

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

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Proteins are digested by the enzyme called pepsin
2. The process of the consumption of small plants is called herbivory
3. The mode of nutrition in higher animal is heterotrophic nutrition
4. Consumer who consume herbs and other plants are called herbivores
5. During cellular respiration the food is energy released
6. This artery passes blood renal arteries
7. This the functional units of the kidney nephron
8. This substances cannot pass through semipermeable walls of glomerules proteins.
9. This pressure facilitates filtration while urine is being formed hydrostatic pressure
10. The total number of orifices for outgoing and incoming of urine through the bladder is Three (3)
11. Liver is a vital organ in our body.
12. The majority of ulcers are formed in the duodenum
13. Diabetes mellitus is a carbohydrate metabolic disorder.
14. Type-1 diabetes mellitus also known as insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.
15. Type-2 diabetes mellitus also known as diabetes adult onset diabetes
16. The major excretory product in human beings is urea
17. The nephron in human beings are part of the system for excretion
18. The blood is purified in kidney
19. Conversion of excess of amino acids into urea is done in the liver
20. The yellow colour of urine is due to pigment urochrome
21. Cholecystikinin and secretin in hormones stimulates the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate.
22. Infants gastric juice contains pepsinogen, lipase, rennin
23. The absorption of fructose by intestinal mucosa is facilitated transport
24. Carboxy peptidase requires zinc for its activity.
25. Sodium and other caesec ions facilitate absorption of amino acids and glucose
26. Secretin and cholecystikinin are secreted in duodenum
27. Proteases hydrolytic entymes act in low pH.
28. Glycogen is synthesized and stored in the liver cells.
29. The disease caused due to deficiency of nicotinic acid is pellagra
30. The enzymes present in pancreatic juice are "Tripsinogen, Lipase, procarboxy peptides"
31. Metabolization, bile, fats, glucose is the function of the human liver.
32. Albumin is the most important protein in blood serum. It is produced by liver
33. Above the abdominal cavity is liver located in the human body.
34. Vitamin D & E vitamins is stored in the liver.
35. Cirrhosis is a liver disease described by the abnormal structure and functioning of the liver, this is mainly diagnosed by liver biopsy.
36. The most common type of incurable viral hepatitis in the united state is Hepatitis-C
37. Severe acute or incurable liver disease results in production of blood proteins
38. Drinking too much alcohol over long periods of time results in Alcoholic liver disease
39. Chickenpox is not an example of liver disease.
40. Renal artery passes blood to the kidney.

II. Short Answers.

1. Define Diarrhoe?

Ans: A condition in which faeces are discharged from the bowels frequently and in a liquid form a large of symptoms including diarrhea and vomiting.

2. Constipation?

Ans: A condition in which there is difficulty in emptying the bowels, usually associated with hardened faeces.

3. Define cirrhosis of liver?

Ans: Chronic liver damage from a variety of causes leading to scarring and liver failure. Hepatitis and chronic alcohol abuse are frequency causes.

4. Define peptic ulcer?

Ans: A sore that develops on the lining of the oesophagus, stomach or small intestine. It is known as peptic ulcer.

5. Pancreatic infection?

Ans: Pancreatitis is the redness and swelling (inflammation) of the pancreas. It may be sudden (acute) or ongoing (chronic)

6. Irritable bowel syndrome?

Ans: An intestinal disorder causing pain in the stomach, wind, diarrhea, and constipation.

7. Nephritis?

Ans: Nephritis is an inflammation of the nephrons. Which are part of the kidneys also known as glomerulonephritis.

8. Nephrotic Syndrome?

Ans: A kidney disorder that causes the body to excrete too much protein in the urine. Nephrotic syndrome is often caused by damage to small blood vessels in the kidneys.

9. Dialysis?

Ans: The clinical purification of blood by dialysis as a substitute for the normal function of the kidney.

10. Etiology?

Ans: The cause, set of causes or manner of causation of a disease or condition.