase

Answer: B

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365. Which one of the following is not secreted by pancreas?

- (a) Insulin
- (b) Glucagon
- (c) Renin
- (d) Somatostain

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Renin

D. Somatostain

Answer: C



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366. Which one is correctly matched ?

- (a) Oxyntic cells-a secretion with pH between 2.0-3.0

(b) Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans -secretion that decrease blood sugar level

(c) Kupffer cells -digestive enzyme that hydrolysis nucleic acid

(d) Sebaceous glands -secretion that evaporates for glands

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

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans -secretion that decrease blood sugar level

C. Kupffer cells -digestive enzyme that hydrolyses nucleic acid

D. Sebaceous glands -secretion that evaporates for glands

Answer: A

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367. Which one is correctly matched

A. Vitamin E-Tocopherol

B. Vitamin D-Riboflavin

C. Vitamin B-Calciferol

D. Vitamin A-Thymine

Answer: C



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368. Digestive enzyme not found in human pancreatic juice is

A. Nuclease

B. Nucleotidase

C. Trypsin

D. Lipase

Answer: B



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369. Microphagial nutrition occurs in

- A. Amphious
- B. Hydra
- C. Euglena
- D. Paramecium

Answer: D



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370. Number of milk teeth present in humans _____

- A. 32
- B. 20
- C. 52

D. 12

Answer: B

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371. The gland which is both exocrine and endocrine is

A. Liver

B. Pineal

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

Answer: D

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372. Oxyntic cells are located in

- A. Islets of Langerhans and secrete insulin
- B. Kidney and secrete renin
- C. Gastric epithelium and secrete HCl
- D. Gastric epithelium and secrete pepsin

Answer: C



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373. Which of the following vitamins are produced by symbiotic bacteria in humans ?

- A. Vitamin B and K
- B. Vitamin A and B
- C. Vitamin E

D. Vitamin D

Answer: A

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374. pH of saliva is

A. 9.5

B. 8.0

C. 7.0

D. 6.5

Answer: D

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375. Dentin is produced by

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Odontoblasts
- C. Chondroblasts
- D. Ameloblasts

Answer: B



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376. Food bolus after passing through alkaline medium in the alimentary canal is

- A. Chylomicron
- B. Chyme
- C. Chyle

D. Fat body

Answer: C

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377. Alimentary canal of herbivorous animals is

A. Short

B. Long

C. wide

D. Thin

Answer: B

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378. Yellow colour of faeces is on account of

- (a) Excessive turmeric
- (b) Bile
- (c) Degradation product of haemoglobin
- (d) None of the above

A. Excessive turmeric

B. Bile

C. Degradation product of haemoglobin

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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379. Putrefying bacteria are found in

- (a) Intestine

(b) Stomach

(c) Liver

(d) Colon

A. Intestine

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Colon

Answer: D



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380. Which is false

A. Oesophagus secretes digestive enzyme

B. Gall bladder is absent in Horse

C. Human teeth are thecodont

D. There are three pairs of salivary glands in humans

Answer: A

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381. Which one is false?

- (a) Bile is secreted by gall bladder
- (b) Bile is secreted by liver
- (c) Fundic stomach is site of digestion
- (d) Parietal cells occur in wall of stomach

- A. Bile is secreted by gall bladder
- B. Bile is secreted by liver
- C. Fundic stomach is site of digestion
- D. Parietal cells occur in wall of stomach

Answer: A



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382. Consider the following statements

A. The anti pellagra vitamin is nicotinamide present in milk, yeast, meat and leafy vegetables

B. Crypts of Leiberkuhn are present in the liver

C. Steapsin is the pancreatic amylase

A. II and III are correct

B. II and III are incorrect

C. I and III are correct

D. I and II are correct

Answer: B



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383. Cod and shark liver oil is a source of

- (a) Constructive nutrients
- (b) Protective nutrients
- (c) Protective and constructive
- (d) energetic nutrients

A. Constructive nutrients

B. Protective nutrients

C. Protective and constructive

D. energetic nutrients

Answer: C



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384. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I	Column II
Hepatic lobule	(i) Base of villi
Crypts of Leiberkuhn	(ii) Glisson's capsule
Sphincter of Oddi	(iii) Gall bladder
Cystic duct	(iv) Hepato-pancreatic duct

A. a-4,b-6,c-5,d-2,e-1

B. a-3,b-6,c-2,d-5,e-4

C. a-4,b-5,c-3,d-6,e-1

D. a-3,b-1,c-2,d-5,e-4

Answer: D

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385. Find out the correctly matched pair

A. HCl-Goblet cells

B. Mucus-Oxyntic cells

C. Pepsinogen-Zymogenic cells

D. Pancreatic juice-Salivary glands

Answer: C

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386. Deficiency of it, causes loss of appetite, mental confusion, fatigue and muscle depreciation

A. Riboflavin

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin K

D. Thiamine

Answer: D

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387. Absence of enterokinase will affect the following process

- A. Amylose → Maltose
- B. Proteose → Dipeptide
- C. Lipid → fatty acid + Glycerol
- D. Dipeptides → Amino acids

Answer: B



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388. Succus entericus is secreted by

- A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- B. Brunner's glands
- C. Both A and B
- D. none of the above

Answer: A

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389. Lactose is hydrolysed into

- (a) Glucose + Fructose
- (b) Fructose only
- (c) Glucose +Galactose
- (d) Glucose only

- A. Glucose + Fructose
- B. Fructose only
- C. Glucose +Galactose
- D. Glucose only

Answer: C

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390. Mineral contained in B_{12} is

- (a) Fe
- (b) Co
- (c) Ni
- (d) Mg

A. Fe

B. Co

C. Ni

D. Mg

Answer: B



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391. Deficiency of which vitamin causes osteomalacia?

