



12
CHAPTER

NUTRITION

1. Which of the followings does not come within nutrition?
(A) Taking in (B) Utilization
(C) Growth (D) None of above
2. The elements present in protein:
(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphorus
(C) Magnesium (D) Iron
3. The elements present in cytochromes:
(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphorus
(C) Magnesium (D) Iron
4. The elements present in chlorophyll:
(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphorus
(C) Magnesium (D) Iron
5. Which of the followings is not used for replenishment of minerals?
(A) Sewage sludge (B) Fertilizers
(C) Green manure (D) None of above
6. The deficiency of which element causes stunted growth?
(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphorus
(C) Potassium (D) Manganese
7. The deficiency of which element causes yellowness of the leaf margins?
(A) Nitrogen (B) Phosphorus
(C) Potassium (D) Manganese

8. The deficiency of which of the following elements causes chlorosis?

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Phosphorus
- (C) Potassium
- (D) Manganese

9. The nutrition of feeding on dead and decay matter is called:

- (A) Saprophytic
- (B) Parasite
- (C) Symbiotic
- (D) None of above

10. The nutrition of feeding on living organisms is called:

- (A) Saprophytic
- (B) Parasitic
- (C) Symbiotic
- (D) None of above

11. Lichens are:

- (A) Saprophytic
- (B) Parasitic
- (C) Symbiotic
- (D) None of above

12. The association of fungi and algae is called:

- (A) Saprophytic
- (B) Parasite
- (C) Symbiotic
- (D) None of above

13. The association of fungi and root of higher plants is called:

- (A) Saprophytic
- (B) Parasite
- (C) Mycorrhizae
- (D) Lichens

14. Which of the following is a pitcher plant?

- (A) *Dionaea muscipula*
- (B) *Sarracenia purpurea*
- (C) *Drosera intermedia*
- (D) None of the above

15. Which of the followings is a Venus fly trap?

- (A) *Dionaea muscipula*
- (B) *Sarracenia purpurea*
- (C) *Drosera intermedia*
- (D) None of above

16. The animals which feed on plants are called:

- (A) Detritivores
- (B) Herbivores
- (C) Carnivores
- (D) Omnivores

17. Which of the followings is detritivore?

- (A) Mussels
- (B) Earth worm
- (C) Horse
- (D) Cat

18. Which of the followings is carnivore?
(A) Mussels (B) Earth worm
(C) Horse (D) Cat
19. Which of the following groups have large premolar and molar teeth:
(A) Detritivores (B) Herbivores
(C) Carnivores (D) Omnivores
20. Which of the following animals is not omnivore?
(A) Fox (B) Man
(C) Dog (D) Pig
21. Match female mosquito with one of the following groups:
(A) Macrophagous feeders (B) Fluid feeders
(C) Ominivores (D) Herbivores
22. Which of the followings is not macrophagus feeder?
(A) Hydra (B) Snail
(C) Cat fish (D) Dog fish
23. Which of the following animals is irrelevant in method of feeding:
(A) Flea (B) Ticks
(C) Leech (D) Entamoeba
24. In which process of digestion, utilization of digested food take place?
(A) Ingestion (B) Digestion
(C) Absorption (D) Assimilation
25. Lysosomes are involved in which of the following steps in amoeba?
(A) Ingestion (B) Digestion
(C) Absorption (D) Assimilation
26. Absorption of food in planarians takes place by:
(A) Pharynx (B) Mouth
(C) Intestine (D) Intestinal caecae
27. Absorption of food in planarian takes place by:
(A) Pharynx (B) Mouth
(C) Intestine (D) Intestinal caecae

28. Which of the following structures is used for grinding of food in cockroach?
(A) Stomach (B) Crop
(C) Gizzard (D) Hepatic Caecae
29. Which of the followings is irrelevant about the digestion in cockroach?
(A) Intra cellular digestion (B) Extra cellular digestion
(C) Gizzard (D) Rectum
30. Which of the followings function is irrelevant to oral cavity?
(A) Grinding (B) Lubrication
(C) Absorption (D) Digestion
31. Which of the following mucous glands is present in front of ears?
(A) Sublingual (B) Sub maxillary
(C) Parotid (D) None of above
32. The enzyme present in the saliva is:
(A) Pepsin (B) Lipase
(C) Ptyalin (D) Lactase
33. The opening of the glottis is called:
(A) Glottis (B) Epiglottis
(C) Larynx (D) Vocal cords
34. The flap like structure present in larynx is called:
(A) Glottis (B) Eiglottis
(C) Larynx (D) Vocal cords
35. Vomiting is caused by:
(A) Peristalsis (B) Antiperistalsis
(C) Hunger pang (D) Swallowing
36. The cells secrete pepsinogen:
(A) Mucous (B) Parietal
(C) Zymogen (D) Oxyntic
37. The ph of fresh HCl is:
(A) 1 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

