

ARJUNA (NEET)

Digestion and Absorption

DPP-01

- The lamina propria and muscularis mucosa belong to:
(A) Serosa (B) Sub mucosa
(C) Muscosa (D) None of these
- Human dental formula is:
(A) $I \frac{2}{2} C \frac{1}{1} Pm \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3}$
(B) $I \frac{2}{1} C \frac{1}{2} Pm \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3}$
(C) $I \frac{2}{1} C \frac{2}{1} Pm \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3}$
(D) $I \frac{1}{1} C \frac{2}{1} Pm \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3}$
- The innermost layer of the digestive tract is the:
(A) Serosa membrane
(B) Mucosa membrane
(C) Submucosa membrane
(D) Lumen
- Brunner's glands are found in:
(A) wall of rectum
(B) mucosa of ileum
(C) submucosa of stomach
(D) submucosa of duodenum
- Tongue is attached to the floor of buccal cavity by:
(A) frenulum
(B) mesentery
(C) lingual papilla
(D) falciform ligament
- The mucosal layer in the stomach form irregular folds known as:
(A) villi (B) lumen
(C) rugae (D) None of these
- Teeth of adult man not present in milk dentition are:
(A) molars (B) canines
(C) incisors (D) premolars
- The hardest substance in the vertebrate body is:
(A) keratin (B) dentine
(C) enamel (D) chondrin
- Wharton's duct is associated with:
(A) Brunner's gland
(B) Parotid salivary gland
(C) Sublingual salivary gland
(D) Submaxillary salivary gland
- Largest salivary gland is:
(A) Parotid (B) Sublingual
(C) Infraorbital (D) Submaxillary
- The dentition not found in man is:
(A) thecodont (B) heterodont
(C) diphyodont (D) lophodont

ANSWERS

1. (C)
2. (A)
3. (B)
4. (D)
5. (A)
6. (C)
7. (D)
8. (C)
9. (D)
10. (A)
11. (D)



Note - If you have any query/issue

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