A. K

B. E

C. D

D. A

Answer: D



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392. Enterogasterone is

A. Hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa

B. Hormone secreted by gastric mucosa

C. Enzyme produced by gastric mucosa

D. Products of endocrine gland related to digestion

Answer: A

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393. Part of bile useful in digestion is

- A. Bile pigments
- B. Bile salts
- C. Bile matrix
- D. All the above

Answer: B

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394. What is true of vitamin C

- A. It is ascorbic acid
- B. It is obtained form citrus fruit

C. It is fumaric acid

D. Both a and b

Answer: D



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395. Carbohydrate digestion beings in

A. Stomach

B. Mouth

C. Intestine

D. All the above

Answer: B



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396. Bile secretion is proportional to the concentration of

- (a) proteins
- (b) fats
- (c) carbohydrates
- (d) none of these

A. Fat

B. Carbohydrate

C. Protien

D. All the above

Answer: A



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397. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Gasterin

B. Enterogastrone

C. Enterokinase

D. Secretin

Answer: D



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398. Zn, Mo, Fe, Cu are

A. Macronutrients

B. Non-essential elements

C. Trace elements

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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399. Which one can prevent night blindness

- A. Pea
- B. Wheat
- C. Gram
- D. Golden rice

Answer: D



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400. Prorennin is produced by

- A. Islets of Langerhans
- B. Zymogen cells
- C. Sertoli cells

D. Hepatocytes

Answer: B

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401. Which one of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin and it's related deficiency disease?

A. Retino -Xerophthalmia

B. Cobalamine -Beri-beri

C. Ascorbic acid -Scurvy

D. Calciferol -Pellagra

Answer: A

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402. Most harmful anaemia is

- A. Microcytic
- B. Macrocytic
- C. Pernicious
- D. both A and B

Answer: C



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403. Peptic cells secrete

- A. HCL
- B. Gastrin
- C. Cholecystokinin
- D. Pepsinogen

Answer: D



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404. Normal functioning of sex glands is regulated by

- (a) Tocopherol
- (b) Calciferol
- (c) Phylloquinone
- (d) Pyridoxine

A. Tocopherol

B. Calciferol

C. Phylloquinone

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



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405. Diastema is associated with

- A. Organ of Corti
- B. Absence of certain teeth
- C. Retinal cells
- D. Presence of teeth

Answer: B



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406. Which one is an antioxidant

- A. Vitamin B
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin K and iron

D. Vitamin E,C and A

Answer: D

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407. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are correct with reason being correct explanation (A), both true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason is wrong (C), both are wrong (D). Assertion. Thick layers of muscles are present in the wall of alimentary canal. Reason. These muscles help in mixing of food materials with enzymes coming from glands of alimentary canal.Â

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A

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408. The initial step in the digestion of milk in humans is carried out by

- A. Amylase
- B. Intestinal bacteria
- C. Rennin
- D. Invertase.

Answer: C

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409. A person suffering from the deficiency of the visual pigment rhodopsin is advised to take more

- A. Guava and ripe Banana
- B. Radish and Potato
- C. Apple and Grapes
- D. Carrot and ripe papaya

Answer: D

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410. A fat soluble vitamin group is

- A. A,D,E,K
- B. A,D,C,k
- C. A,B,C,K

D. A,B,D,E

Answer: A

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411. It is not absorbed in absence of carrier molecule

A. Cholesterol

B. Fructose

C. Fatty acid

D. Monoglycerides

Answer: B

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412. Secretory glands occur in the gut layer

- A. Serosa
- B. Muscularis
- C. Mucosa
- D. Submucosa

Answer: C



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413.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|--|
| <i>a</i> | Retinol | <i>i</i> | Inhibits oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids |
| <i>b</i> | Tocopherol | <i>ii</i> | absorption of Ca^{2+} |
| <i>c</i> | Calciferol | <i>iii</i> | Essential for maintenance of epithelial tissue |
| <i>d</i> | Menadione | <i>iv</i> | Helps in clotting of blood |
| <i>e</i> | Ascorbic acid | <i>v</i> | Required for amino acid metabolism |

A. a-iii,b-i,c-ii,d-iv,e-v

B. a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-v,e-i

C. a-iv,b-i,c-ii,d-iii,e-v

D. a-ii,b-iii,c-i,d-iv,e-v

Answer: A

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414. Choose the wrong enzymatic reaction.

A. Sucrose $\xrightarrow{\text{Invertase}}$ Glucose + Fructose

B. Lactose $\xrightarrow{\text{Lactase}}$ Glucose + Fructose

C. Pepsinogen $\xrightarrow{\text{HCl}}$ Pepsin

D. Maltose $\xrightarrow{\text{maltase}}$ Glucose + Fructose

Answer: B

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415. Find out the correct sequence of substrate enzyme and Product?

A. (a) Small intestine : Proteins $\xrightarrow{\text{Pepsin}}$ Amino acids

B. (b) Stomach : Fats $\xrightarrow{\text{lipase}}$ micelles

C. (c) Duodenum : Triglycerides $\xrightarrow{\text{trypsin}}$ monoglycerides

D. (d) Small intestine: Starch $\xrightarrow{\alpha\text{-amylase}}$ maltose

Answer: D

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

A. Gastric juice is deficient of pepsinogen

B. Gastric juice is deficient of chymosin

C. Deficiency of HCl leads to nonconversion of inactive pepsinogen into active pepsin

D. Nonrelease of enterokinase from duodenal mucosa and nonconversion of trypsinogen into trypsin.

Answer: C

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417. Which one is correctly matched ?

A. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans Secretion decreases blood sugar level

B. Oxyntic cells pH between 2.0-3.0

C. Kupffer cells Digestive enzyme that hydrolyses nucleic acids

D. Sebaceous glands On evaporation of secretion cooling is caused.

Answer: B

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418. What should be given if an anaemic person has large immature nucleated erythrocytes ?

- A. Folic acid and cobalamine
- B. Thiamine
- C. Iron compounds
- D. Riboflavin.

Answer: C

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419. An incorrect match is

A. B_{12} -Pernicious anemia

B.

C. B_1 -Beri-beri .

D. B_2 -Pellagra

Answer: D



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420. A person feeding on meat, egg and milk only will suffer from

A. Night blindness

B. Scurvy

C. Rickets

D. Beri-beri.

Answer: B

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421. What will help in protein digestion in stomach ?

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Ptyalin

D. Rennin.

Answer: A

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422. It is not a function of liver

- A. Production of bile
- B. Glycogen storage
- C. Production of insulin
- D. Detoxification

Answer: C

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423. Secretin is produced by

- A. Ileum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Oesophagus
- D. Stomach

Answer: B



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424. What is correct about mammalian palate?

