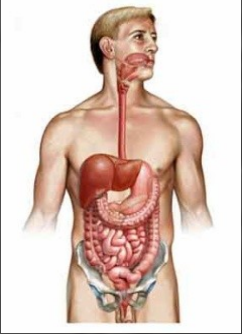


The background of the slide is a dark grey color with faint, light grey line drawings of various biological structures, including what appears to be a cross-section of a plant stem, a flower, and other cellular or tissue-like forms.

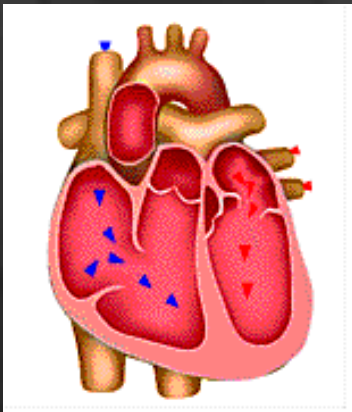
BIOLOGY



DISCUSSION ON CET QUESTIONS

TOPICS:

**DIGESTION , CIRCULATION
AND RESPIRATION.**





DIGESTION : Synopsis-

Definition, Types, Human digestive system, mechanical and chemical process of digestion, concept of Balanced diet, digestive disorders (Hyperacidity & Ulcers, Jaundice).



Q-

Digestion is a process of conversion of complex non-diffusible food substances into simpler diffusible food substances by the action of hydrolytic enzymes. The process is

1. Mechanical**3. Catabolic****2. Chemical****4. Anabolic****ANS : 3**

Q. The Small sized , conical shaped papillae in the tongue which are tactile in function are

1. Circumvalate.

2. Fungiform.

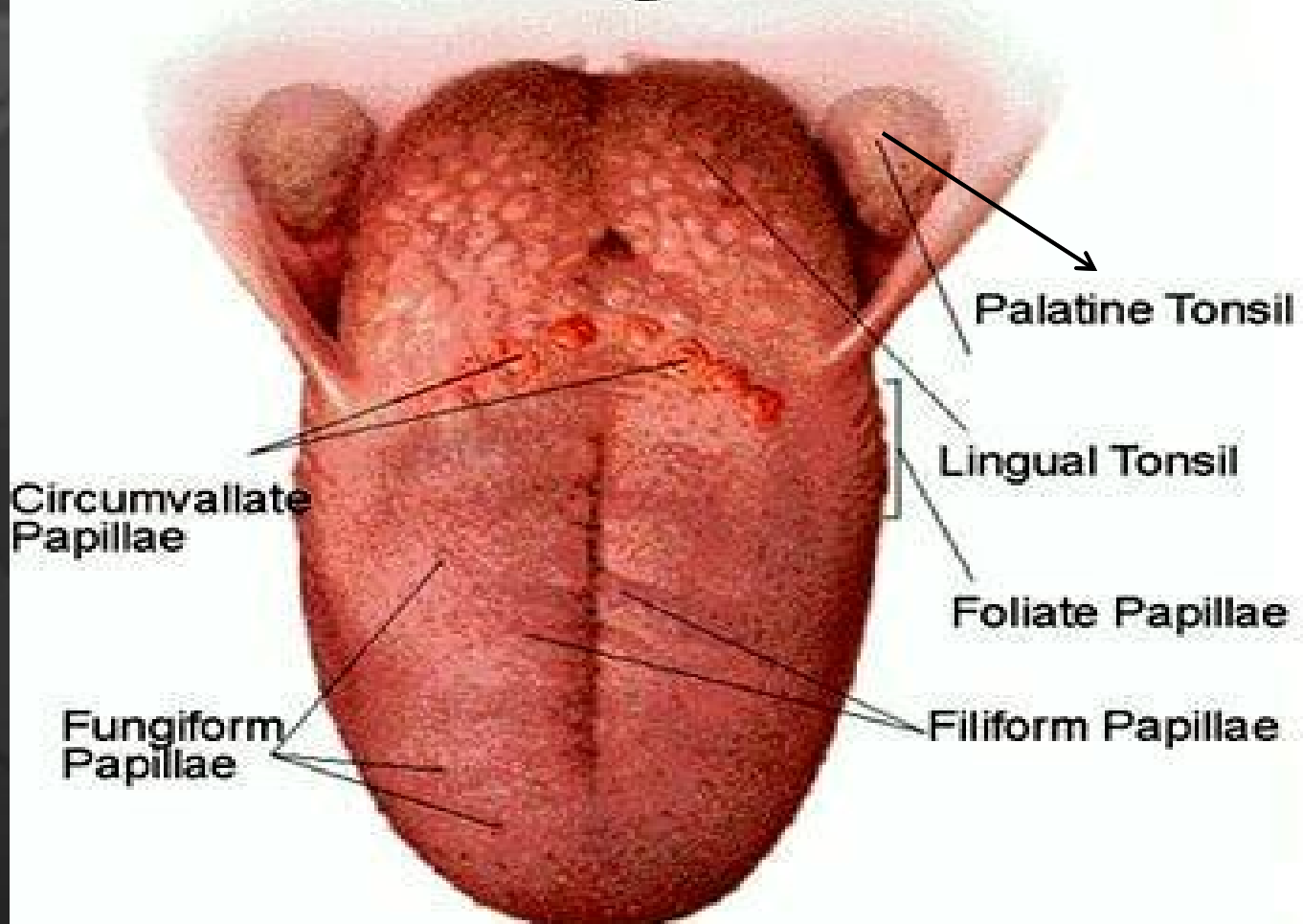
3. Filiform.

ANS : 3

4. Foliate.



Tongue



Q. The dental formula of milk dentition in man is

1. Incisors 1/1; Canines 2/2; Premolars 3/3; Molars 0/0.
2. Incisors 2/2; Canines 1/1; Premolars 0/0; Molars 2/2.
3. Incisors 2/2; Canines 1/1; Premolars 2/2; Molars 2/2.
4. Incisors 2/2; Canines 1/1; Premolars 0/0; Molars 5/5.