38. **Semi solid mass in the stomach is called:**
(A) Bolus (B) Chyme
(C) Food (D) Serum
39. **Pepsin acts on:**
(A) Protein (B) Lipids
(C) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acid
40. **The first part of small intestine is called:**
(A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
(C) Ileum (D) None of above
41. **The length of Duodenum in cm is:**
(A) 20-25 (B) 30-35
(C) 10-15 (D) 40-50
42. **Which of the following enzymes is not present in pancreatic juice?**
(A) Amylase (B) Erypsin
(C) Lipase (D) Trypsin
43. **Fats are digested by:**
(A) Amylase (B) Erypsin
(C) Lipase (D) Trypsin
44. **Emulsification is caused by:**
(A) Gastric juice (B) Pancreatic juice
(C) Bile (D) Intestinal juice
45. **Bile secretes which of the following enzymes?**
(A) Amylase (B) Erypsin
(C) Lipase (D) None of above
46. **The hormone secretin stimulates the secretion of:**
(A) Gastric juice (B) Pancreatic juice
(C) None of above (D) Intestinal juice
47. **The enzyme acts on proteins:**
(A) Erypsin (B) Lipase
(C) Maltase (D) Lactase

48. In intestine, amino acids are absorbed by:
(A) Capillary (B) Epithellium
(C) Lacteal (D) None of above
49. The largest part of the large intestine:
(A) Caecum (B) Colon
(C) Rectum (D) Appendix
50. Most of the water in the digestive tract is absorbed in:
(A) Pharynx (B) Stomach
(C) Small intestine (D) Large intestine
51. Botulism is caused by:
(A) Salmonella (B) Campylobacter
(C) Clostridium (D) None of above
52. The condition with abnormal amount of fats is called:
(A) Anorexia (B) Obesity
(C) Bulima (D) Piles
53. The condition in which a person eats too little is called:
(A) Anorexia (B) Obesity
(C) Bulimia (D) Piles
54. The condition of bout of overeating is called:
(A) Anorexia (B) Obesity
(C) Bulimia (D) Piles
55. Concentration of bile is the function of:
(A) Liver (B) Gall bladder
(C) Pancreas (D) None
56. The sores in stomach or intestines are called:
(A) Anorexia (B) Obesity
(C) Ulcer (D) Piles
57. Nutrition is the process which involves:
(A) Selection of different types of food
(B) Analysis of different types of food
(C) Intake and utilization of food
(D) Breakdown food during respiration

58. **Nitrogen is present in:**
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Protein
(C) Nucleic acid (D) Lipids
59. **Phosphorus is present in:**
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Protein
(C) Nucleic acid (D) Lipids
60. **In which compound iron is not present?**
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Cytochrome
(C) Haemoglobin (D) None of above
61. **In which group of the following Mg is present?**
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Cytochrome
(C) Haemoglobin (D) None of above
62. **Which of the followings is not the source of minerals?**
(A) Animal manure (B) Sewage sludge
(C) Water (D) Artificial fertilizer
63. **Which of the followings is chlorosis?**
(A) Shrinking of leaves (B) Lack of chlorophyll
(C) Lack of cell wall (D) Lack of starch
64. **The deficiency of phosphorus causes which of these diseases?**
(A) Stunted growth of root (B) Yellowish leaf margin
(C) Chlorosis (D) Stunted growth of plant
65. **Which of the followings is a parasitic mode of nutrition?**
(A) One organism gets food from the other
(B) One organism gets protection from the other
(C) One organism causes disease in the other
(D) All the above
66. **In saprophytic nutrition, one organism:**
(A) Eats another organism (B) Kills and eats another organism
(C) Eats a dead organism (D) None of the above

67. **Lichen is an association between:**
(A) Algae and higher plants (B) Algae and fungi
(C) Fungi and roots of higher plant (D) None of the above
68. **Mycorrhizae is an association between:**
(A) Algae and higher plants (B) Algae and fungi
(C) Fungi and roots of higher plant (D) None of above
69. **The bacteria in nodules of leguminous plants produce nitrates by:**
(A) Decomposition of dead organism (B) Fixing atmospheric nitrogen
(C) Releasing nitrogen from the soil (D) None of the above
70. **Insectivore plants are:**
(A) Heterotrophich (B) Autotrophic
(C) Parasitic (D) None of the above
71. **Earthworm is:**
(A) Herbivore (B) Detritivores
(C) Carnivore (D) Omnivore
72. **Rodents are:**
(A) Herbivore (B) Detritivores
(C) Carnivore (D) Omnivore
73. **Which of the followings is the character of herbivores?**
(A) They have long incisors and small canines
(B) The have small incisors but large canines
(C) They have small incisors but without canines
(D) They are without incisors but small canines
74. **Which of the followings is not the characteristic of predator?**
(A) It eats the prey alive (B) It kills the prey but do not eat it
(C) It kills and eats the prey readily (D) It does not kill or eat the prey
75. **Which of the followings is the characteristic of carnivores?**
(A) They have large incisors but small canines
(B) They have small incisors but large canines
(C) They have large incisors and canines
(D) They have small incisors but without canines

