

ARJUNA-NEET (Zoology)

PRACTICE TEST-02

136. Chyme is that food, which is ready

- (A) For absorption in ileum
- (B) To enter into oesophagus
- (C) To enter into duodenum
- (D) For defaecation

137. Food bolus forms in

- (A) Oesophagus
- (B) Stomach
- (C) Buccal cavity
- (D) Nasopharynx

138. Carrier ions like Na^+ required for the absorption of

- (A) Fructose
- (B) Fatty acid
- (C) Chloride ions
- (D) Water

139. Mark the right statement among the following.

- (A) Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme
- (B) Trypsinogen is secreted by intestinal mucosa
- (C) Enterokinase is secreted by pancreas
- (D) Bile contains trypsin

140. The total no. of eggs in ootheca of cockroach and are _____ arranged in _____ rows

- (A) 32, 3
- (B) 16, 2
- (C) 8, 4
- (D) 10, 2

141. Cells and fibres are loosely arranged in the semifluid matrix in

- (A) cartilage
- (B) dense connective tissue
- (C) loose connective tissue
- (D) blood

142. The excess of nutrients which are not used immediately are converted into fats and are mainly stored in

- (A) areolar tissue
- (B) elastic tissue
- (C) adipose tissue
- (D) fibrous tissue

143. Afferent processes of neuron are

- (A) dendrites
- (B) axons
- (C) axon terminals
- (D) synapse

144. Select the correct sequence of organs in the alimentary canal of cockroach starting from mouth :

- (A) Pharynx → Oesophagus → Ileum → Crop → Gizzard → Colon → Rectum
- (B) Pharynx → Oesophagus → Crop → Gizzard → Ileum → Colon → Rectum
- (C) Pharynx → Oesophagus → Gizzard → Crop → Ileum → Colon → Rectum
- (D) Pharynx → Oesophagus → Gizzard → Ileum → Crop → Colon → Rectum

145. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is

- (A) glandular
- (B) ciliated
- (C) squamous
- (D) cuboidal

146. Frenulum is/are

- (A) Adenoid present on pharyngeal wall
- (B) Tonsils found on lateral walls of soft palate
- (C) V-shaped sulcus dividing tongue into pharyngeal and oral parts
- (D) Fold attaching tongue to the floor of oral cavity

147. Which of the following prevents the entry of food into the wind pipe?

- (A) Glottis
- (B) Pharynx
- (C) Epiglottis
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

148. In which layer of stomach are the gastric glands located?

- (A) Serosa
- (B) Mucosa
- (C) Submucosa
- (D) Muscularis mucosa

149. Which of the following statement is incorrect w.r.t. histology of a alimentary canal?

- (A) Serosa is the outermost layer made up of a thin mesothelium with some connective tissue
- (B) Muscularis layer is formed by smooth muscles usually arranged into an inner longitudinal layer and outer circular layer
- (C) Submucosal layer is formed of loose connective tissue
- (D) An oblique muscle layer may be present in stomach

150. Duct of the gall bladder is called

- (A) Hepatic duct
- (B) Common bile duct
- (C) Cystic duct
- (D) Stenson's duct

151. Opening of hepatopancreatic duct into the duodenum is guarded by

- (A) Pyloric sphincter
- (B) Sphincter of boyden
- (C) Sphincter of oddi
- (D) Cardiac sphincter

152. Wharton's duct is associated with

- (A) Brunner's gland
- (B) Sublingual salivary gland
- (C) Submaxillary salivary gland
- (D) Parotid salivary gland

153. Choose the correct answer among the following :

Gastric juice contains

- (A) Pepsin, rennin, lipase
- (B) Trypsin, rennin, pepsin
- (C) Pepsin, rennin, amylase
- (D) Pepsin, lipase, trypsin

154. Succus entericus is the name given to

- (A) A junction between ileum and large intestine
- (B) Intestinal juice
- (C) Swelling in gut
- (D) Appendix

155. Match Column I with Column II

	Column I		Column II
a.	Pancreatic juice	(i)	Bilirubin and biliverdin
b.	Intestinal juice	(ii)	Maltase
c.	Bile juice	(iii)	Trypsin, Carboxypeptidase
d.	Succus entericus	(iv)	Enterokinase

- (A) a(iv), b(iii), c(ii), d(i)
- (B) a(iii), b(iv), c(ii), d(i)
- (C) a(iii), b(iv), c(i), d(ii)
- (D) a(ii), b(iii), c(i), d(iv)