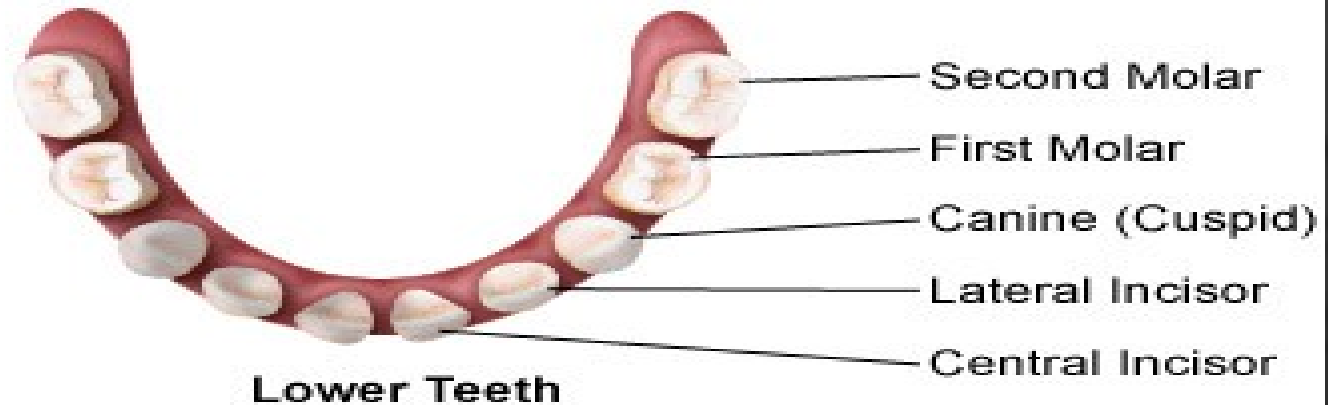
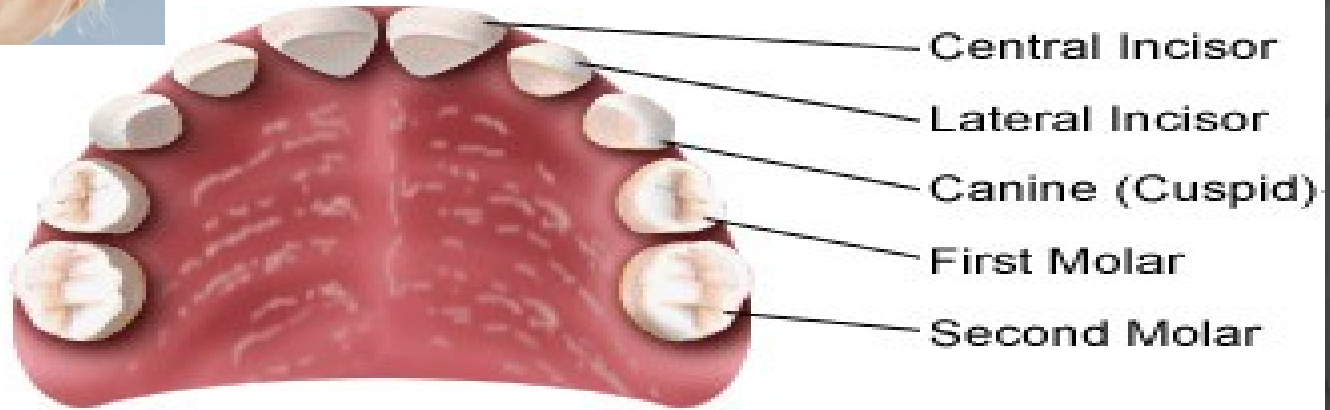
ANS: 2