76. Which of the followings is omnivore:
(A) Dog (B) Rats
(C) Sheep (D) Rabbit
77. Which of the followings is fluid filter?
(A) Earthworm (B) Sheep
(C) Whale (D) Fish
78. Which of the followings is not the character of the marcophagus?
(A) They have tentacles (B) They scrape food
(C) They seize their prey (D) They tear their prey
79. Radula is a rasping organ, present in the mollusks. It is used to:
(A) Scrape the food (B) Tear the food
(C) Kill the prey (D) None of the above
80. Which of the followings is not ectoparasite?
(A) Flea (B) Entamoeba
(C) Tick (D) Mite
81. Which of the followings is not the process included in the digestion?
(A) Conversion of amino acid into protein
(B) Conversion of protein into amino acid
(C) Conversion of glucose into starch
(D) Conversion of fatty acid into lipids
82. The reason why digestion takes place is:
(A) Animals need food particles in the form of smaller molecules
(B) The large food molecule cannot pass through their membrane
(C) The small food molecules increase their membrane
(D) None of the above
83. Intracellular is type of digestion which takes place:
(A) Outside the cell and outside the body
(B) Outside the cell but within the coelomic cavity
(C) Outside the cell but within the digestive cavity
(D) Inside the cell but outside the digestive cavity

84. **Assimilation is a process in the body of amoeba in which:**
(A) Food is broken into smaller pieces
(B) Food is absorbed form the vacuole
(C) Food is absorbed and utilized in different activities
(D) None of above
85. **Egestion is process in body in which:**
(A) Food is taken inside the body
(B) Food is broken into smaller pieces
(C) Food is absorbed and utilized in the body
(D) Undigested food is removed from the body
86. **Which of the followings is correct about the sac like digestive system?**
(A) A system having single opening called mouth for ingestion
(B) A system having single opening called mouth for egestion
(C) A system having single opening both for ingestion and egestion
(D) None of the above
87. **In hydra intracellular digestion take place:**
(A) In the cavity of coelenterons (B) In ectodermal cells
(C) In gastrodermal cells (D) None of the above
88. **The function of the intestinal coecae of the planarians is to:**
(A) Absorb the digested food (B) Trasport the digested food
(C) Remove the undigested food (D) None of the above
89. **The types of digestion in planarian are:**
(A) Intracellular digestion (B) Extracellular digestion
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
90. **The function of the crop of the cockroach is to:**
(A) Ingest the food (B) Grind the food
(C) Store the food (D) Digest the food
91. **The function of the Gizzard in cockroach is to:**
(A) Ingest the food (B) Grind the food
(C) Store the food (D) Digest the food

92. **Grinding of food in man takes place by:**
(A) Incisor teeth (B) Canine teeth
(C) Molar teeth (D) Premolar teeth
93. **Which of the following salivary glands is present below the tongue?**
(A) Sublingual glands (B) Submaxillary glands
(C) Parotid glands (D) None of the above
94. **The function of the mucous of the salivary glands is to:**
(A) Digest the food (B) Make the food chew efficiently
(C) Transport the food (D) Break the food
95. **The function of sodium bicarbonate is to:**
(A) Digest the food (B) Stabilize the pH
(C) Transport the food (D) Break the food
96. **Which of the followings is not the function of saliva?**
(A) Digestion of food (B) Lubrication of food
(C) Stabilization of pH (D) Absorption of food
97. **The Amylase or ptyalin acts on:**
(A) Protein (B) Starch
(C) Glucose (D) Lipids
98. **Which of the following steps does not take place during act of swallowing?**
(A) Moving of tongue up and down
(B) Upward movement of the larynx
(C) Opening of the glottis
(D) The movement of epiglottis in horizontal direction
99. **Which of the followings is not true about the peristalsis?**
(A) It is a wave of contraction
(B) Contraction start behind the bolus
(C) Relaxation start behind the bolus
(D) Squeezing of bolus forward
100. **The hunger pang is caused due to:**
(A) Empty stomach (B) Low glucose level in the body
(C) Secretion of gastric juice (D) None of the above