1. Primary structure.
2. Parallel to original roof of mouth cavity
3. Tertiary structure
4. Secondary structure

A. 1,2,3 correct

B. 1,2 correct

C. 2,4 correct

D. 1,3 correct

Answer: C



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425. Sphincter of oddi is associated with opening of

- A. Hepato-pancreatic ampulla
- B. Oesophagus
- C. Common hepatic duct
- D. Pyloric stomach

Answer: A



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426. Vomiting is related to disturbance in

- A. Stomach sometimes duodenum
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Gastrointestinal tract
- D. Pancreas

Answer: A



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427. Inadequate protein intake leads to kwashiorkor. The subsequent edema is most closely related to inadequate synthesis of which protein

- A. Insulin
- B. Gamma globulin
- C. Glucagon
- D. Albumin

Answer: D



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

Assertion: Blood sugar level falls rapidly after hepatectomy.

Reason: The glycogen of the liver is the principal source of blood sugar

- A. Statement A and B correct with B being reason for A
- B. Statement A is correct but B is wrong
- C. Statement A is correct but B is wrong
- D. Both correct but B is not reason of A

Answer: B



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429. In the absence of enterokinase, digestion would be affected in intestine of

A. Maltose

B. Starch

C. Albumin

D. Amino acid

Answer: C



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430. Partially digested semisolid food formed in stomach is

A. Chyle

B. Chyme

C. Bolus

D. Chylomicron

Answer: B



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431. Helicobacter pylori cause

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Peptic ulcers
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Bolus

Answer: B



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432. Which is not a gastrointestinal hormone

- A. Cholecystokinin
- B. Gastrin

C. Secretin

D. Cortisol

Answer: D



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433. Most of the fats absorbed in small intestine enter

A. Lacteal

B. Venule

C. Microvilli

D. Arteriole

Answer: A



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434. Which of the following is used for long term energy storage by animals

- A. Glucose
- B. Amino acids
- C. Glycogen
- D. Fat

Answer: D

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435. Most digestion and absorption of food takes place in

- (a) Stomach
- (b) Caecum
- (c) Small intestine
- (d) Large intestine

- A. Stomach
- B. Caecum
- C. Small intestine
- D. Large intestine

Answer: C

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436. Common ingredient in secretion of salivary and Brunner's glands having role in growth, repair and regeneration is

- (a) Neurotensin
- (b) Somatostatin
- (c) Urogastrone
- (d) Enterogastrone

A. Neurotensin

B. Somatostatin

C. Urogastrone

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: B



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437. Liver necrosis and muscular dystrophy are caused by the lack of this trace element

A. Zinc

B. Arsenic

C. Selenium

D. Molybdenum

Answer: C

438. Match the columns and choose the correct option

I	II
<i>a</i> Salivary amylase	1 Proteins
<i>b</i> Bile salts	2 Milk proteins
<i>c</i> Rennin	3 Starch
<i>d</i> Pepsin	4 Lipids
<i>e</i> Strepsin	5 Emulsification of fats

A. a-5,b-4,c-1,d-2, e-3

B. a-2,b-3,c-4,d-5,e-1

C. a-2,b-4,c-3,d-1,e-5

D. a-3,b-5,c-2,d-1,e-4

Answer: D

439. Deficiency of B_{12} causes

A. Thalassaemia

B. Beri-beri

C. Pernicious anaemia

D. Cheilosis

Answer: C



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440. Bile salts help in

(a) Absorption of fats

(b) Digestion of fats

(c) Both a and b

(d) Excretion of fats

A. Absorption of fats

B. Digestion of fats

C. Both A and B

D. Excretion of facts

Answer: C



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441. When breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food how in proteins and calories, the infants below the age of one yer are likely to suffer from

A. Rickets

B. Marasmus

C. Kwashiorkor

D. Pellagra

Answer: B



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

- A. Fat, cellulose
- B. Starch, cellulose
- C. Protein, starch
- D. Starch, cellulose

Answer: A

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

- A. Intestinal juice
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Bile pigment
- D. Undigested milk casein

Answer: C

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

- A. 60% starch is hydrolysed by salivary amylase ?
- B. Oxyntic cells secrete Pepsinogen
- C. Chylomicrons are small lipoprotein particles passed intestine into blood capillaries

D. Fructose and amino acids are absorbed in intestine with the help of carrier ions of Na^+

Answer: D

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445. Nonpathogenic bacterium present in large intestine is

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Helicobacter pylori
- D. Leptospira interrogans

Answer: B

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446. Both intracellular and extracellular digestion occur in

- A. Hydra
- B. Earthworm
- C. Paramecium
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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447. In jejunum, enzyme required for digestion of amino acid containing compound is

- A. Trypsin
- B. Pepsin
- C. Peptidase

D. Chymotrypsin

Answer: C

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448. Which of the following is absorbed in ileum ?

A. vitamin K

B. Bile salt

C. Fat

D. Glucose

Answer: D

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449. Which of the following statements is correct

- A. Argentaffin cells produce serotonin
- B. Villikin is secreted by large intestine
- C. In cheilosis, deficient nutrient is nicotinamide
- D. Bleeding disease occurs due to deficiency of vitamin E

Answer: A

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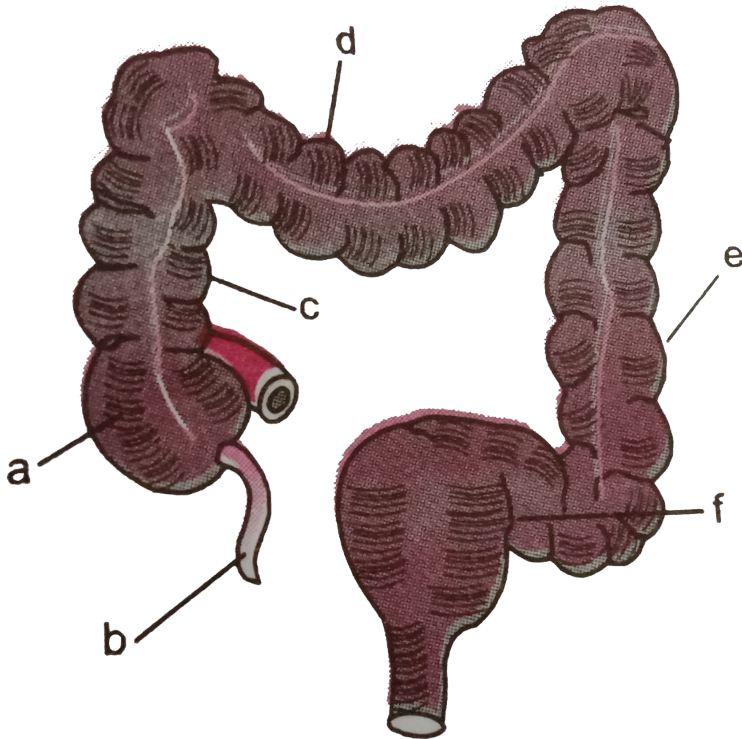
450. Which of the following is not a vitamin deficiency disease

