

SSR Degree College Autonomous
Faculty of Science
Department of Nutrition
PG Semester-1, Paper-3
Subject: HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY
Internal-1 Question Bank

SECTION – A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Primary function of the gastrointestinal tract____
a) Digestion b) Respiration c) Circulation d) Excretion → **Ans: A**
2. Pepsin is secreted by____
a) Liver b) Stomach c) Small intestine d)Pancreas → **Ans: B**
3. The part of GIT does not contain digestive glands
a) Small intestine b) Stomach c) Esophagus d)Duodenm → **Ans: C**
4. Vitamin is synthesized by intestinal bacteria is ____
a) Vit A b) Vit C c) Vit D d) Vit K → **Ans: D**
5. Bile stored in _____
a) Gall blader b) Liver c) Heart d) Brain → **Ans: A**
6. The portal vein carries blood from _____
a) Heart→ Liver b) GIT→Liver c)) Liver→lungs d) Muscle→Liver → **Ans: B**
7. Digestion of carbohydrates begins in ____
a) Stomach b) Oesophagus c) Mouth d) Liver → **Ans: C**
8. Primary function of the respiratory system is____
a) Gas exchange b) Acid base balance c) reg .of body temp d) All the above
Ans: D
9. The normal GRF in adults ____
a)125ml/min b) 225ml/min c) 75ml/min d) 310ml/min → **Ans: A**
10. Abundant inorganic ion in urine _____
a) Chlorin b)Chloride c) Potassium d) Iron → **Ans: B**
11. Functional unit of kidney _____
a) Cell b) Neutron c) Nephron d) Proton→ **Ans: C**
12. Adult man produces _____ CO2 per minute
a) 20ml b) 100ml c) 250ml d) 200ml → **Ans: D**
13. Cartilage absent in _____
a) Bronchioles b) Trachea c)Bronchi d) None → **Ans: A**

14. The most common cause of COPD _____
a) Air pollution b) Cigarette smoking c) Occupational dust d) Genetic → **Ans: B**
15. Absence of breathing known as _____
a) Dyspnoea b) Tachypnoea c) Apnoea d) Bradypnea → **Ans: C**
16. Stagnant hypoxia is seen in _____
a) Heart failure b) Anaemia c) High altitude d) CO poison → **Ans: D**
17. _____ Of neuron receives incoming impulses
a) Dendrites b) Cell body c) Axon d) Axon hillock → **Ans: A**
18. _____ Gland is responsible for fight- or -flight response
a) Thyroid b) Adrenal medulla c) Pancreas d) Pituitary → **Ans: B**
19. Largest part of brain is _____
a) Cerebellum b) Brainstem c) Thalamus d) Cerebrum → **Ans: C**
20. Which cell type supports and maintains BBB _____
a) Microglia b) Schwann cells c) Ependymocytes d) Astrocytes → **Ans: D**

SECTION – B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Salivary amylases hydrolyse starch into **Maltose and dextrins**.
2. Trypsinogen is activated to trypsin by HCL.
3. **Lipase** Enzyme digests triglycerides.
4. Bile salts aid fat digestion by Emulsify **fat**.
5. Deficiency of lactase results in **Lactose intolerance**.
6. **Amino acids** are final products of protein digestion
7. The hormone that increases blood glucose is **glucagon**.
8. Expand SGPT **Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase**
9. **ADH** increases water reabsorption in kidney.
10. **Aldosterone** is main regulator of potassium ion in blood.
11. Expand PCT **Proximal Convoluted Tube**
12. Protein digestion begins in the **stomach**.
13. The unfolding of proteins is called **denaturation**.
14. Expand COPD **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**.
15. Emphysema is characterised by **Destruction alveolar walls**
16. Structure and functional unit of nervous system **Neuron**.

17. Central nervous system (CNS) includes **Brain and spinal cord**.
18. Medulla oblongata regulates. **Breathing and heart rate**
19. Brain is protected by **Skull and meninges**
20. **Acetylcholine** neurotransmitter is deficient in Parkinson's disease

SECTION – C: DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Parts of gastrointestinal tract.
2. Functions of liver.
3. Peristalsis.
4. Function of kidney
5. Steps in urine formation.
6. Respiration rate
7. Hypercapnia
8. Alzheimer's
9. CSF
10. Parkinson's disease