- 101. Which of the followings is not true about the mucosa of the stomach?**
- (A) It forms the inner lining of the stomach
 - (B) It has many tubular glands
 - (C) It is composed of epithellium
 - (D) It is composed of connective tissues
- 102. Which of the followings is not the function of gastric juice?**
- (A) Digestion of food
 - (B) Protection of inner layer
 - (C) Transport of food
 - (D) Making the pH acidic
- 103. The function of the pepsin is to convert the protein into:**
- (A) Amino acid
 - (B) Peptones
 - (C) Dipeptides
 - (D) None of above
- 104. Heart burn is caused due to:**
- (A) Pain in heart
 - (B) Pain in stomach
 - (C) Out flow of gastric juice
 - (D) None of above
- 105. Gastrin is :**
- (A) An Enzyme of gastric juice
 - (B) It is a part of the stomach
 - (C) It stimulates the secretion of gastric juice
 - (D) It promotes the digestion of proteins
- 106. The length of duodenum is:**
- (A) 15 – 20cm
 - (B) 20 – 25 cm
 - (C) 25 – 35cm
 - (D) None of above
- 107. Which of the following enzymes acts on fats?**
- (A) Amylase
 - (B) Lipase
 - (C) Trypsin
 - (D) Enterokinase
- 108. Enterokinase acts on:**
- (A) Proteins
 - (B) Lipids
 - (C) Carbohydrates
 - (D) None of above
- 109. Bile contains which of these enzyme?**
- (A) Amylase
 - (B) Lipase
 - (C) Trypsin
 - (D) None of above

- 110. Emulsification means:**
- (A) Breakdown of proteins (B) Breakdown of starch
(C) Breakdown of fats (D) None of the above
- 111. Gall stone is caused due to precipitation of:**
- (A) Proteins (B) Cholesterol
(C) Starch (D) Glycogen
- 112. Secretin is hormone produced by the intestinal mucosa. It is secreted due to:**
- (A) Portentous food (B) Acidic food
(C) Alkaline food (D) Fatty food
- 113. Secretin is a hormone which:**
- (A) Stimulates the secretion of saliva
(B) Stimulates the secretion of gastric juice
(C) Inhibits the secretion of gastric juice
(D) Stimulates the secretion of bile
- 114. The length of the jejunum is about:**
- (A) 1.5 metres (B) 2.4 metres
(C) 3.4 metres (D) None of above
- 115. Which of the following enzymes convert the dipeptides into amino acids?**
- (A) Amylase (B) Amino peptidase
(C) Erypsin (D) Trypsin
- 116. Most of the fatty acids are absorbed by:**
- (A) Epithelium of the villi (B) Lacteals of the villi
(C) Blood capillaries of the villi (D) None of the above
- 117. The fats enter into blood in the form of:**
- (A) Fatty acid (B) Lipo-proteins
(C) Fats (D) None of above
- 118. Some humans consume milk and develop diarrhea due to:**
- (A) Milk proteins (B) Glycogen in milk
(C) Lactose in milk (D) None of the above

- 119. Appendicitis is:**
(A) A part of large intestine (B) A part of caecum
(C) A disease (D) None of above
- 120. Most of the water is absorbed by:**
(A) Oral cavity (B) Stomach
(C) Small intestine (D) Large intestine
- 121. Diarrhoea is abnormality of large intestine in which:**
(A) Less water is absorbed by the large intestine
(B) Less salts are absorbed by the large intestine
(C) More water is absorbed by the large intestine
(D) More salts are absorbed by the large intestine
- 122. Constipation is abnormality of large intestine in which:**
(A) Less water is absorbed by the large intestine
(B) Less salts are absorbed by the large intestine
(C) More water is absorbed by the large intestine
(D) More salts are absorbed by the large intestine
- 123. The bacteria in large intestine produce:**
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin D (D) Vitamin K
- 124. Which of the followings is not the symptom of the dyspepsia?**
(A) Abdominal discomfort (B) Flatulence
(C) Heartburn (D) Fever
- 125. How do humans develop food poisoning?**
(A) Contaminated water (B) Contaminated milk
(C) Contaminated juice (D) None of the above
- 126. Botulism is caused due to:**
(A) Salmonella (B) Campylobacter
(C) Clostridium (D) None the above
- 127. Anorexia nervosa is abnormality in which:**
(A) A person eats too much (B) A person does not eat
(C) A person cannot digest food (D) None of the above

- 128. Bulimia nerbvosa is an abnormality in which:**
(A) A person eats too much (B) A person does not eat
(C) A person cannot digest food (D) None of the above
- 129. Nitrogen is present in:**
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Carbonates
(C) Proteins (D) Fats
- 130. Chlorophyll contains:**
(A) Sulphur (B) Calcium
(C) Nitrogen (D) Magnesium
- 131. Lack of chlorophyll results in:**
(A) Phosphorus (B) Chlorosis
(C) Symbiosis (D) Diagonosis
- 132. Release of nitrates by saprophytic bacteria helps in:**
(A) Nitrogen cycle (B) Water cycle
(C) Oxygen cycle (D) Carbon cycle
- 133. Feeding by living in or on other organisms is a:**
(A) Parasite (B) Fungicide
(C) Saprophyte (D) Insecticide
- 134. Canines are missing in:**
(A) Lions (B) Cats
(C) Horse (D) Man
- 135. The animals having structurally and functionally intermediate teeth between herbivores and carnivores are:**
(A) Omnivores (B) Saprozoic
(C) Detritivores (D) Insectivores
- 136. A common mussel has two large gills with:**
(A) Pseudopodia (B) Parapodia
(C) Flagella (D) Cilia