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Keratomalacia
- C. Goitre
- D. Xerophthalmia

Answer: C

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451. Diagram of large intestine is given here Identify the parts a,b,c,d,e and f



A. a-sigmoid,b-vermiform appendix,c-ascending colon,d-transverse colon ,e-desceding colon,f-caecum.

B. a-caecum,b-vermiform appendix,c-sigmoid,d-ascending colon,e-transverse colon,f-descending colon

C. a-caeum,b-vermiform appendix,c -ascending colon,d-transverse colon,e-descending colon,f-sigmoid

D. a-sigmoid,b-vermiform appedndix,c-descending colon,d-transverse colon,e-ascending colon,f-caecum

Answer: C

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452. Hyperacidity result due to

A. Excess secretion of HCl

B. Excess eating

C. Excess secretion of H_2SO_4

D. Intake of less water

Answer: A



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453. Approximately how much large is whole digestive system in a healthy human ?

A. 3 m

B. 5 m

C. 7 m

D. 9 m

Answer: D





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454. Gastro-intestinal hormone that stimulates insulin secretion is

- (a) Gastrin
- (b) Secretin
- (c) GIP
- (d) CCK

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. GIP

D. CCK

Answer: C



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455. This is the common passage for bile and pancreatic juices

- A. Ampulla of Vater
- B. Duct of Wirsung
- C. Ductus coledochus
- D. Duct of Santorini

Answer: A



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456. Which are all preteolytic enzymes

- A. Ptyalin, trypsin, Pepsin
- B. Lipase, erepsin, trypsin
- C. Erepsin, trypsin, Pepsin
- D. Pepsin, nuclease, nucleotidase

Answer: C

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457. Which of the following is correct regarding diastema

- A. Gap between nerves
- B. Gas between cells
- C. Gas between bones
- D. Gap between the teeth

Answer: D

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458. Type of teeth present in humans is

- A. Diphyodont and homodont
- B. Monophyodont and thecodont
- C. Monophyodont and homodont
- D. Diphyodont and heterodont

Answer: D

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459. Bile salts activate enzyme

- A. Pepsinogen
- B. Trypsinogen
- C. Lipase
- D. Pancreatic amylase

Answer: C

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460. The islets of Langerhans are found in

- A. Anterior pituitary
- B. Kidney cortex
- C. Spleen
- D. Endocrine pancreas

Answer: D

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461. Most abundant mineral of the vertebrate body is

- A. Iron
- B. Calcium

C. Potassium

D. Sodium

Answer: B



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462. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Goblet cells | (i) Antibacterial Agent |
| B. Lysozyme | (ii) Mucus |
| C. Saliva | (iii) HCl |
| D. Oxyntic cells | (iv) Sublingual gland |

A. i-b,ii-a,iii-d,iv-c

B. i-c,ii-a,iii-d,iv-b

C. i-a,ii-c,iii-d,iv-b

D. i-b,ii-c,iii-a,iv-d

Answer: A



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463. Salivary amylase of saliva begins begins digestion of

- (a) Carbohydrate
- (b) Nucleic acid
- (c) Fat
- (d) Protein

A. Carbohydrate

B. Nucleric acid

C. Fat

D. Protein

Answer: A



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464. Outermost layer in the wall of alimentary canal is

- (a) Muscularis
- (b) Serosa
- (c) Submucosa
- (d) Mucosa

A. Muscularies

B. Serosa

C. Submucosa

D. Mucosa

Answer: B



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465. Which of not a disorder of digestive system ?

- (a) Emphysema
- (b) Jaundice
- (c) Constipation
- (d) Vomiting

A. Emphysema

B. Jaundice

C. Constipation

D. Vomiting

Answer: A



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

- A. Pancreatic enzymes, specially trypsin and lipase will not work efficiently
- B. Proteins will not be adequately hydrolysed by pepsin to proteoses and peptones
- C. pH of stomach will not be adequately hydrolysed by stomach will fall abruptly
- D. Steapsin will not be effective

Answer: B

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467. If for some reason our goblet cells are non-functional, this will adversely affect

- A. Secretion of sebum from sebaceous glands
- B. Maturation of sperms

C. Smooth movement of food down the intestine

D. Production of somatostatin

Answer: C



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468. In which animal both intracellular and intercellular digestion occurs

A. Hydra

B. Earthworm

C. Nematode

D. Paramecium

Answer: A



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469. In the complete absence of which the duoedenal digestion of chyme proteins not possible

- A. Enterokinase
- B. Dil HCl
- C. Gastrin
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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470. Wall of stomach is protected against not possible

- A. Epidermal layer
- B. Mesodermal layer
- C. Mucus layer

D. Muscular layer

Answer: C

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471. Marasmus is due to deficiency of :

A. Protein/Carbohydrate

B. Ribofalvin

C. Niacin

D. Thiamine

Answer: A

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472. Conversion of glycogen into glucose is

- A. Glyconeogenesis
- B. Glycogenesis
- C. Glycolysis
- D. Glycogenesis

Answer: D



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473. First Portion of small intestine is called

- A. Jejunum
- B. Ileum
- C. Duodenum
- D. Cystic duct

Answer: C



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474. Breakdown product of haemoglobin is

- A. Haemoglobin
- B. Haemocyanin
- C. Haemopientin
- D. Haematin

Answer: A



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475. Proportion of which should be increased in diet to improve strenght and growth of bones

- A. Vit.D, Ca^{2+} and Vit.K
- B. Vit.D, Ca^{2+} and iodine
- C. Vit.D, Ca^{2+} and Vit.A
- D. *Vit. A*, Ca^{2+} and Zn^{2+}

Answer: C

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476. Which teeth of human are shovel-shaped and used for nibbling ,cutting and tearing

- A. Canines
- B. Premolars
- C. Molars
- D. Incisors

Answer: D



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477. Ptyalin is inactive by a component of gastric juice

- A. Rennin
- B. Pepsin
- C. Mucus
- D. HCl

Answer: D



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478. Osteomalacia is a deficiency disease of