Baby Teeth

Upper Teeth



Lower Teeth



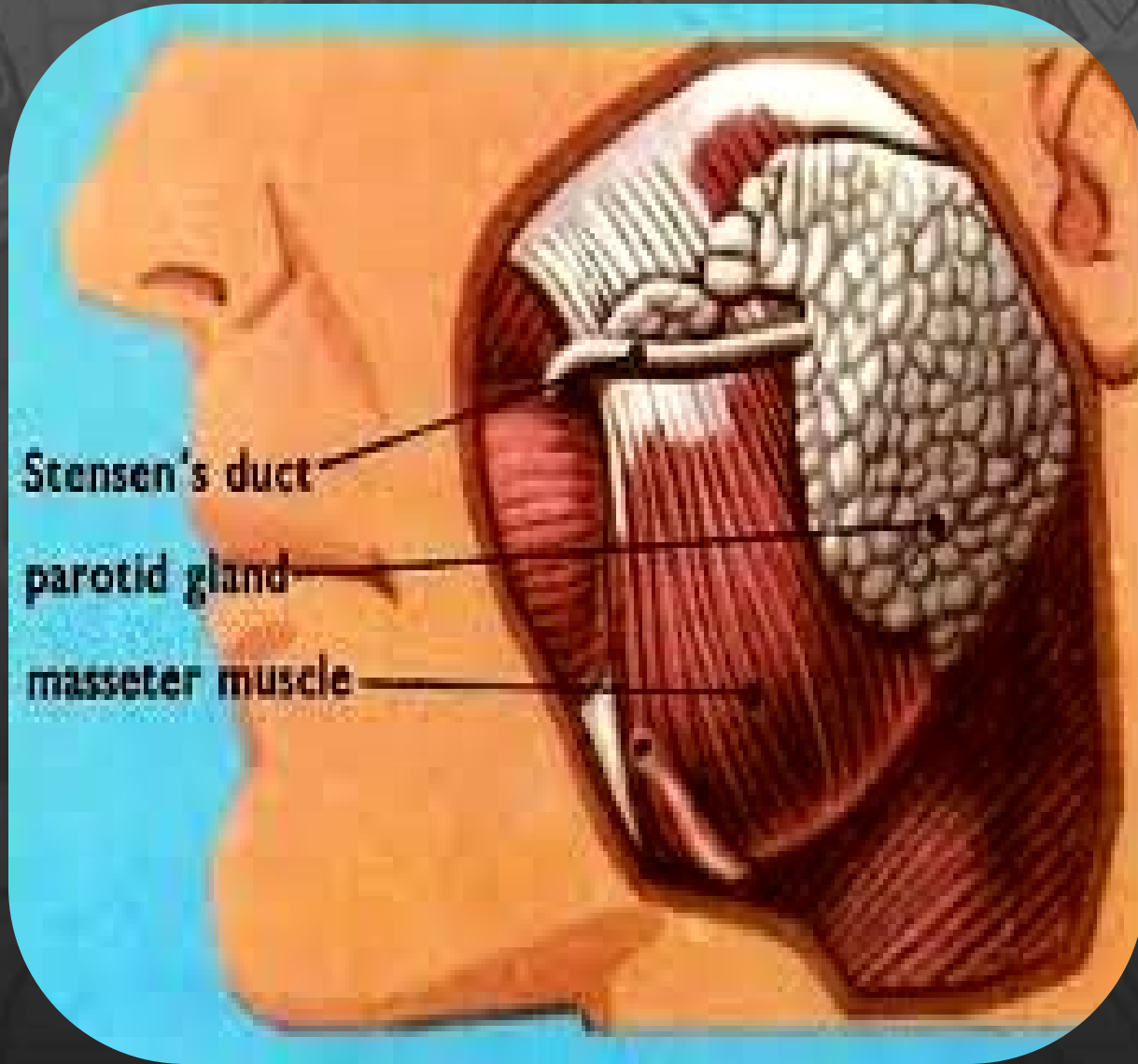
Q. Stensen's duct is associated with

1. Parotid gland.

2. Submaxillary gland.

3. Submandibular gland.

4. Sublingual gland. ANS : 1



Q. Match the cells given under column 1, with their secretions given under column 2 .

Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the alphabets of the two columns.



	Column 1 [CELLS]		Column 2 [secretions]
A	Zymogenic cells.	P	Lysozymes.
B	Oxyntic cells.	Q	Pepsinogen.
C	Goblet cells.	R	HCl.
D	Paneth cells.	S	Mucous.
		T	Gastrin.



1. $A=Q$, $B=R$, $C=S$, $D=T$.

2. $A=Q$, $B=R$, $C=S$, $D=P$.

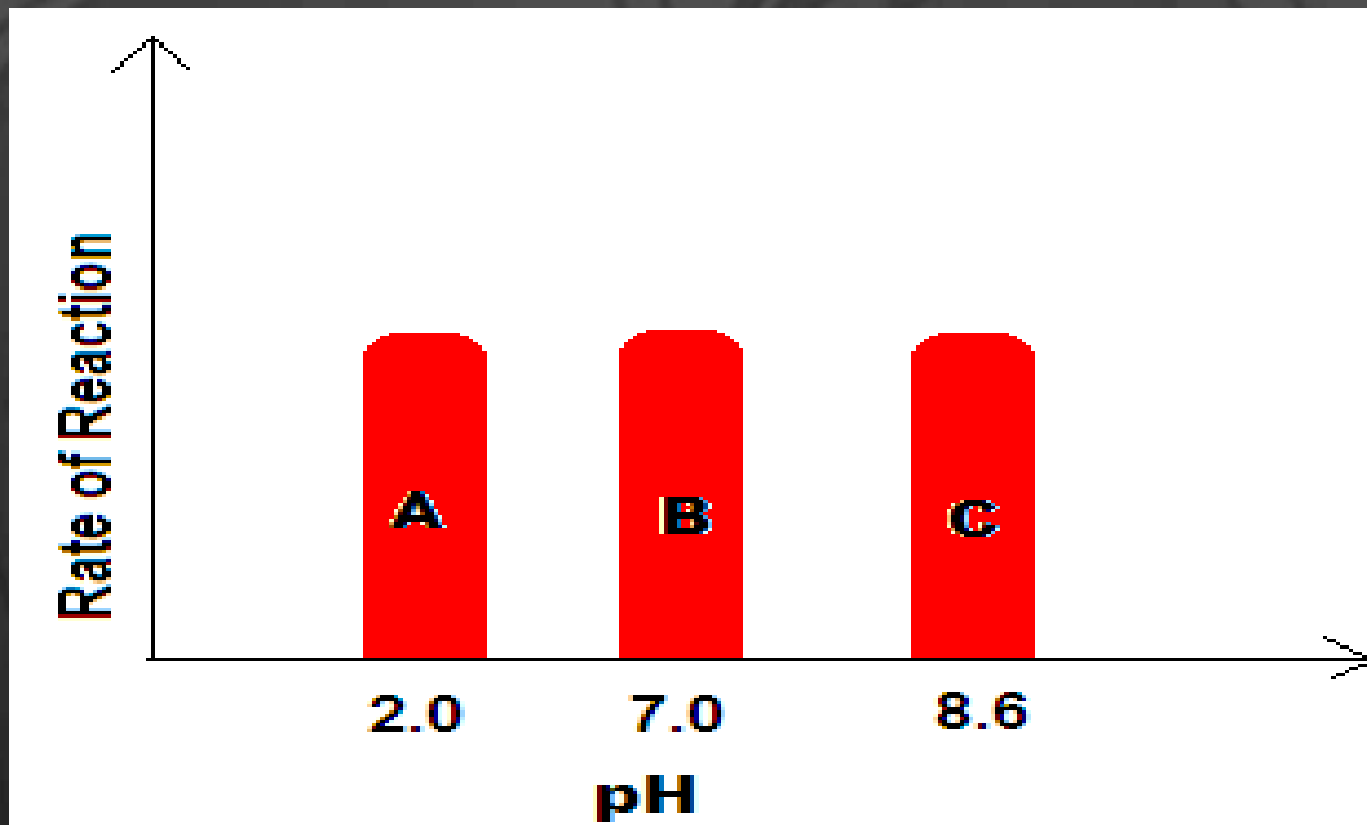
3. $A=Q$, $B=S$, $C=R$, $D=P$.

4. $A=S$, $B=T$, $C=P$, $D=Q$.

ANS : 2



Q- 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the graph are the action spectra of the three digestive enzymes. Find the right option.