- 137. The cells scattered among cilia produce sticky mucous with food particles are:**
- (A) Secretary (B) Respiratory
(C) Regulatory (D) Excretory
- 138. A fluid feeder animal is:**
- (A) Male mosquito (B) Female cat
(C) Female mosquito (D) Male reptile
- 139. The common ectoparasites in non-human mammals are:**
- (A) Lice & Mites (B) Mice & Mites
(C) Lice & Kites (D) Ticks & Mites.
- 140. An ectoparasite attacking both aquatic and terrestrial animals is:**
- (A) Leech (B) Dragon fly
(C) Louse (D) Butter fly
- 141. It facilitates diffusion of materials to the body cells in planaria:**
- (A) Chyme (B) Enzyme
(C) Branched intestine (D) Intestine
- 142. The food is ground in the cockroach in:**
- (A) Crop (B) Mandible
(C) Mesenteron (D) Gizzard
- 143. The sac-like digestive system is:**
- (A) Deficient (B) More efficient
(C) Coefficient (D) Less efficient
- 144. The digestive system of man consists of a long:**
- (A) Inflated tube (B) Coiled tube
(C) Spiral tube (D) Dilated tube
- 145. The squeezing of food down along the alimentary canal is by the contraction of:**
- (A) Circular and longitudinal muscles
(B) Longitudinal muscles
(C) Spiral and circular muscles
(D) Circular muscles

- 146. The human stomach is situated below:**
(A) Diaphragm (B) Nephron
(C) Neuron (D) Picogram
- 147. HCl adjusts pH of stomach ranging from:**
(A) 2 – 3 (B) 4 – 5
(C) 2 – 4 (D) 3 – 5
- 148. Pepsinogen is activated to pepsin by:**
(A) HCl (B) Active secretin
(C) Gastrin (D) HCl and active pepsin
- 149. Lipoproteins are subsequently hydrolysed by:**
(A) Lymph (B) Plasma
(C) Blood (D) Blood plasma enzyme
- 150. Mastication and communication is the function of:**
(A) Keats (B) Leech
(C) Peach (D) Teeth
- 151. Insufficient quality or quantity of bile secretions is responsible for causing:**
(A) Crustacean (B) Anorexia
(C) Eschechia (D) Dyspepsia
- 152. Treatment is likely to be prolonged in:**
(A) Epidemics (B) Ticks
(C) Bulimics (D) Systemic
- 153. Liver secretes bile into the:**
(A) Duodenum (B) Peritoneum
(C) Pericardium (D) Zymogen
- 154. ————— is the food that supplies the body with elements for metabolism.**
(A) Egestion (B) Autotrophs
(C) Phosphorus (D) Nutrient
- 155. The organisms capable of manufacturing their own food are called.**
(A) Autotrophs (B) Assimilation
(C) Mycorrhiza (D) Phosphorus

156. Which of these deficiencies ———— causes stunted growth of roots?
(A) Assimilation (B) Phosphorus
(C) Saprophytic nutrition (D) Puccinia
157. A kind of feeding on dead and decaying matter is called.
(A) Saprophytic nutrition (B) Puccinia
(C) Mycorrhiza (D) Leguminous
158. Which ———— parasitic fungus destroys the wheat plant?
(A) Mycorrhiza (B) Dodder (Cuscuta)
(C) Puccinia (D) Leguminous
159. Which ———— is a leaf less plant living as a twining parasite?
(A) Dodder (Cuscuta) (B) Omnivores
(C) Predator (D) Leguminous
160. Name ———— the association between a fungus and roots of higher plants.
(A) Leguminous (B) Mycorrhiza
(C) Predator (D) Insectivorous
161. Which ———— plants have nodules on their roots?
(A) Insectivorous (B) Mycorrhiza
(C) Leguminous (D) Dodder (Cuscuta)
162. Which of these plants are true autotrophs?
(A) Herbivorous (B) Detritivores
(C) Mycorrhiza (D) Insectivorous
163. Which of these ———— has a bilobed leaf with midrib.
(A) Venusflytrap (B) Herbivorous
(C) Ingestion (D) Facultative
164. The animals feeding on detritus are called:
(A) Facultative (B) Predator
(C) Filter feeders (D) Detritivores
165. Rodents and ungulates are the groups of ———— mammals.
(A) Macrophagus (B) Predator
(C) Filter feeders (D) Herbivorous