- A. Infants due to protein energy malnutrition
- B. Adults due to protein energy malnutrition
- C. Adults due to vitamin D deficiency
- D. Infants due to vitamin K deficiency

Answer: C

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479. Gastrin hormone is secreted by

- A. Intestine
- B. Stomach
- C. Pancreas
- D. Rectum

Answer: B



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480. Which one is a gastrointestinal hormone

- A. Prolactin
- B. GH
- C. Enterokinase
- D. FSH

Answer: C



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481. The special feature of bile juice is that it

- A. Has no enzyme
- B. Has amylase

C. Contains lipase

D. Contains HCl

Answer: A



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482. Oxyntic cell produces

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Rennin

D. HCl

Answer: D



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483. Exclusive holozoic nutrition is seen in

A. Housefly

B. Spider

C. Man

D. Shark

Answer: C



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484. Match the columns and find the correct options

<i>I</i>		<i>II</i>	
<i>a</i>	Sphincter of ani/interus	<i>p</i>	Opening of hepatopancreatic duct into duodenum
<i>b</i>	Cardiac sphincter	<i>q</i>	Between duodenum and posterior stomach
<i>c</i>	Sphincter of Oddi	<i>r</i>	Guarding of terminal part of alimentary canal
<i>d</i>	Ileocaecal sphincter	<i>s</i>	Between oesophagus and anterior stomach
<i>e</i>	Pyloric sphincter	<i>t</i>	Between small intestine and bowel.

A. a-r,b-q,c-s,d-p,e-t

B. a-q,b-t,c-p,d-s,e-r

C. a-r,b-s,c-p,d-t,e-q

D. a-s,b-r,c-p,d-q,e-t

Answer: C

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485. The back flow of faecal matter from the large intestine into the small intestine is prevented by the presence of

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Sphincter of Oddi
- C. Ileocaecal valve
- D. Gastro-oesophageal sphincter

Answer: C

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486. Mucosal layer of stomach has irregular folds known as

- A. Villi
- B. Rugae

C. Choroid plexus

D. Lumen

Answer: B



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487. Which of the following vitamins has some physiological effects similar to those of parathormone ?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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

A. Villi

B. Rugae

C. Choroid plexus

D. Peyer's patches

Answer: D



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489. Match the columns and pick the correct options

I		II	
<i>a</i>	Glycogenesis	<i>p</i>	Conversion of glycogen to glucose
<i>b</i>	Glycosuria	<i>q</i>	Conversion of glucose to glycogen
<i>c</i>	Gluconeogenesis	<i>r</i>	Excretion of glucose in urine
<i>d</i>	Glycogenolysis	<i>s</i>	Conversion of noncarbohydrate sources to glucose
		<i>t</i>	Passage of glucose in urine.

A. a-p,b-q,c-r,d-s

B. a-q,b-r,c-s,d-p

C. a-q,b-p,c-r,d-s

D. a-p,b-t,c-q,d-s

Answer: B

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490. Which gland does not take part in saliva production

- A. Parotid
- B. Submaxillary
- C. Submucosal
- D. Sublinguals

Answer: C



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491. Sulphur is not a constituent of

- A. Cysteine
- B. Ferredoxin
- C. Pyridoxine
- D. Methionine

Answer: C



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492. In humans one of the constituents of the pancreatic juice which is poured into the duodenum is

- A. Trypsinogen
- B. Chymotrypsin
- C. Trypsin
- D. Enterokinase

Answer: A



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493. Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin ?

A. Vitamin B-complex

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin E

D. Vitamin A

Answer: A



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494. Glycogenolysis is

A. Conversion of sugar into glycogen

B. Oxidation of sugar

C. Conversion of glucose into fat

D. Conversion of glycogen into sugar

Answer: D

495. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D)

Assertion. Glycerides are important nutrients for the body.

Reason. Glycerides are hydrolysed into fatty acids and glycerol which are absorbed in intestine to form chylomicrons

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

496. Substrate for lipase is

- A. Fat
- B. Protein
- C. Carbohydrate
- D. Nucleic acid

Answer: A



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497. A pancreatic secretion is

- A. Dextrin
- B. Pepsin
- C. Amylase

D. Dipeptidases

Answer: C

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498. Main function of HCl of gastric juice is

- A. Detoxification
- B. Conversion of pepsinogen to pepsin
- C. Emulsification of fat
- D. Hydrolysis of starch

Answer: B

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499. Peristalsis occurs in

- A. Urethra
- B. Trachea
- C. Blood vessels
- D. Alimentary canal.

Answer: D



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500. For its activity, carboxypeptidase requires

- A. Zinc
- B. Niacin
- C. Copper
- D. Iron

Answer: A

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501. Where do certain symbiotic microorganisms normally occur in human body

- A. Vermiform appendix and rectum
- B. Caecum
- C. Duodenum
- D. Oral lining and tongue surface

Answer: B

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502. Falciform ligament connects

- A. Stomach and liver
- B. Stomach and diaphragm
- C. Liver with diaphragm
- D. Lungs with diaphragm

Answer: C

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503. The energy content in Kcal/g of carbohydrate : protein : triglycerol respectively is approximately in the ratio of

- A. 2 : 2 : 1
- B. 2 : 1 : 1
- C. 1 : 2 : 1
- D. 1 : 1 : 2

Answer: D

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504. Saliva produced per day is

A. $1.0dm^3$

B. $1.5dm^3$

C. $2.0dm^3$

D. $2.5dm^3$

Answer: B

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505. Common passage for bile and pancreatic juice is

- A. Duct of Wirsung
- B. Duct of Santorini
- C. Ductus coledochus
- D. Ampulla of Vater

Answer: D

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506. In the gastrointestinal tract the Meissner's plexus and the Auerbach's plexus occur respectively in the

- A. Submucosa and mucosa
- B. Mucosa and muscularis external
- C. Submucosa and muscularis external
- D. Lamina propria and muscularis mucosa

Answer: C

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507. Carboxypeptidase is secreted by

- A. Transferase
- B. Ligase
- C. Isomerase
- D. Proteolytic enzyme

Answer: D

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508. Increased liquidity of faecal discharge associated with reduced absorption of food is

- A. Vomiting
- B. Indigestion
- C. Constipation
- D. Diarrhoea

Answer: D



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509. The epithelium found in the lining layer of stomach and intestine is