1. A-Pepsin, B -Trypsin, C- Ptyalin.

2. A -Ptyalin, B -Trypsin, C - Pepsin.

3. A -Ptyalin, B -Pepsin, C -Trypsin.

4. A -Pepsin, B -Ptyalin, C -Trypsin.

ANS:4



Q. Which of the following is not a correct match of glands, enzymes & substrates?

- 1. Pancreas-Amylopsin-starch**
- 2. Liver-Steapsin-fats**
- 3. Intestinalglands-Maltase-maltose**
- 4. Gastric glands-Pepsin-protein.**

ANS : 2



Q. The first step, in digestion of fat in the intestine is

- 1. Enzyme action**
- 2. Emulsification**
- 3. Lacteal absorption**
- 4. Storage in adipose tissue**

ANS :2

Q. Statement A:

Large amounts of unabsorbed fats are eliminated out of the body is one of the conditions in obstructive jaundice.

Statement B:

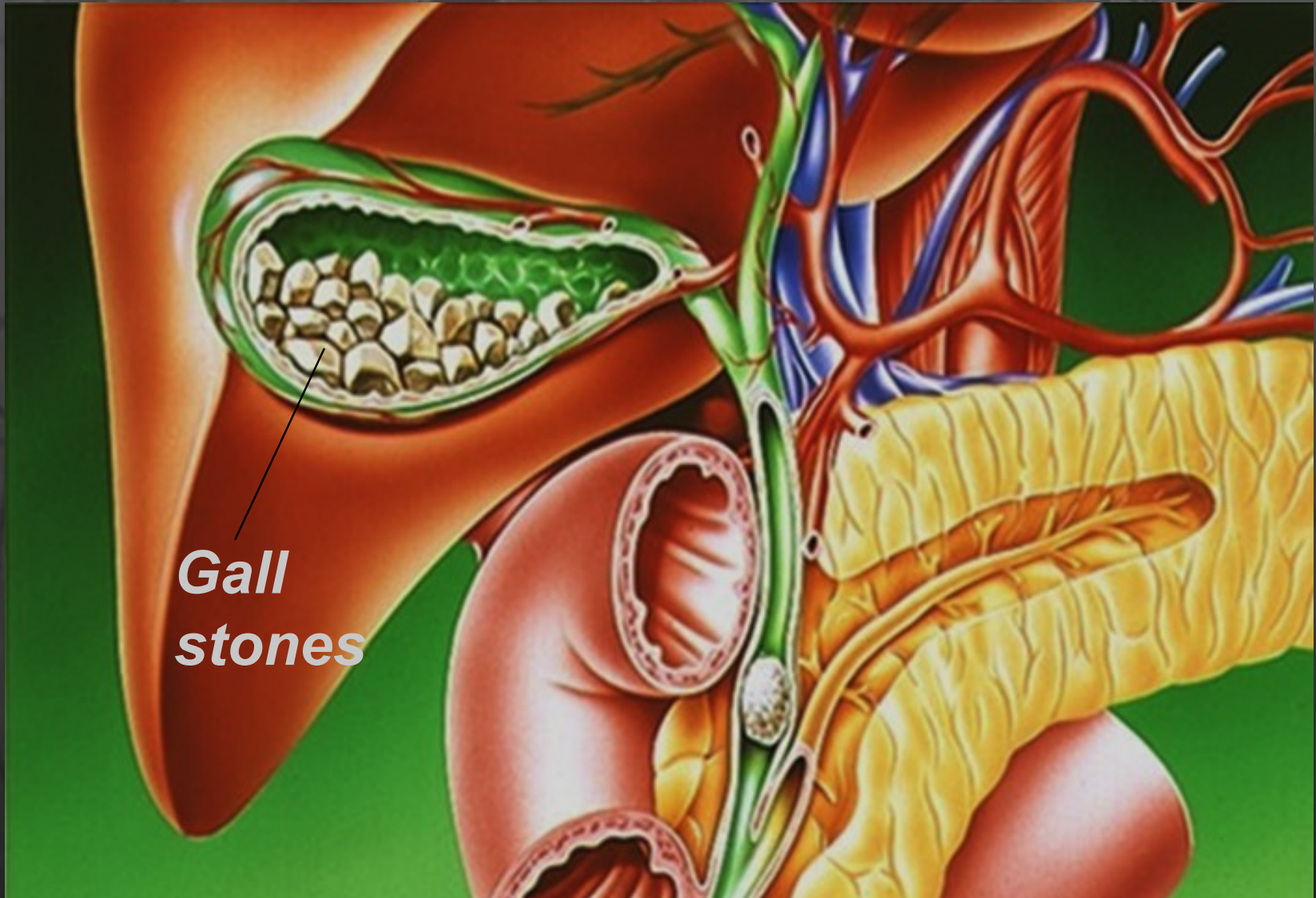
Entry of bile into the small intestine is prevented during obstructive jaundice.



- 1. Both the statements A & B are correct & B is the reason for A.**
- 2. Both the statements A & B are correct & B is not the reason for A.**
- 3. Statement A is correct but B is wrong.**
- 4. Statement A is wrong & B is correct.**

ANS :1





**Gall
stones**



Q. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place from the choice given below