- 166. Prey is captured and killed by the:**
(A) Macrophagus (B) Venusflytrap
(C) Predator (D) Radula
- 167. Which ————— animals eat both plants and animals?**
(A) Carnivores (B) Omnivores
(C) Facultative (D) Both A and B
- 168. Which ————— animals extract particles from water and digest them?**
(A) Filter feeders (B) Puccinia
(C) Facultative (D) Predator
- 169. The animals taking in large food pieces are called:**
(A) Omnivores (B) Detritivores
(C) Herbivorous (D) Macrophagus
- 170. Snail feeds by using rasping organ called the :**
(A) Filter feeders (B) Predator
(C) Herbivorous (D) Radula
- 171. Which ————— parasites are capable of living independently of its host at times?**
(A) Filter feeders (B) Obligate
(C) Facultative (D) Both B and C
- 172. The organism living parasitically on host at all the times is said to be:**
(A) Digestion (B) Insectivorous
(C) Predator (D) Obligate parasite
- 173. Taking in of complex food is called:**
(A) Ingestion (B) Insectivorous
(C) Egestion (D) Digestion
- 174. The break down of complex organic food into diffusible molecules by the action of enzymes is called:**
(A) Detritivores (B) Ingestion
(C) Digestion (D) Both B and C

- 175. The utilization of digested food for producing energy is:**
(A) Assimilation (B) Ingestion
(C) Digestion (D) Egestion
- 176. The elimination of undigested matter from the body is:**
(A) Egestion (B) Ingestion
(C) Digestion (D) Coelenteron
- 177. The mode of digestion in amoeba is:**
(A) Intracellular (B) Assimilation
(C) Lysosomes (D) Coelenteron
- 178. In amoeba, the hydrolytic enzymes are secreted by:**
(A) Assimilation (B) Lysosomes
(C) Facultative (D) Ingestion
- 179. The gastrovascular cavity in hydra is also known as:**
(A) Coelenteron (B) Gastrodermis
(C) Assimilation (D) Nematocysts
- 180. The stinging cells embedded in tentacles are called:**
(A) Nematocysts (B) Obligate parasite
(C) Macrophagus (D) Facultative
- 181. The glandular cells in the which secrete enzymes for extracellular digestion are present in:**
(A) Intracellular (B) Egestion
(C) Obligate parasite (D) Gastrodermis
- 182. Which one engulfs the prey by protruding pharynx?**
(A) Egestion (B) Facultative
(C) Planaria (D) Radula
- 183. The digestive system of cockroach is:**
(A) Closed type (B) Egestion
(C) Sac like (D) Tubular type

- 184. The masticated, partly digested food is rolled into a small oval lump called:**
- (A) Bolus (B) Omnivores
(C) Gastrodermis (D) Digestion
- 185. What ————— assists the movement of materials through esophagus?**
- (A) Omnivores (B) Cardiac sphincter
(C) Gravity (D) Gastrin
- 186. A ring of muscles at the junction of stomach and esophagus is called:**
- (A) Gastrin (B) Gravity
(C) Gall bladder (D) Cardiac sphincter
- 187. The gastric glands secrete a hormone called:**
- (A) Gastrin (B) Gravity
(C) Gall bladder (D) Cardiac sphincter
- 188. What hydrolyzes protein to yield peptones and polypeptides?**
- (A) Gastrin (B) Pepsin
(C) Gravity (D) Lipase
- 189. Hepatic and pancreatic secretions are stimulated by a hormone called:**
- (A) Ileum (B) Gastrin
(C) Secretin (D) Urea
- 190. Fat digesting enzyme is:**
- (A) Trypsin (B) Amylopsin
(C) Planaria (D) Lipase
- 191. What is the inactive form of trypsin?**
- (A) Planaria (B) Pepsin
(C) Trypsinogen (D) Bolus
- 192. Bile is temporarily stored in the:**
- (A) Pepsin (B) Gall bladder
(C) Trypsinogen (D) Aminopeptidase

- 193. Liver converts toxic ammonia into:**
(A) Ileum (B) Urea
(C) Aminopeptidase (D) Goblet
- 194. Polypeptides are digested into dipeptides by:**
(A) Lipase (B) Goblet
(C) Aminopeptidase (D) Both A and C
- 195. Nearly all absorption of digested food takes place in the:**
(A) Lipase (B) Rectum
(C) Ileum (D) Constipation
- 196. The enfolding of villi and microvilli increases the surface area for:**
(A) Constipation (B) Absorption
(C) Gravity (D) Cardiac sphincter
- 197. What is caused by the excessive absorption of water?**
(A) Salmonella (B) Botulism
(C) Adipose (D) Constipation
- 198. Which cells of large intestine secrete mucous?**
(A) Food Poisoning (B) Goblet
(C) Botulism (D) Adipose
- 199. Which is an illness is caused from indigestion of food containing toxic substances?**
(A) Bullimia nervosa (B) Salmonella
(C) Food Poisoning (D) Botulism
- 200. Which disease is caused by toxins produced by a species of Clostridium bacteria?**
(A) Botulism (B) Absorption
(C) Salmonella (D) Constipation
- 201. The fat is stored in which tissue of the abdomen?**
(A) Aminopeptidase (B) Absorption
(C) Adipose (D) Constipation