156. All of the following juices contain enzymes, except

- (A) Pancreatic juice
- (B) Intestinal juice
- (C) Bile juice
- (D) Gastric juice

157. Which of the following reaction is not catalyzed by brush border enzymes?

- (A) Maltose $\xrightarrow{\text{Maltase}}$ glucose + glucose
- (B) Lactose $\xrightarrow{\text{Lactase}}$ glucose + galactose
- (C) Nucleotides $\xrightarrow{\text{Nucleotidase}}$ Nucleosides
- (D) Nucleic acids $\xrightarrow{\text{Nucleases}}$ Nucleotides

158. The enzymes of which of the following juice acts on the end products of reactions to form simple absorbable forms?

- (A) Pancreatic juice
- (B) Succus entericus
- (C) Saliva
- (D) Bile juice

159. Which of the following is not a function of large intestine?

- (A) Absorption of water, minerals and certain drugs
- (B) Secretion of mucus which helps in adhering the waste particles together and lubricating it for an easy passage
- (C) Faeces enters into the caecum of the large intestine through ileocaecal valve
- (D) Significant digestive activity occurs in large intestine



160. Which of the following is the function of enterogastrone?

- (A) It inhibits the secretion of gastric juice
- (B) It stimulates the secretion of digestive juice in the stomach
- (C) It stimulates the flow of pancreatic juice
- (D) It regulates the flow of bile

161. The contraction of gall bladder is caused by

- (A) Cholecystokinin
- (B) Enterogastrone
- (C) Gastrin
- (D) Secretin

162. Dental formula for the monophyodont teeth of human is

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) $\frac{0021}{0021}$ | (B) $\frac{0003}{0003}$ |
| (C) $\frac{2120}{2120}$ | (D) $\frac{2102}{2102}$ |

163. Protein coated fat globules are called (i) , which are transported into (ii) in villi. Select the option which correctly fills up both the blanks.

- (A) Cholesterol, capillaries
- (B) Chylomicrons, lacteals
- (C) Chylomicrons, capillaries
- (D) Phospholipids, lacteals

164. Which of the following nutrient(s) is/are absorbed in stomach?

- (A) Water
- (B) Simple sugar
- (C) Alcohol
- (D) All of these

165. In jaundice, skin and eyes turn yellow due to the deposition of bile pigments. This disease is due to malfunctioning of which organ?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Intestine
- (C) Brain
- (D) Pancreas

166. Vomiting is a reflex action and is controlled by the vomit centre. This is present in

- (A) Cerebrum
- (B) Hypothalamus
- (C) Medulla
- (D) Cerebellum

167. Which of the following can cause indigestion?

- (A) Inadequate enzyme secretion
- (B) Food poisoning and spicy food
- (C) Anxiety and over eating
- (D) All of these

168. When breast feeding is replaced by less nutritive food, low in proteins and calories; the infants below the age of one year are likely to suffer from

- (A) Pellagra
- (B) Marasmus
- (C) Rickets
- (D) Kwashiorkor

169. Tick mark the false statement :

- (A) About 60% starch is hydrolysed in buccal cavity by the enzyme salivary amylase
- (B) Salivary amylase acts on starch and is converted into maltose
- (C) Salivary amylase acts at optimum pH 6.8
- (D) Stomach stores the food for 4-5 hours

170. Secretin and cholecystokinin are digestive hormones. They are secreted in :

- (A) Oesophagus
- (B) Ileum
- (C) Duodenum
- (D) Pyloric stomach

171. In which type of dentition, each tooth in the buccal cavity is embedded in a socket of jaw bone?

- (A) Heterodont
- (B) Thecodont
- (C) Diphyodont
- (D) Monophyodont

172. Select the incorrect option

- (A) Bilirubin and biliverdin are the bile pigments
- (B) Emulsification is the breakdown of the fats into very small droplets
- (C) Rennin is a proteolytic enzyme found in the pancreatic juice of infants which helps in the digestion of milk protein
- (D) Mucus and bicarbonates protect mucosal epithelium from excoriation by highly conc. HCl