- A. Mucosa
- B. Submucosa
- C. Serosa
- D. Muscularies

Answer: A

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510. Parietal cells secrete

- A. Pepsinogen
- B. Mucus
- C. Lysozyme
- D. Intrinsic factor

Answer: D

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511. In humans, Glisson capsule is associated with

A. Digestive system

B. Excretory system

C. Nervous system

D. Endocrine system

Answer: A



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512. Choose the wrong statement

A. Lipases and nuclease are not found in pancreatic juice

B. Goblet cells secrete mucus

C. Bile contains no enzyme

D. Carboxypeptidase catalyses proteins, peptones and proteoses to
from dipeptides

Answer: A

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513. Which process helps in maintaining blood glucose level under fasting

- A. Glycogenesis
- B. Glycogenolysis
- C. Lipogenesis
- D. Glycolysis

Answer: B

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514. One of the following movements in our body is not completely involuntary, identify it

- A. Peristalsis
- B. Systole of ventricles
- C. Dilation of eye pupil
- D. Deglutition

Answer: D



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515. In this enzyme is absent in our small intestine, digestion of proteins in our body would be severely affected identify the enzyme.

- A. Maltase
- B. Lipase

C. Enterokinse

D. Pancreatic amylase

Answer: C



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516. During absorption of carbohydrates in the blood the most rapidly transported monosaccharide is

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Galactose

Answer: D



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517. Which of the following acids is a vitamin ?

- A. Malic acid
- B. Palmitic acid
- C. Formic acid
- D. Ascorbic acid

Answer: D



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518. Assertion : Emulsification is necessary for the digestion of fats.

Reason : After fats are emulsified, the action of enzyme amylase gets significantly increased.

- A. A
- B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C



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519. Assertion : In jaundice, the skin and mucous membranes assume a yellowish hue.

Reason : Yellow pigment bilirubin imparts pale yellow colour to blood plasma.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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520. Riboflavin is

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B_2
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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521. Fat is hydrolysed by enzyme lipase to yield

- A. Glycerol and fatty acids
- B. Fatty acids and amino acids

C. Glycine and water

D. Glycerol and amino acids

Answer: A



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522. Assertion (A) In rabbit, caecum of large intestine is important for cellulose digestion

Reason (R) Large intestine secretes an enzyme known as cellulase to digest cellulose in rabbit

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is false but R is true
- D. A is true but R is false

Answer: D



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523. Select the correct match of the digested products in human given in column I with their absorption site and mechanism in



- A. Disaccharidase like maltase → lipases → nucleases
- B. Salivary amylase → pancreatic amylase → disaccharidases
- C. Salivary maltase → carboxypeptidase → trypsinogen
- D. pancreatic amylase → salivary amylase → lipases

Answer: B



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524. A healthy person eats the following diet- 5gm raw sugar, 4gm albumin, 10 gm pure buffalo ghee adulterated with 2 gm vegetable

ghee (hydrogenated vegetable oil) and 5 gm lignin. How many calories he is likely to get

A. 164

B. 12

C. 144

D. 126

Answer: C



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

A. Disaccharides like maltase → lipases → nucleases

B. Salivary amylase → pancreatic amylase → disaccharidases

C. Salivary maltase → carboxypeptidase → trypsinogen

D. Pancreatic amylase → salivary amylase → lipases

Answer: B



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526. After surgical removal of infected gall bladder the person should be careful in intake of

A. Fat

B. Sugar

C. Starch

D. Protein

Answer: A



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527. In mammals, surface area of intestine is increased due to presence of

- A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- B. Brunner's glands
- C. Villi
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

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528. Chemically the bile salts are derivatives of

- A. Cholesterol
- B. Catecholamine
- C. Amino acids

D. Fatty acids

Answer: A

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529. Enzymes present in gastric juice of stomach are

- A. Pepsin and rennin
- B. Trypsin and rennin
- C. Amylase and lipase
- D. Maltase and sucrase

Answer: A

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530. Which of one matches with protein digestion

A. Lipase,secretin,erepsin,casein

B. pepsin,lactase,casein,erepsin

C. Erepsin,amylase,pepsin

D. Erepsin,trysin,pepsin,rennin

Answer: D



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531. Semidigested food that moves down oesophagus is known as

A. Bolus

B. Chyme

C. Rugae

D. Protien

Answer: A

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532. Ileocaecal valve is present in between

- A. Colon and large intestine
- B. Colon and small intestine
- C. Stomach and small intestine
- D. Cardiac stomach and fundus

Answer: B

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533. Which gastric secretion is correctly matched with its source

- A. Pepsin-chief cells
- B. Chymotrypsin-parietal cells
- C. HCl-Goblet cells
- D. Mucus-Oxyntic cells

Answer: A

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534. Given below are assertions and reasons point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D)

Assertion. Small intestine is the principal organ for absorption of nutrients

Reason. Absorption of water, simple sugar and alcohol takes place in small intestine

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C



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535. Given below are assertions and reasons point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A),both are true but reason is explanation (B) assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D)

Assertion.Cattle food on leaves of Maize to get nutrition for growth and development

Reason.A number of symbiotic bacteria are present in rumen of cattle

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A



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536. Given below are assertions and reasons point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not the correct explanation (B) assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D)

Assertion. Duodenum is the main organ of small intestine

Reason. In duodenum, digestion and absorption mainly occur

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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

A. Spleen

B. Peyer's patches

C. Tonsils

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: B



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538. Which is component of Waldeyer's ring

- A. Pharynx
- B. Tonsils
- C. Ileum
- D. Oesophagus

Answer: B



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539. Among the following which disease is not caused by deficiency of vitamin D

- A. Rickets
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Pigeon breast

D. Spure

Answer: D

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540. Which is correctly matched

- A. Frenulum-Attaches tongue to floor of buccal cavity
- B. Ruagae-Finger like folding in small intestine
- C. Goblet cells-Hepatic lobules
- D. Villi-Fundus

Answer: A

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541. Match the columns and choose the options

Column-I	Column-II
(i) Ileo-caecal valve	(a) Between stomach and duodenum
(ii) Pyloric sphincter	(b) Between ileum and caeum
(iii) Gastro-oesophageal	(c) Hepato-pancreatic duct
(iv) Sphincter of oddi	(d) Between oesophagus and stomach