Vit-B: Beri Beri :: Vit-D

: _____



1. Scurvy

2. Night blindness

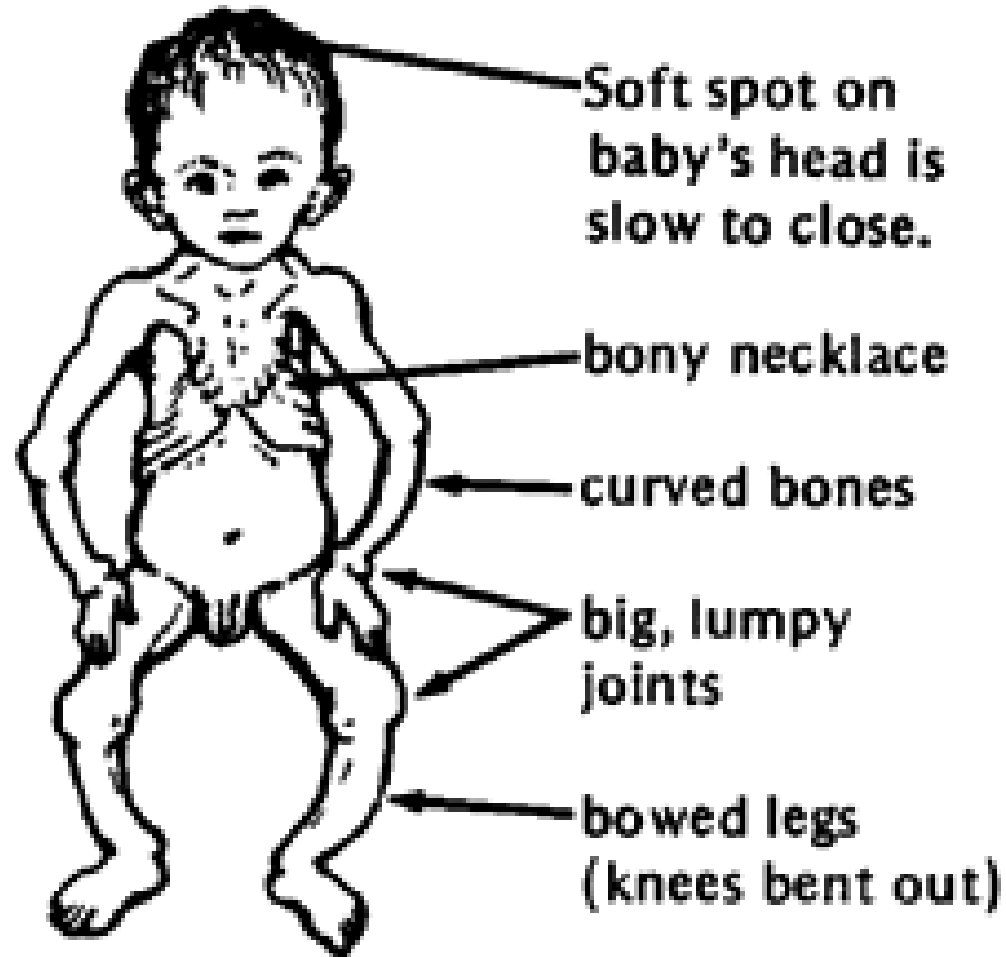
3. Rickets.

4. Delayed blood

clotting

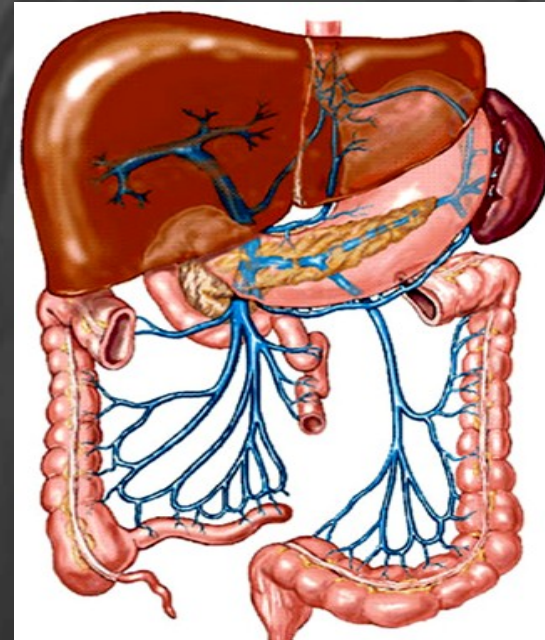
ANS : 3



SIGNS OF RICKETS

Q. A special portal system present in all vertebrates is

- 1. Renal.**
- 2. Hepatic**
- 3. Pulmonary.**
- 4. Hepato renal**



ANS : 2

Q. A PU student going to the exams had Ulcers in the mouth. He calls it

- 1. Gastric ulcers.**
- 2. Aphthous ulcers.**
- 3. Ulcerative colitis.**
- 4. Peptic ulcers.**

ANS : 2





CHAPTER 2

CIRCULATION



Synopsis

Defn., Types, structure of Human heart, Heart beat , Its origin and conduction, Double circulation, cardiac cycle , working of the heart, Cardiac output , stroke volume , B.P.(hypo&hypertension),clotting, Disorders- Myocardial infarction, cyanosis.



Q. Mammalian heart is enclosed by

- 1. Perichondrium**
- 2. Glisson's capsule**
- 3. Mucosal membrane**
- 4. Pericardium**

ANS- 4



Q. Heart is Located in

- 1. Left Thoracic cavity**
- 2. Right Thoracic Cavity**
- 3. Mediastinum**
- 4. Sella Turcica**

