

**TELANGANA UNIVERSITY**  
**S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)**  
**III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS**  
**NUTRITION QUESTION BANK**

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I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect the secretion of adrenaline
2. Toxic agents present in food interfere with thyroxine synthesis lead to the simple goitre
3. Low calcium in the body fluid may be the cause of Tetany
4. Adrenal and parathyroid organs include only the endocrine glands
5. The contraction of gallbladder is due to cholecystokinin
6. Gastric secretion is stopped by enterogastrone hormone.
7. The blood calcium level is lowered by the deficiency of parathormone
8. Deficiency of thyroxine in adults is characterized by myxoedema
9. The protein that controls metabolic activities of the cell is enzymes
10. Insulin hormone lowers blood glucose level.
11. Brain gland does not form part of the endocrine system.
12. How many different types of hormones does the pituitary gland secrete 8
13. Antidiuretic (hormone) hormone is released to retain water when the body is dehydrated.
14. Steroid hormones are secreted by adrenal cortex
15. Pancreas is an endocrine and exocrine gland.
16. The hormones most commonly associated with acute stress response are called catecholamines
17. Glucagon hormone is responsible for increasing glycogenolysis in the liver during prolonged starvation.
18. Pyruvate kinase enzyme plays an important role in tumour metabolism.
19. Tissues regulated by hormones are adipose
20. Thyroid hormones regulate metabolism
21. Glucagon is stimulated by insulin
22. Cerebellum one of the parts of hindbrain.
23. Trigeminal nerve a cranial nerve with the highest number of branches.
24. Diencephalon is another name for the third ventricle of the brain.
25. Nissl's granules present in ribosomes of the neurons.
26. Medulla is a part of the rhombencephalon
27. Hypothalamus part of the brain controls the body temperature and urge of eating.
28. The synaptic vesicles at a neuromuscular junction discharge acetyl choline
29. Irritability is the ability of neurons to initiate nerve impulse.
30. The action potential while the propagation of a nerve impulse is due to the movement of Sodium (Na) ions from extra cellular to intra cellular
31. Alveoli part of the respiratory system gaseous exchange takes place.
32. Mediastinum is located between two pleural sacs and is the central compartment of the thoracic cavity.
33. Carbon dioxide is released out during the process of respiration.
34. The total number of alveoli present in the human lungs is estimated to be around 500 million
35. The exchange of gases between the external environment and the lungs external respiration
36. Filters the air is the function of the trachea.
37. Nasal chambers organs function as an air conditioner.
38. The normal breathing process is controlled by ventral respiratory group
39. In aves the exchange of gases occurs within the lungs
40. The windpipe is also called the Trachea
41. In earthworms the process of respiration is through skin

### III. Short Answers.

#### 1. Respiration?

Ans: A process in living organisms involving the production of energy typically with the intake of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide.

#### 2. Hormone?

Ans: A regulatory substance produced in an organism and transported in tissue fluids such as blood or sap to stimulate specific cells or tissues into action.

#### 3. Define protein metabolism?

Ans: Protein metabolism entails the creation of proteins and amino acids known as anabolism as well as the breakdown of proteins into amino acids known as catabolism.

#### 4. Define fat metabolism?

Ans: Lipid metabolism is the synthesis and degradation of lipids in cells involving the break down and storage of fats for energy and the synthesis of structure and function of lipids.

#### 5. Define nervous system?

Ans: The nervous system is the highly complex part of an animal that coordinates its actions and sensory information by transmitting signals to and from different parts of its body.

#### 6. Define central nervous system?

Ans: The central nervous system is the brain and spinal cord while the peripheral nervous system consists of responsibilities include receiving.

#### 7. Define peripheral nervous system?

Ans: The peripheral nervous system is a network of nerves that runs throughout the head, neck and body. It carries message to and from the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord)

#### 8. Mechanism of respiration?

Ans: The mechanism of breathing involves two main processes: inspiration and expiration. Inspiration occurs when the diaphragm and the external intercostal muscles contract. Expiration occurs when the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles relax.

#### 9. Define effect of hormone on lipid metabolism?

Ans: Thyroid hormone stimulates lipolysis from fat stores in white adipose tissue and from dietary fat sources to generate free fatty acids.

#### 10. Define effect of hormone on protein metabolism?

Ans: Growth hormone (GH) has a pivotal role in regulating in vivo protein metabolism. It enhances protein anabolism at the whole body level mainly by stimulating protein synthesis.