- 202. Slightly older girls may suffer a neurotic disorder called:**
(A) Botulism (B) Bullimia nervosa
(C) Salmonella (D) Aminopeptidase
- 203. Defrosting frozen meat releases liquid containing which bacteria?**
(A) Botulism (B) Bullimia nervosa
(C) Salmonella (D) Absorption
- 204. Heterotrophic organisms:**
(A) Incapable of manufacturing organic compounds
(B) Capable of manufacturing organic lumps
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the Above
- 205. Nucleic Acids:**
(A) Phosphorus (B) Older leaves
(C) Suckers (D) Iron
- 206. Cytochromes:**
(A) Older leaves
(B) Incapable of manufacturing organic compounds
(C) Suckers
(D) Iron
- 207. Strong chlorosis:**
(A) Suckers (B) Phosphorus
(C) Young leaves (D) Older leaves
- 208. Parasites:**
(A) Older leaves (B) Phosphorus
(C) Suckers (D) Iron
- 209. Mutual nutrition:**
(A) Prevent the insects from climbing out
(B) Detritus feeder
(C) A row of long stiff bristles
(D) Organisms belonging to two different species

210. Algae:

- (A) Photosynthesis
- (B) A row of long stiff bristles
- (C) Detritus feeder
- (D) Prevent the insects from climbing out

211. Stiff hairs:

- (A) A row of long stiff bristles
- (B) Prevent the insects from climbing out
- (C) Organisms belonging to two different species
- (D) Detritus feeder

212. Venus flytrap:

- (A) Organisms belonging to two different species
- (B) Photosynthesis
- (C) Prevent the insects from climbing out
- (D) A row of long stiff bristles

213. Earthworm:

- (A) Prevent the insects from climbing out
- (B) Photosynthesis
- (C) A row of long stiff bristles
- (D) Detritus feeder

214. Premolars and molars in herbivores:

- (A) Occur in both aquatic and terrestrial animals
- (B) Weakened the host or upset its metabolism
- (C) Have large grinding surfaces
- (D) Delicate stylets

215. Aphids:

- (A) Weakened the host or upset its metabolism
- (B) Occur in both aquatic and terrestrial animals
- (C) Delicate stylets
- (D) Have large grinding surfaces

216. Endoparasites:

- (A) Have large grinding surfaces
- (B) Occur in both aquatic and terrestrial animals
- (C) Delicate stylets
- (D) Weakened the host or upset its metabolism

217. Parasites excretory products:

- (A) Weakened the host or upset its metabolism
- (B) Have large grinding surfaces
- (C) Delicate stylets
- (D) Occur in both aquatic and terrestrial animals

218. Nematocyst:

- (A) Weakened the host or upset its metabolism
- (B) Delicate stylets
- (C) Occur in both aquatic and terrestrial animals
- (D) Consists of a hollow thread coiled within a capsule and a tiny trigger

219. Hydra:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) A flap of cartilage | (B) Eyespot |
| (C) The opening of wind pipe | (D) Grasps prey with tentacles |

220. Planarian:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) A flap of cartilage | (B) The beginning of swallowing |
| (C) Eyespot | (D) The opening of wind pipe |

221. Glottis:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) The opening of wind pipe | (B) A flap of cartilage |
| (C) Eyespot | (D) Grasps prey with tentacles |

222. Epiglottis:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) A flap of cartilage | (B) Grasps prey with tentacles |
| (C) The beginning of swallowing | (D) Eyespot |

223. Voluntary action:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Eyespot | (B) The beginning of swallowing |
| (C) A flap of cartilage | (D) Grasps prey with tentacles |

224. Stomach:

- (A) Needs alkaline medium
- (B) Needs acidic medium
- (C) An elastic muscular bag that stores the food
- (D) Stimulates the pancreas, liver duodenal cells

225. Secretion of gastric Juice:

- (A) Stimulates the pancreas, liver duodenal cells
- (B) Regulated by smell, sight and quality of food
- (C) Needs alkaline medium
- (D) Needs alkaline medium

226. Pepsin:

- (A) An elastic muscular bag that stores the food
- (B) Needs alkaline medium
- (C) Regulated by smell, sight and quality of food
- (D) Needs acidic medium

227. Ptyalin:

- (A) Needs acidic medium
- (B) An elastic muscular bag that stores the food
- (C) Needs alkaline medium
- (D) Regulated by smell, sight and quality of food

228. Acidity of chyme:

- (A) Regulated by smell, sight and quality of food
- (B) Needs alkaline medium
- (C) An elastic muscular bag that stores the food
- (D) Stimulates the pancreas, liver duodenal cells

229. Pancreatic enzymes:

- (A) Lower three – fifth of the small intestine
- (B) Digests all principal components of food
- (C) Accumulation of bile pigments in blood
- (D) Second portion of the small intestine

230. Enterokinase:

- (A) Digests all principal components of food
- (B) Accumulation of bile pigments in blood
- (C) Second portion of the small intestine
- (D) Enzyme secreted by the lining of duodenum

231. Jaundice:

- (A) Accumulation of bile pigments in blood
- (B) Enzyme secreted by the lining of duodenum
- (C) Digests all principal components of food
- (D) Second portion of the small intestine