ANS - 3





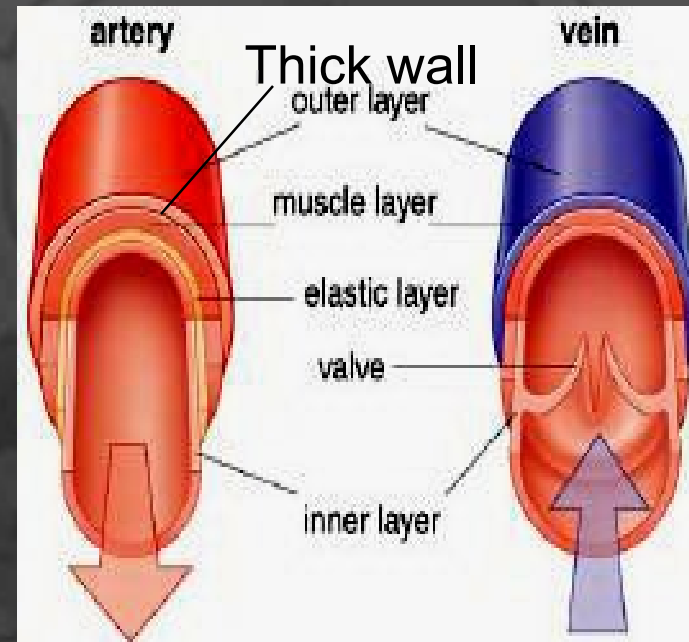
Q. Arteries differ from veins in having

1. Valves

2. Thin wall

3. Thick Wall

4. Peripheral position.



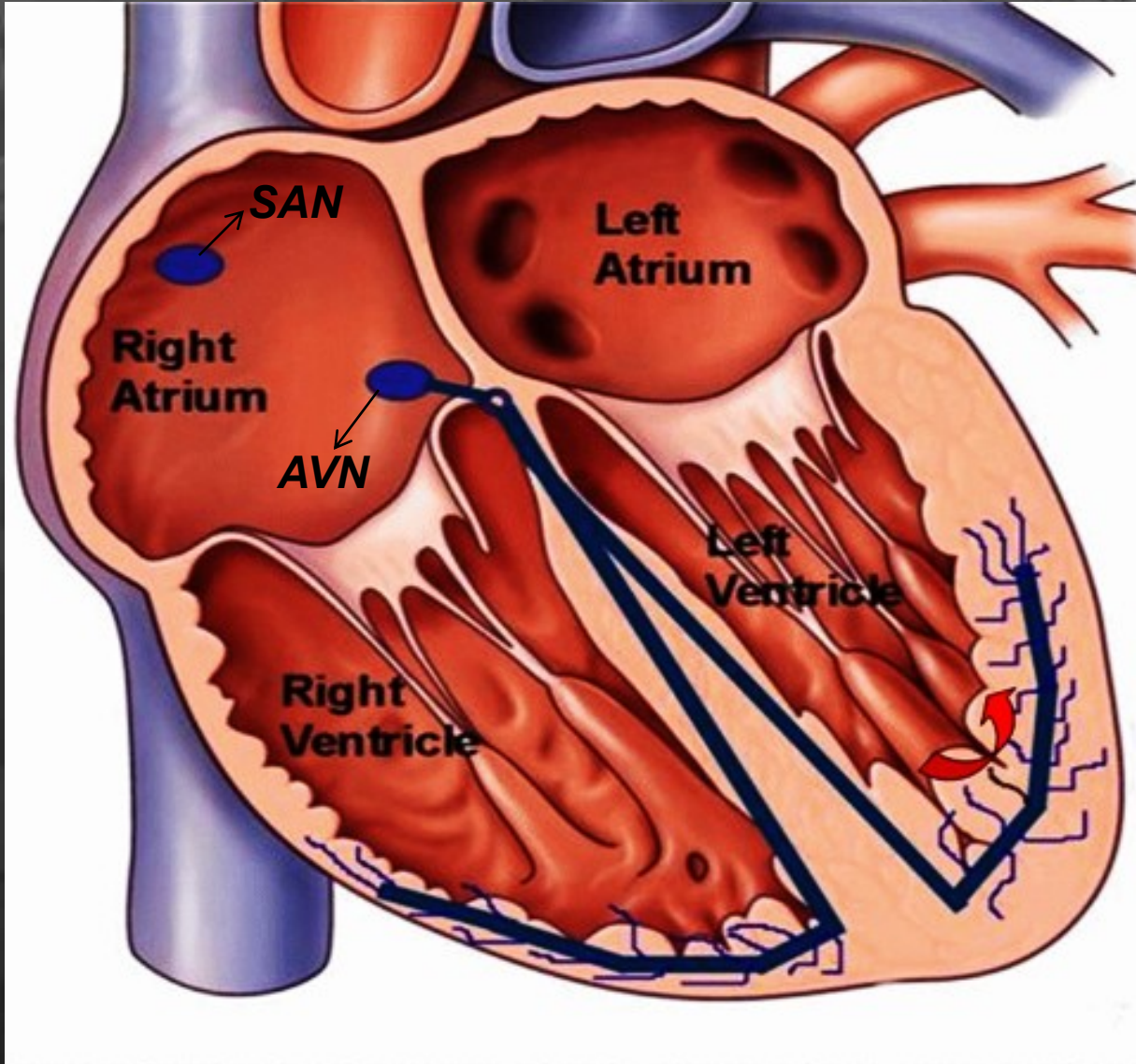
ANS: 3

Q. The 'heart of heart' is made up of

- 1. Smooth muscles**
- 2. Cardiac muscles**
- 3. Skeletal muscles**
- 4. Nerve bundle**

ANS- 2





Q. Systolic pressure is recorded on hearing Lubb sound during the

- 1. Closure of tricuspid and bicuspid valves**
 - 2. Closure of semilunar valves.**
 - 3. Closure of tricuspid and bicuspid valves followed by the closure of semilunar valves.**
 - 4. Blood flow through Aorta**
- ANS-1**

Q. The blood vessel that brings deoxygenated blood to the right auricle from the upper parts of the body is

- 1. Postcaval vein**
- 2. Inferior venacava**
- 3. Pulmonary veins**
- 4. Precaval vein**

ANS-4



Q. Blood pressure is the lateral pressure exerted by the blood on the walls of

1. Ventricles

2. Auricles

3. Arteries

4. Veins



ANS-3

Q. How many times will an erythrocyte pass through the heart on its journey from hepatic artery to aorta?

- 1. Four times**
- 2. Several times**
- 3. Only twice**
- 4. Only Once**

ANS-3



Q. The volume of the blood pumped from the ventricles of the heart per minute is

- 1. Stroke volume**
- 2. Cardiac output**
- 3. Tachycardia**
- 4. Ventricular systole**

