

**NEET - C16 - DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION**

- 1. Enzyme which does not directly act upon food substrate is**
  - A. Trypsin
  - B. Lipase
  - C. Enterokinase
  - D. Amylopsin.
- 2. Bile pigment are**
  - A. Haemocyanin
  - B. Biliverdin
  - C. Bilirubin
  - D. Both B and C
- 3. 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
- 4. Incubation period of HBV is**
  - A. 1-4 weeks
  - B. 4- 8weeks
  - C. 3-4 months
  - D. 1-2 years
- 5. Carbohydrates are broken down by**
  - A. Amyolytic enzymes
  - B. Proteolytic enzymes
  - C. Lipolytic enzymes
  - D. Gastric lipase.
- 6. Four to five drops of a. given sample is heated with 0 g of potassium bisuiphate. A pungent odour is emitted indicating that the given sample is**
  - A. Carbohydrate
  - B. Vitamin
  - C. Fat
  - D. Protein.
- 7. Brunner's glands occur in**
  - A. Submucosa of duodenum
  - B. Submucosa of stomach
  - C. Mucosa of oesophagus
  - D. Mucosa of ileum
- 8. Bile is secreted by**
  - A. Gall bladder
  - B. Pancreas
  - C. Spleen
  - D. Liver
- 9. Release of pancreatic juice is stimulated by**
  - A. Enterokinase
  - B. Cholecystokinin
  - C. Trypsinogen
  - D. Secretin

**S.THIYAGARAJAN.** M.SC., M.PHIL., B.Ed.,

PH: 9944664846

Magalingapuram, Pollachi.

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

- A. Rennin
- B. Erypsin
- C. Trypsin
- D. Chymotrypsin

**11. In an empty stomach the mucosa is thrown into folds called**

- A. Rugae
- B. Villi
- C. Alveoli
- D. None of the above

**12. Excess of glucose is stored as**

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

**13. Rennin acts on milk protein and changes**

- A. Caseinogen into casein
- B. Casein into paracasein
- C. Caseinogen into paracasein
- D. Paracasein into caseinogen.

**14. Paneth cells are found in**

- A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- B. Peyer's patches
- C. Islet of Langerhans
- D. Gastric glands

**15. The total number of canines in the permanent dental set of humans is**

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 12

**16. Trypsin is an enzyme which changes**

- A. Polysaccharides into disaccharides
- B. Peptones into peptides
- C. Peptides into amino acids
- D. Sucrose into glucose

**17. Largest gland in human body is**

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

**18. Human beings are**

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

**19. The largest gland of human body is**

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

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**20. pH suitable for ptyalin action: is**

- A. 6.8
- B. 7.8
- C. 3.2
- D. 9.3

**21. Hepatitis B is a disease**

- A. Bacterial
- B. Protozoan
- C. Sexually transmitted
- D. Fungal

**22. Largest gland in the body is**

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

**23. Bile comprises**

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

**24. Daily energy requirement for a moderately at man would be**

- A. 316 kcal
- B. 31.6 kcal
- C. 3160 kcal
- D. 31600 kcal

**25. Bile secreted by liver passes into gall bladder through**

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

**NEET - C16 - DIGESTION AND ABSORPTION - KEY**

1. C	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. A
16. B	17. A	18. A	19. A	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. D	24. C	25. C

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