NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

1. Digestion is
   (A) conversion of large food particles into small food particles
   (B) conversion of small food particles into large food particles
   (C) conversion of food into protoplasm
   (D) conversion of non-diffusible food particles into diffusible food
2. A bolus is
   (A) a mass of crushed food moistened with saliva
   (B) the semisolid material resulting from partial digestion in the stomach
   (C) the milky emulsified fat absorbed from small intestine
   (D) indigestible materials that helps in movement and absorption
3. If you chew on a piece of bread long enough, it will begin to taste sweet because
   (A) maltase is breaking down maltose
   (B) lipases are forming fatty acids
   (C) amylase is breaking down starch to disaccharides
   (D) disaccharides are forming glucose
4. The common passage for swallowing food and breathing is
   (A) gullet (B) larynx (C) glottis (D) pharynx
5. The original function of the vertebrate stomach is
   (A) storage (B) digestion (C) enzyme secretion (D) absorption
6. The epithelial cells lining the stomach of vertebrates is protected from damage by hydrochloric acid because
   (A) the epithelial cells are resistant to the action of hydrochloric acid
   (B) hydrochloric acid is neutralized by alkaline gastric juice
   (C) the epithelial cells are covered with a mucus secretion
   (D) hydrochloric acid is too dilute
7. Gastric digestion takes place efficiently in
   (A) acidic medium (B) alkaline medium (C) neutral medium (D) highly alkaline medium
8. Chief function of HCl is
   (A) to maintain a low pH to prevent growth of micro-organisms
   (B) to maintain facilitation absorption
   (C) to maintain low pH to activate pepsinogen to form pepsin
   (D) to dissolve enzyme secreted in stomach
9. If the stomach did not produce any hydrochloric acid, which enzyme will not function?
   (A) ptyalin (B) trypsin (C) pepsin (D) collagenase
10. Chief function of bile is
    (A) to digest fat by enzymatic action (B) to emulsify fat for digestion
    (C) to eliminate waste product (D) to regulate process of digestion
11. During prolonged fasting
    (A) first fats are used up, followed by carbohydrates from liver and muscles, and proteins in the end
    (B) first lipids, followed by proteins and carbohydrates towards end
    (C) first carbohydrates are used up, followed by fat and proteins towards end
    (D) none of the above
12. The many projections on the wall of the intestine function to
    (A) secrete digestive enzymes
    (B) increase the surface area for absorption
    (C) hold products of digestion, so they do not enter the large intestine
    (D) hold mucus, so ulcers do not form
13. Largest gland in human body is
    (A) liver (B) pancreas (C) pituitary (D) thyroid

14. The main function of the colon is
(A) secretion of digestive enzymes (B) absorption of nutrients
(C) absorption of water and ions (D) detoxification of fluid wastes

15. The acid present in gastric juice is
(A) nitric acid (B) sulphuric acid (C) hydrochloric acid (D) acetic acid

16. Chyme is
(A) partially digested food (B) an undigested food
(C) absorbed food (D) solid food

17. Faeces contain
(A) undigested food (B) dead bacteria (C) bile pigments and bile salts (D) all the above

18. Extra amino acids are converted into harmless urea by
(A) deammination (B) defecation (C) assimilation (D) none of the above

19. Amylolytic enzymes are produced from
(A) salivary glands and liver (B) stomach and pancreas
(C) salivary glands and pancreas (D) stomach and liver

20. Stomach of man mainly digests
(A) carbohydrates (B) proteins (C) fats (D) sucrose

21. Bilirubin and biliverdin are the pigments found in the
(A) bile (B) plasma (C) RBC (D) muscles

22. Toxic substances in the diet are detoxicated in the human body by
(A) kidney (B) liver (C) lungs (D) stomach

23. All enzymes are chemically
(A) carbohydrates (B) proteins (C) lipids (D) lipoproteins

24. Trypsin is secreted by
(A) liver (B) stomach (C) pancreas (D) duodenum

25. Which cells of pancreas secrete insulin?
(A) α - cells (B) β -cells (C) Delta cells (D) Gamma cells

26. Which statement is wrong about bile?
(A) Is necessary for fat digestion
(B) Is stored in the gall bladder
(C) Is important only for normal digestion of sugar
(D) None of the above

27. Liver cells secrete
(A) amylopsin (B) trypsin (C) lipase (D) bile and no enzyme

28. Gastric juice is
(A) Acidic (B) Alkaline (C) Neutral (D) Slightly alkaline

29. The main function of intestinal villi is
(A) Stimulate peristalsis (B) Prevent peristalsis
(C) Provide large surface area for absorption (D) Distribute digestive enzymes uniformly

30. Major function of HCl of gastric juice is
(A) Providing acidic medium for pepsin (B) Digestion of protein
(C) Dissolve food (D) Facilitate absorption of food

31. The action of bile can be called
(A) Oxidation (B) Emulsification (C) Esterification (D) Dehydrogenation

32. Which set of juices is mixed with the food in small intestine?
(A) Saliva, gastric juice, bile (B) Gastric juice, bile, pancreatic juice
(C) Bile, pancreatic juice, succus entericus (D) Bile, pancreatic juice and saliva

33. A good source of lipase is
(A) Saliva (B) Gastric juice (C) Bile (D) Pancreatic juice

34. Ptyalin cannot work in stomach, because it becomes
(A) Inactive due to HCl (B) Inactive due to Rennin
(C) Inactive due to Pepsin (D) None of these

35. Bacteria entering with contaminated food are killed in stomach by
(A) Pepsin (B) Renin (C) Sodium bicarbonate (D) HCl

36. Pancreatic juice takes part in digestion of
(A) Proteins, carbohydrate and fats (B) Proteins and fats
(C) Protein, carbohydrate (D) Proteins only

37. Which of the following is not a function of the liver?
(A) production of bile (B) detoxification of drugs
(C) storage of glucose (D) storage of vitamin C

38. The gall bladder
(A) produces bile (B) is attached to the pancreas
(C) stores and concentrates bile (D) produces cholecystokinin

39. The 3 pairs of extrinsic salivary glands are the
(A) parotid, sublingual, and ethmoidal (B) parotid, buccal, and submaxiliary
(C) paroid, submandibular, and buccal (D) parotid, submandibular, and sublingual

40. A major function of the large intestine is to
(A) secrete digestive enzymes (B) remove waste materials
(C) regulate the release of bile (D) absorb water in order to regulate blood volume

KEY

1. D	**2. A**	**3. C**	**4. D**	**5. A**	**6. C**	**7. A**	**8. C**	**9. C**	**10. B**
11. C	**12. B**	**13. A**	**14. C**	**15. C**	**16. A**	**17. D**	**18. A**	**19. C**	**20. B**
21. A	**22. B**	**23. B**	**24. C**	**25. B**	**26. C**	**27. D**	**28. A**	**29. C**	**30. A**
31. B	**32. C**	**33. D**	**34. A**	**35. D**	**36. A**	**37. D**	**38. C**	**39. D**	**40. D**

❊ *Wish You*[est] *all the Best* ❊