ANS-2

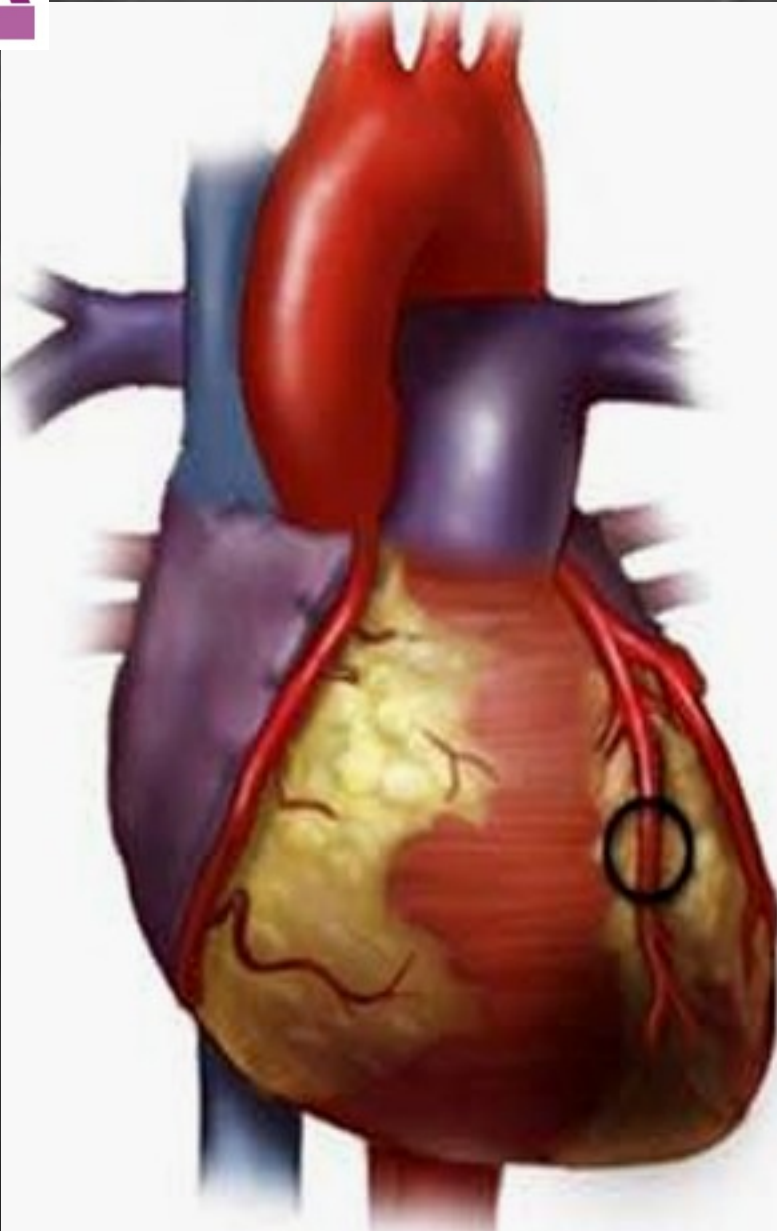


Q. The Hardening of the walls of arteries due to deposition of fats is called

- 1. Atherosclerosis**
- 2. Stenosis**
- 3. Thrombosis**
- 4. Myocardial infarction**

ANS-1





Normal coronary artery



Atherosclerosis



Atherosclerosis
with blood clot

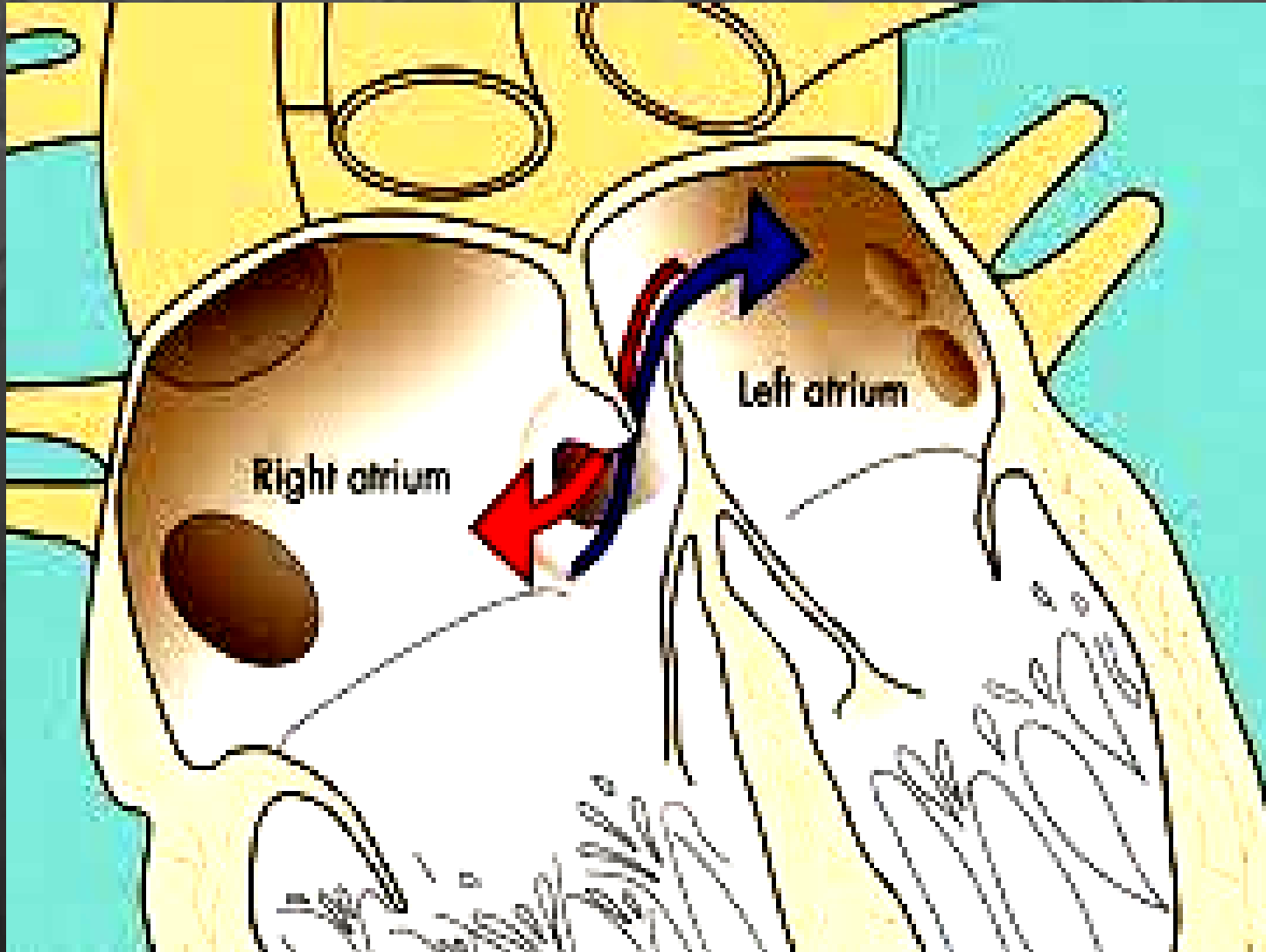


Q. In a developing foetus,
foramen ovale connects

- 1. Aorta and pulmonary artery**
- 2. Right and left atria**
- 3. Right and left ventricles**
- 4. Coronary artery and coronary
sinuses**

ANS-2





Q. To store blood, an anticoagulant added is

- 1. NaCl**
- 2. Magnesium**
- 3. Thromboplastin**
- 4. Sodium Citrate**

ANS- 4



The background of the slide is a dark grey color with faint, light-colored biological diagrams. These include a human heart, a cross-section of a flower, a cross-section of a stem, a cross-section of a leaf, and a large diagram of a human head and neck showing the respiratory system. The text 'CHAPTER 3 RESPIRATION' is overlaid in large, bold, yellow letters.