A. i-b,ii-d,iii-a,iv-c

B. i-b,ii-a,iii-d,iv-c

C. i-c,ii-a,iii-d,iv-b

D. i-d,ii-b,iii-c,iv-a

Answer: B

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542. Which is not correct

A. Human saliva is near neutral

B. An adult secretes 1.0 -1.5 l of saliva per day

C. Saliva is secreted by six pairs of glands

D. Ptyalin breaks down cooked starch into maltose

Answer: C



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543. Identify correct pair

Zinc-Essential for tissue repair

Cobalt -Essential for leucocytes

Iodine-Synthesis of thyroid hormones

Manganese -Synthesis of insulin

A. b and c

B. a and d

C. a and c

D. a and b

Answer: C

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544. Middle part of small intestine is

A. Ileum

B. Jejunum

C. Duodenum

D. Pyloric region

Answer: B

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545. Which one does not produce any digestive enzymes

A. Salivary glands

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Stomach

Answer: C



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546. Absorption of B_{12} requires glycoprotein P secreted by Q.P and Q are

A. P-extrinsic factor,Q-Stomach

B. P-intrinsic factor,Q-stomach

C. P-intrinsic factor,Q-small intestine

D. P-exopolysaccharide,Q-small intestine

Answer: B

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547. Release of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Secretin

B. Trysinogen

C. Cholecystokinin

D. Enterokinase

Answer: C

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548. The hard chewing surface of teeth is made of

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentine
- C. Pupil
- D. Non of the above

Answer: A



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549. Emulsified fat is digested by

or

Bile salts as activator of which enzyme

- A. Gastric juice and pancreatic juice
- B. Pancreatic and intestinal juices

C. Pancreatic and bile juices

D. Bile and intestinal juices

Answer: B



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550. The enzymes at location 'X' and 'Y' are respectively

Proteins $\xrightarrow{\text{'X'}}$ Peptides + peptides $\xrightarrow{\text{'Y'}}$ Dipeptides

A. Chymotry and pepsin

B. pepsin and trypsin

C. Ptyalin and Pepsin

D. Trypsin and dipeptidase

Answer: B



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551. Match the columns and choose the correct option

I (Substrate)	II (enzyme)	III (product)
(1) Lactose	(a) Lipase	(i) Galactose
(2) Monoglycerides	(b) Trypsin	(ii) Maltose
(3) Starch	(c) Lactase	(iii) Fatty acids
(4) Peptones	(d) Amylase	(iv) Dipeptides

A. 1-a-I,2-c-ii,3-b-iii,4-d-iv

B. 1-d-I,2-a-ii,3-b-iii,4-c-iv

C. 1-c-I,2-a-iii,3-d-ii,4-b-iv

D. 1-c-I,2-a-ii,3-d-iii,4-b-iv

Answer: C

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552. Choose the wrong statement among the following about the enzymatic and other secretions

A. Trypsinogen is activated by enterokinase

- B. Optimum pH for salivary amylase is 8.9
- C. Rennin helps in digestion of milk proteins
- D. Goblet cells secrete mucus

Answer: B

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553. Chylomicrons are

- A. Small fat globules coated with protein
- B. Protein molecules coated with protein
- C. Small granules found in gastric juice
- D. Aerobic microbes

Answer: A

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

- A. Facilitated transport
- B. Simple diffusion
- C. Co-transport mechanism
- D. Active transport

Answer: A



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

- A. Trypsin

B. Rennin

C. Pepsin

D. Lipase

Answer: B



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556. Which one of the following vitamins is antihæmorrhagic

A. B_{12}

B. B_5

C. C

D. K

Answer: D



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557. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation, (A) both true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason is wrong (C) both are wrong (D).

Assertion: HCl converts pepsinogen into active enzyme pepsin

Reason : Pepsin converts proteins into proteoses and peptones

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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558. What is the pH optima for pepsin

A. ~2

B. ~4

C. ~6

D. ~8

Answer: A



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559. Housefly shows following type of nutrition

A. Saprophytic

B. Parasitic

C. Holozoic

D. Symbiotic

Answer: A

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560. The alimentary canal in human has length of

A. $6 - 9m$

B. $2 - 5m$

C. $10 - 28m$

D. $1 - 2m$

Answer: A

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561. The hormone responsible for vagus nerve activity is

A. CCK

B. Secretin

C. Gastrin

D. GIP

Answer: C



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562. Vermiform appendix arises from

A. Caecum

B. Colon

C. Rectum

D. Ileum.

Answer: A

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563. The optimum pH for pepsin is

- A. 11
- B. 5 – 6
- C. 1.6 – 2.4
- D. 4 – 7

Answer: C

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564. Enzyme absent in pancreatic juice is

- A. Amylase
- B. Chymotrypsinogen

C. Lipase

D. Enterokinse

Answer: D



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565. 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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566. Intrinsic factor is secreted by

- A. Goblet cells
- B. Oxyntic cells
- C. Argentaffin cells
- D. Chief cells

Answer: C

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567. Match the columns and choose the correct option

Column-I		Column-II
(a) Cobalamine	(i)	Vit B_{12}
(b) Tochopherol	(ii)	Vit E
(c) Folic acid	(iii)	Vit B_9
(d) Cholecalciferol	(iv)	Vit D_3
(e) Phylloquinone	(v)	Vit K

A. a-I,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv,e-v

B. a-ii,b-iii,c-iii,d-v,e-iv

C. a-v,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv,e-i

D. a-I,b-iii,c-ii,d-iv,e-v

Answer: A



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

A. Succus entericus

B. Chyme

C. Gastric juice

D. Chylomicrons

Answer: A



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569. 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 are seen between base of villi in intestine
- D. Sphincter of Oddi is present at the junction of oesophagus and cardiac stomach

Answer: C

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570. Identify the correctly matched structure and its secretion

- A. Brunner's glands-Salivary amylase

B. Intestinal mucosa -Insulin

C. Gall bladder-Bile

D. Salivary glands -Lysozyme

Answer: D



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571. The cells lining the base of intestinal glands that

A. Brunner's gland

B. Parietal cells

C. Neck cells

D. Peneth cells

Answer: D



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572. Match the lists and find the correct combination

Column-I

Column-II

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Cardiac glands | (i) Castle's intrinsic factor |
| (b) Pyloric glands | (ii) Gastrin |
| (c) Peptic glands | (iii) Mucus for protection |
| (d) Parietal cells | (iv) Pepsinogen |

