

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III-SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-I EXAMINATIONS
NUTRITION QUESTION BANK
SUBJECT: NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

1. Stomach epithelial cells in the body secrete HCL
2. Villi are functional units of food absorption
3. Humans have two lobes in the left lung
4. The lungs are protected by Rib cage
5. The matrix of blood is known as plasma
6. The percentage of formed elements in the blood is 50%
7. The life span of RBC 120
8. The ratio of WBC and RBC is 1:600
9. Normal blood pressure of a healthy person is 120/80
10. Aorta is the body's largest blood vessel
11. Blood circulation was first explained by William Harvey
12. The normal level of total protein in 100ml of blood in women is 14g
13. During blood coagulation thromboplastin is released by clumped platelets
14. Blood is carried by the heart to the all organs of the body through arteries capillaries and arterioles
15. The heart is located in the thoracic cavity
16. Pericardium is fibrous serous sac that surrounds heart
17. Endocardium is the inner most layer of the heart and it is smooth thin lining to reduce friction of blood flow through the chambers
18. The rate of heart that conducts electrical impulses is called as cardiac conduction
19. Tricuspid valve controls the opening between right atrium and ventricle
20. The right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from the body through superior
21. Pancreas gland is responsible for producing insulin
22. Pepsin enzyme in the human body starts the digestion of proteins
23. Small intestine is the longest segment of the digestive system in the human body
24. The majority of the water from the indigestible food is absorbed in the large intestine
25. Pyloric portion of the stomach opens into the small intestine
26. Proteases hydrolytic enzymes react in a low pH environment
27. Infra orbital is not a human salivary gland
28. Liver organ is affected by the illness
29. The rennin enzyme is secreted in stomach
30. Glycogen is made and stored in the liver cell
31. In amoeba excretion takes place through the process of diffusion
32. The major waste produced by human body are carbon dioxide and urea
33. Urine is the largest amounts of nitrogen excreted from a mammalian body
34. Renal arteries vessel carries blood to the kidney
35. The condition where urea accumulates in blood is uremia
36. Inflammation of joint due to accumulation of uric acid crystals is called gout
37. Narcotic analgesics drug is indicated for pain related to acute renal calculi
38. Polystyrene sulfonate is used in renal failure to exchange potassium ions
39. 6.2 -7.4 is pH of the saliva
40. Mucosa is a major secretory layer of the GI tract
41. Glomerular Filtration is the first step in urine production
42. Vasopressin hormone plays a major role in water reabsorption
43. Water of kidney stones can pass out through urinary system by drinking

1. Define heart

Ans: The human heart is an organ that pumps blood throughout the body via the vessels of the circulatory system

2. Define blood

Ans: The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals

3. Blood coagulation

Ans: Coagulation is an important process that prevents excessive bleeding when a blood vessel is injured

4. Define Lymph

Ans: A colourless fluid containing white blood cells which bathes the tissues and drains through the lymphatic system into the blood stream

5. Blood pressure

Ans: Blood pressure is the pressure of circulating blood against the walls of blood vessels

6. Cardiac cycle

Ans: The cardiac cycle is defined as a sequence of alternating contraction and relaxation of the atria and ventricles in order to pump blood throughout the body

7. Define digestion

Ans: Digestion is defined as the process of breaking down large, insoluble molecules of food into smaller

8. Define absorption

Ans: Absorption is the process by which the products of digestion are absorbed by the blood to be supplied to the rest of the body

9. Define excretory system

Ans: The excretory system is a passive biological system that removes excess, unnecessary materials from the body fluids of an organism

10. Define nephron

Ans: A nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of the kidney