232. Jejunum:

- (A) Accumulation of bile pigments in blood
- (B) Lower three – fifth of the small intestine
- (C) Enzyme secreted by the lining of duodenum
- (D) Second portion of the small intestine

233. Ileum:

- (A) Enzyme secreted by the lining of duodenum
- (B) Second portion of the small intestine
- (C) Accumulation of bile pigments in blood
- (D) Lower three – fifth of the small intestine

234. Ammonia:

- (A) No upper incisors
- (B) A waste product of amino acid metabolism
- (C) Absorbed into the blood stream
- (D) Consists of duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum

235. Small intestine:

- (A) No upper incisors
- (B) A waste product of amino acid metabolism
- (C) Absorbed into the blood stream
- (D) Consists of duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum

236. Lipoproteins:

- (A) Stored in the liver or under the skin
- (B) No upper incisors
- (C) A waste product of amino acid metabolism
- (D) Consists of duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum

237. Fatty acids and Glycerol:

- (A) Absorbed into the blood stream
- (B) No upper incisors
- (C) Consists of duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum
- (D) A waste product of amino acid metabolism

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(D)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)
11.	(C)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)
16.	(B)	17.	(B)	18.	(D)	19.	(B)	20.	(C)
21.	(B)	22.	(C)	23.	(D)	24.	(D)	25.	(B)
26.	(D)	27.	(A)	28.	(C)	29.	(A)	30.	(C)
31.	(C)	32.	(C)	33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(B)
36.	(C)	37.	(B)	38.	(B)	39.	(A)	40.	(A)
41.	(A)	42.	(B)	43.	(C)	44.	(C)	45.	(D)
46.	(B)	47.	(A)	48.	(A)	49.	(B)	50.	(D)
51.	(C)	52.	(B)	53.	(A)	54.	(C)	55.	(B)
56.	(C)	57.	(B)	58.	(B)	59.	(C)	60.	(A)
61.	(A)	62.	(B)	63.	(B)	64.	(A)	65.	(D)
66.	(C)	67.	(B)	68.	(C)	69.	(B)	70.	(B)
71.	(B)	72.	(A)	73.	(C)	74.	(C)	75.	(C)
76.	(B)	77.	(C)	78.	(D)	79.	(A)	80.	(D)
81.	(A)	82.	(B)	83.	(C)	84.	(C)	85.	(D)
86.	(C)	87.	(C)	88.	(B)	89.	(C)	90.	(C)
91.	(B)	92.	(C)	93.	(A)	94.	(B)	95.	(B)
96.	(D)	97.	(B)	98.	(C)	99.	(C)	100.	(B)
101.	(C)	102.	(C)	103.	(B)	104.	(B)	105.	(C)
106.	(B)	107.	(B)	108.	(D)	109.	(D)	110.	(C)
111.	(B)	112.	(B)	113.	(C)	114.	(B)	115.	(C)
116.	(B)	117.	(B)	118.	(B)	119.	(C)	120.	(D)

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(A)	122.	(C)	123.	(D)	124.	(D)	125.	(B)
126.	(C)	127.	(B)	128.	(A)	129.	(C)	130.	(D)
131.	(B)	132.	(A)	133.	(A)	134.	(C)	135.	(A)
136.	(D)	137.	(D)	138.	(A)	139.	(C)	140.	(D)
141.	(A)	142.	(C)	143.	(D)	144.	(B)	145.	(B)
146.	(A)	147.	(A)	148.	(A)	149.	(D)	150.	(D)
151.	(D)	152.	(D)	153.	(A)	154.	(D)	155.	(A)
156.	(D)	157.	(A)	158.	(B)	159.	(A)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(D)	163.	(A)	164.	(D)	165.	(D)
166.	(C)	167.	(B)	168.	(A)	169.	(D)	170.	(D)
171.	(C)	172.	(D)	173.	(A)	174.	(C)	175.	(A)
176.	(A)	177.	(A)	178.	(B)	179.	(A)	180.	(A)
181.	(D)	182.	(C)	183.	(D)	184.	(A)	185.	(C)
186.	(D)	187.	(A)	188.	(B)	189.	(C)	190.	(D)
191.	(C)	192.	(B)	193.	(B)	194.	(C)	195.	(C)
196.	(B)	197.	(D)	198.	(B)	199.	(C)	200.	(A)
201.	(C)	202.	(B)	203.	(C)	204.	(A)	205.	(A)
206.	(D)	207.	(D)	208.	(C)	209.	(D)	210.	(A)
211.	(B)	212.	(D)	213.	(D)	214.	(C)	215.	(D)
216.	(B)	217.	(A)	218.	(D)	219.	(D)	220.	(C)
221.	(A)	222.	(C)	223.	(B)	224.	(C)	225.	(B)
226.	(D)	227.	(C)	228.	(D)	229.	(B)	230.	(D)
231.	(A)	232.	(D)	233.	(D)	234.	(B)	235.	(D)
236.	(A)	237.	(A)						