A. a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-i

B. a-iii,b-ii,c-I,d-iv

C. a-iii,b-I,c-ii,d-iv

D. a-I,b-iv,c-ii,d-v

Answer: A



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573. Primary dentition shows absence of the following teeth

A. Canines

B. Pre-molars

C. Molars

D. Incisors

Answer: B



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

A. Maltase

B. Nucleases

C. Nucleosides

D. Lipase

Answer: B



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575. Match the column and find the correct options

- I**
- (i) Gastric juice
 - (ii) Intestinal juice
 - (iii) Saliva
 - (iv) Pancreatic juice

- II**
- (p) Chymotrypsinogen
 - (q) Ptyalin
 - (r) Rennin
 - (s) Pepsin

- III**
- (a) Dipeptide to amino acid
 - (b) Proteoses to small peptides
 - (c) Casein into paracasein
 - (d) Starch into maltose

A. i-r-c,ii-s-a,iii-q-b,iv-p-d

B. i-s-d,ii-r-c,iii-p-b,iv-q-a

C. i-r-c,ii-s-a,iii-q-d,iv-p-b

D. i-q-a,ii-p-c,iii-r-b,iv-s-d

Answer: C

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576. fatty substance are emulsified by

A. Lipase

B. Bilirubin and biliverdin

C. Hcl

D. Sodium salts of glycocholic and traurocholic

Answer: D

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577. Enzyme invertase hydrolyses

A. Sucrocse into glucose and fructose

B. Cellulose into starch

C. Glucose into sucrose

D. Strarch into sucrose

Answer: A

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578. In the absence of bile salts, glycocholic and taurocholic acids the intestinal absorption of all of the following will be impeded except

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Oleic acid
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Vitamin A

Answer: A



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579. Gastric gland cells whose absence can lead to pernicious anaemia

- A. Chief cells
- B. Goblet cells

C. Mucous cells

D. Parietal cells

Answer: D



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580. Which of the following is not a function of vertebrate liver

A. Uptake and excretion of bilirubin

B. Bile production

C. Release of glycogen into blood

D. Urea synthesis

Answer: C



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581. Chylomicrons are

- A. Micelles covered by a protein coat
- B. Droplets along with triglycerides
- C. Triglycerides along with monosaccharides
- D. Glycerol droplets formed in intestine after digestion of fats

Answer: A



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582. Match the coloumn and find the correct options

I

II

(p) Pepsin

(i) Casein → Paracasein

(q) Erepsin

(ii) Polypeptides → Peptides + Amino acids

(r) Carboxypeptidase

(iii) Proteins → Proteoses + Peptones

(s) Rennin

(iv) Dipeptide → Amino acids

A. p-iii,q-iv,r-l,s-ii

B. p-iii,q-iv,r-iii,s-i

C. p-iv,q-ii,r-iii,s-i

D. p-l,q-iii,r-iv,s-ii

Answer: B

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583. What are called micelles during absorption

A. Small glycerol molecules

B. Small droplets of fatty acids

C. Very small fat droplets

D. Large fat molecules

Answer: B



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584. Digestion of proteins is incomplete in the absence of enterokinase because

- A. Pepsinogen is not converted into pepsin
- B. Chymotrypsinogen is not converted into chymotrypsin
- C. Trypsinogen is not converted into trypsin
- D. Prorennin is not converted into rennin

Answer: C



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585. Secretin is gastrointestinal tract hormone that

- A. Acts on exocrine part of pancreas and stimulates the secretion of water and bicarbonate ions
- B. Acts on exocrine part of pancreas and stimulates
- C. Acts on gastric glands and stimulates secretion of HCl and pepsinogen
- D. Stimulates secretion of gastric lipase from stomach

Answer: A

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586. Acid neutraliser present in mucus of saliva is

- A. Bicarbonate ion
- B. Thiocyanate
- C. Sodium acetate

D. Sodium hydroxide

Answer: A

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587. Which is not a zymogen

A. Trypsinogen

B. Pepsinogen

C. Angiotensin II

D. Procollagenase

Answer: C

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588. ...hormone contracts gallbladder to release bile.

- A. Gastrin
- B. Secretin
- C. Enterogastrone
- D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D



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589. Enamel is principally composed of

- A. Calcium phosphate
- B. Calcium sulphate
- C. Calcium chloride
- D. Sodium phosphate

Answer: A

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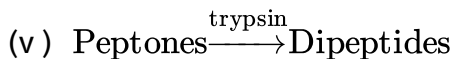
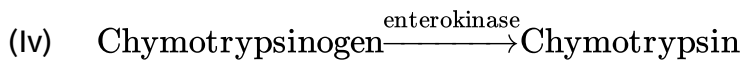
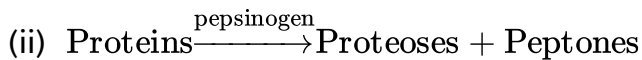
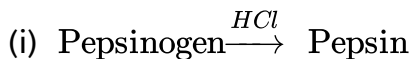
590. X and Y are diseases in infants. X is produced by deficiency of protein and calories. Y is produced by deficiency of protein and unaccompanied by calorie deficiency. X and Y are respectively

- A. Kwashiorkor, Marasmus
- B. Diabetes, Goitre
- C. Goitre, Diabetes
- D. Marasmus, Kwashiorkor

Answer: D

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591. Read the following reactions and choose the correct option



A. I alone is correct

B. I and v alone are correct

C. iii and v alone are correct

D. ii alone is are correct

Answer: B



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592. Which of the following guards the opening of hepatopancreatic duct into the duode- num?

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

Answer: A

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

- A. Insulin and glucagon
- B. Angiostenism and epinephrine

C. Gastrin and insulin

D. Cholecystokinin and secretin

Answer: D



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594. In human the number of premolar teeth in each jaw

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: A



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595. How many pairs of salivary glands are present in human?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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596. Menadione is

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin K

D. Vitamin A

Answer: C



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597. Wharton's duct is associated with

- A. Submandibular salivary duct
- B. Parotid gland
- C. sublingual gland
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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598. Which cells of 'Crypts of Lieberkuhn' secrete antibacterial lysozyme?

A. Argentaffin cells

B. Paneth cells

C. Zymogen cells

D. Kupffer's cells

Answer: B



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

A. Amylase,Peptidase,trypsinogen,rennin

B. Amylase,pepsin,trypsinogen,maltase

C. Peptidase,amylase,trypsinogen,procarboxy ,peptidase

D.

Answer: D



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