- 173.** A muscular sphincter regulating opening of oesophagus into the stomach is called
(A) Pyloric sphincter
(B) Cardiac Sphincter
(C) Sphincter of oddi
(D) Boyden sphincter
- 174.** Correct arrangement of muscles from outer to inner in muscularis of stomach in humans is
(A) Circular, oblique, longitudinal
(B) Oblique, longitudinal, circular
(C) Longitudinal, circular, oblique
(D) Circular, longitudinal, oblique
- 175.** Which of the following gastric cells indirectly help in erythropoiesis
(A) Chief cells (B) Mucous cells
(C) Parietal cells (D) Goblet cells
- 176.** Which layer of the gut is responsible for peristalsis?
(A) Smooth muscles (B) Mucosa
(C) Submucosa (D) Serosa
- 177.** Lacteals, lymph capillaries are found in
(A) Spleen (B) Intestinal villi
(C) Salivary gland (D) Mammary gland
- 178.** As functioning of smooth muscles can't be directly controlled, they are
(A) voluntary (B) intermediate
(C) involuntary (D) none
- 179.** Sclerites are joined to each other by thin and flexible membrane called
(A) arthroal membrane
(B) epicranial sutures
(C) basement membrane
(D) reticular membrane
- 180.** Haversian canals communicate with one another by
(A) Concentric lamellae
(B) Lacunae
(C) Volkmann canals
(D) Trabeculae



ANSWERS KEY

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|----------|----------|----------|
| 136. (C) | 152. (C) | 168. (B) |
| 137. (C) | 153. (A) | 169. (A) |
| 138. (A) | 154. (B) | 170. (C) |
| 139. (A) | 155. (C) | 171. (B) |
| 140. (B) | 156. (C) | 172. (C) |
| 141. (C) | 157. (D) | 173. (B) |
| 142. (C) | 158. (B) | 174. (C) |
| 143. (A) | 159. (D) | 175. (C) |
| 144. (B) | 160. (A) | 176. (A) |
| 145. (B) | 161. (A) | 177. (B) |
| 146. (D) | 162. (A) | 178. (C) |
| 147. (C) | 163. (B) | 179. (A) |
| 148. (B) | 164. (D) | 180. (C) |
| 149. (B) | 165. (A) | |
| 150. (C) | 166. (C) | |
| 151. (C) | 167. (D) | |



HINTS AND SOLUTION:

136. (C)
Chyme is formed in the stomach which enters in the duodenum.
137. (C)
Bolus is formed when food mixes with saliva in the mouth
138. (A)
Fructose shows facilitated transport using carrier ion like sodium
139. (A)
Trypsinogen is an inactive enzyme of pancreatic juice which gets activated upon the action of enterokinase from intestinal juice.
140. (B)
There are 14-16 fertilised eggs in an ootheca arranged in two rows
141. (C)
142. (C)
Fats are stored in adipose tissue
143. (A)
Dendrites brings the impulse to cyton
144. (B)
145. (B)
Ciliated epithelium lines bronchioles and fallopian tube
146. (D)
147. (C)
Epiglottis covers the glottis which is the opening of larynx to prevent the entry of food into the wind pipe
148. (B)
149. (B)
Muscularis layer has outer longitudinal and inner circular muscles
150. (C)
151. (C)
152. (C)
153. (A)
Trypsinogen, amylase found in pancreatic juice
154. (B)
155. (C)
Maltase found in the succus entericus, trypsin in pancreatic juice, bile has bile pigments
156. (C)
Bile has no digestive enzymes
157. (D)
Nucleases are found in the pancreatic juice
158. (B)
Succus entericus is also called intestinal juice which acts at the last.
159. (D)
No digestive activity in the large intestine
160. (A)
Enterogasterone is also known as gastric inhibitory peptide
161. (A)
Cholecystokinin acts on gall bladder causing its contraction
162. (A)
Last molar and both premolars are the only monophyodont teeth which comes only once in the entire lifetime.
163. (B)
164. (D)
165. (A)
166. (C)
167. (D)
168. (B)
Kwashiorker is due to deficiency of only proteins whereas marasmus is due to both protein and other calory deficiency
169. (A)
30% of starch is converted into maltose in the mouth
170. (C)
171. (B)
172. (C)



- Rennin is found in the gastric juice of infants
173. (B)
174. (C)
Outer longitudinal , middle circular and innermost oblique muscles found in the muscularis layer of stomach
175. (C)
Parietal cell secretes an intrinsic factor which helps in absorption of vitamin b12 essential for rbc maturation
176. (A)
Peristalsis is due to wavy contraction in the muscles
177. (B)
178. (C)
Smooth muscles are involuntary in nature
179. (A)
180. (C)
Transverse canals connecting haversian canals are volkaman's canal.



***Note* - If you have any query/issue**

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