



## TOPIC: DIGESTION

- The small blind sac of large intestine which hosts some symbiotic micro-organisms is called as:  
(1) Colon (2) **Caecum** (3) Rectum (4) Ileum
- Which among the following layers is made up of loose connective tissue containing nerves, blood & lymph vessels:  
(1) Mucosa (2) Serosa (3) **Sub-mucosal layer** (4) Muscularis
- The small intestine is lined by:  
(1) **Brush border epithelium** (2) Cuboidal epithelium  
(3) Columnar epithelium (4) Squamous epithelium
- Which among the following glands are present in stomach?  
(1) Mucus neck cells (2) Peptic or chief cells  
(3) Parietal or oxyntic cells (4) **All of these**
- The food thoroughly with acidic gastric juice of the stomach by churning movements is called as:  
(1) **Chyme** (2) Bolus (3) Chyle (4) None of these
- Which among the following protects the mucosal epithelium from excoriation by HCl?  
(1) Lipases (2) **Mucus & bicarbonates** (3) Pepsinogen (4) Nuclease
- The enzyme enterokinase is secreted by:  
(1) Gastric mucosa (2) Liver (3) **Intestinal mucosa** (4) Pancreas
- Which among the following enzyme is present in bile?  
(1) Pepsinogen (2) Lipase (3) Nuclease (4) **None of these**
- Emulsification of fats means-----and is carried by-----?  
(1) Activating the fats, Enzymes  
(2) Charging the fats, Hormones  
(3) **Breaking down of fats into very small micelle, Bile salts**  
(4) None of these
- The micelles are reformed into very small protein coated fat globules called the:  
(1) Micelles (2) **Chylomicrones** (3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of these
- A unique vascular connection between the digestive tract and liver is called:  
(1) **Hepatic portal system** (2) Renal portal system  
(3) Hypophyseal portal system (4) Coronary system
- From external to internal, different layers of gut wall are:  
(1) **Serosa, muscularis, submucosa and mucosa**  
(2) Mucosa, submucosa, muscularis and serosa  
(3) Adventitia, muscularis, submucosa and mucosa  
(4) Mucosa, submucosa, muscularis and adventitia
- Vomiting and defecation centres are located in  
(1) Spinal cord (2) Cerebrum (3) Cerebellum (4) **Medulla**
- If "sphincter of Boyden" is closed due to some reason so what will happen?  
(1) No activation of pancreatic enzyme  
(2) Pepsinogen will not be converted into Pepsin  
(3) **Digestion of fats will not occurs in smallIntestine**  
(4) Pancreatic juice will not be released

15. The abnormal frequent bowel movement and increased liquidity of faecal discharge is known as-

- (1) Constipation                      (2) Vomiting                      (3) Diarrhoea                      (4) Indigestion

16. Select the correct statements.

- (1) Trypsinogen  $\xrightarrow{\text{chymotrypsin}}$  Trypsin  
(2) Procarboxy peptidase  $\xrightarrow{\text{Pepsin}}$  Carboxypeptidase  
(3) Proamylase  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ptylin}}$  Amylase  
(4) Pepsinogen  $\xrightarrow{\text{HCl}}$  Pepsin

17. In mammals the teeth are

- (a) Of different types  
(b) Embedded in the cuplike sockets in the jaw bones  
(c) Two sets present throughout life

The conditions are referred as:

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

18. Choose the statement which is not correct?

- (1) Duodenal glands are sub-mucosal glands  
(2) Intestines have brush border epithelium  
(3) GIP increase gut motility  
(4) Hepato pancreatic duct has sphincter of Oddi.

19. Lipase is activated by?

- (1) HCl                      (2) Trypsin  
(3) Fat                      (4) Bile

20. Which of the following options correctly describes the sequence of enzymes involved in digestion of proteins?

Proteins  $\xrightarrow{(i)}$  Peptones  $\xrightarrow{(ii)}$  Dipeptides  $\xrightarrow{(iii)}$  Amino acids

- (1) (i) Pepsin; (ii) Carboxypeptidase; (iii) Trypsin  
(2) (i) Pepsin; (ii) Chymotrypsin; (iii) Trypsin  
(3) (i) Pepsin; (ii) Chymotrypsin; (iii) Dipeptidase  
(4) (i) Trypsin; (ii) Pepsin; (iii) Dipeptidase