CHAPTER 3 RESPIRATION



Synopsis

- ***Defn., Types, Human respiratory system , Mechanism of respiration(Breathing , External respiration , transport of gases, Internal respiration),Breathing rate & cycle , Pulmonary volumes & capacities, Disorders- Asthma , Hay fever, Bronchogenic carcinoma***



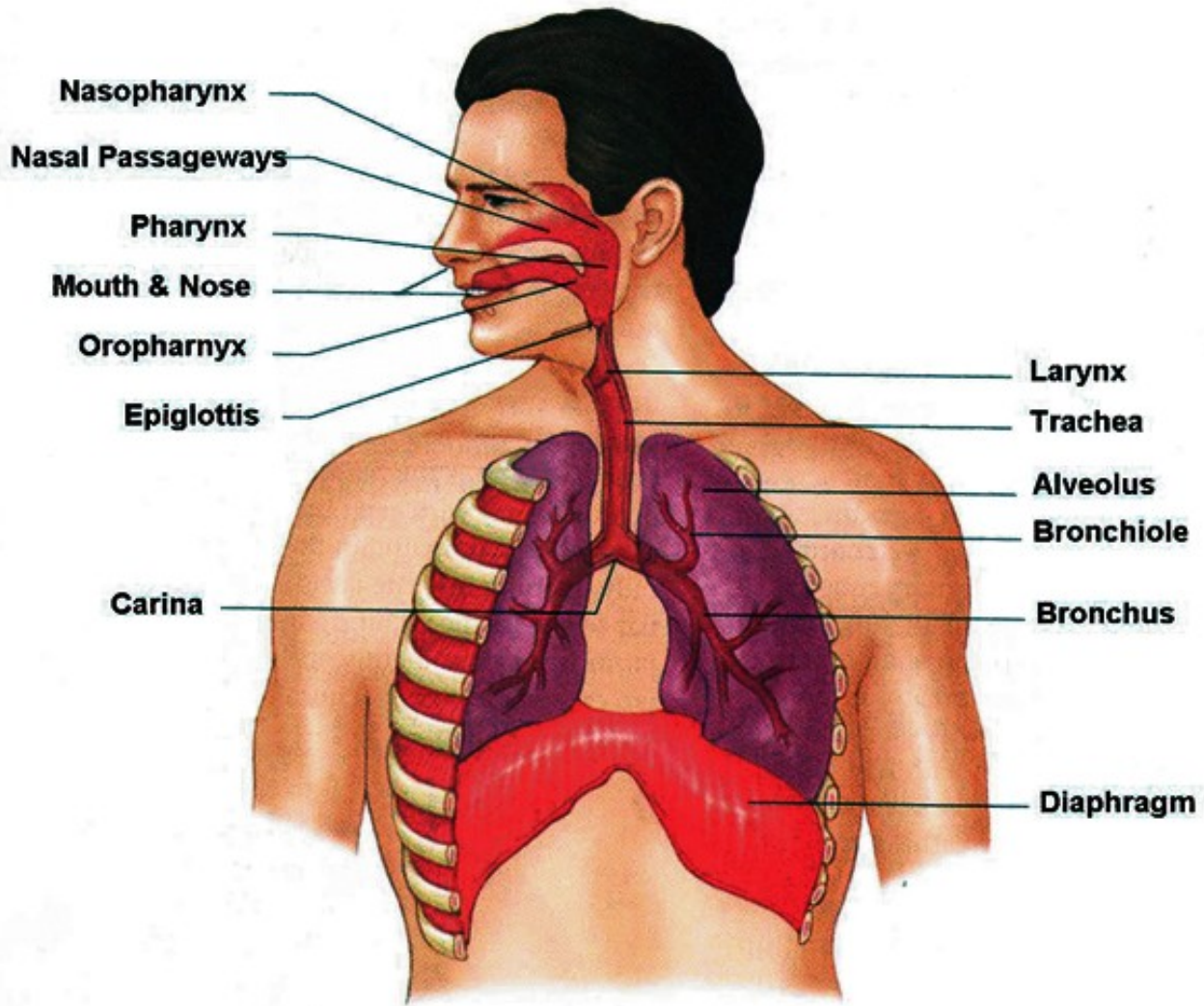
Q. In man, air passes from outside into the lungs through

- 1. Nasal cavity- trachea- larynx- bronchi - bronchioles - alveoli**
- 2. Nasal cavity- pharynx- larynx- trachea bronchioles- bronchi- alveoli**
- 3. Nasal cavity- pharynx- larynx- trachea- bronchi- bronchioles- alveoli**
- 4. Nasal cavity- pharynx- larynx- bronchi- trachea- bronchioles- alveoli**

ANS: 3



The Respiratory System



Q. The alveolar epithelium of lungs are

- 1. Non ciliated columnar**
- 2. Non ciliated squamous**
- 3. Ciliated columnar**
- 4. Ciliated squamous**

ANS : 2

Q. The external respiration is a process of

- 1. Exchange of gases between surrounding air and blood**
- 2. Exchange of gases between surrounding air and tissue**
- 3. Exchange of gases between blood and tissues**
- 4. No exchange of gases**

ANS : 1



Q. Carbon dioxide combined with haemoglobin of blood forms

- 1. Carbonates**
- 2. Carboxy haemoglobin**
- 3. Oxy haemoglobin**
- 4. Carbamino haemoglobin**

ANS : 4



Q. Regarding 'anatomical dead space' which statement is correct?

- 1.** It is the air left in the lungs after expiration
- 2.** It is a part of inspired air left in the trachea and bronchial branches
- 3.** It is the amount of air breathed in and out with greatest possible effort
- 4.** It is some air left in the lungs after inspiration

ANS : 2



Q. The lungs are enclosed by a membrane called

1. Pleura

2. Meninges

3. Periosteum

4. Myocardium

ANS : 1



Q. Which combination of muscles contract and cause inspiration?

1. External intercostal – diaphragm

2. External intercostal – internal

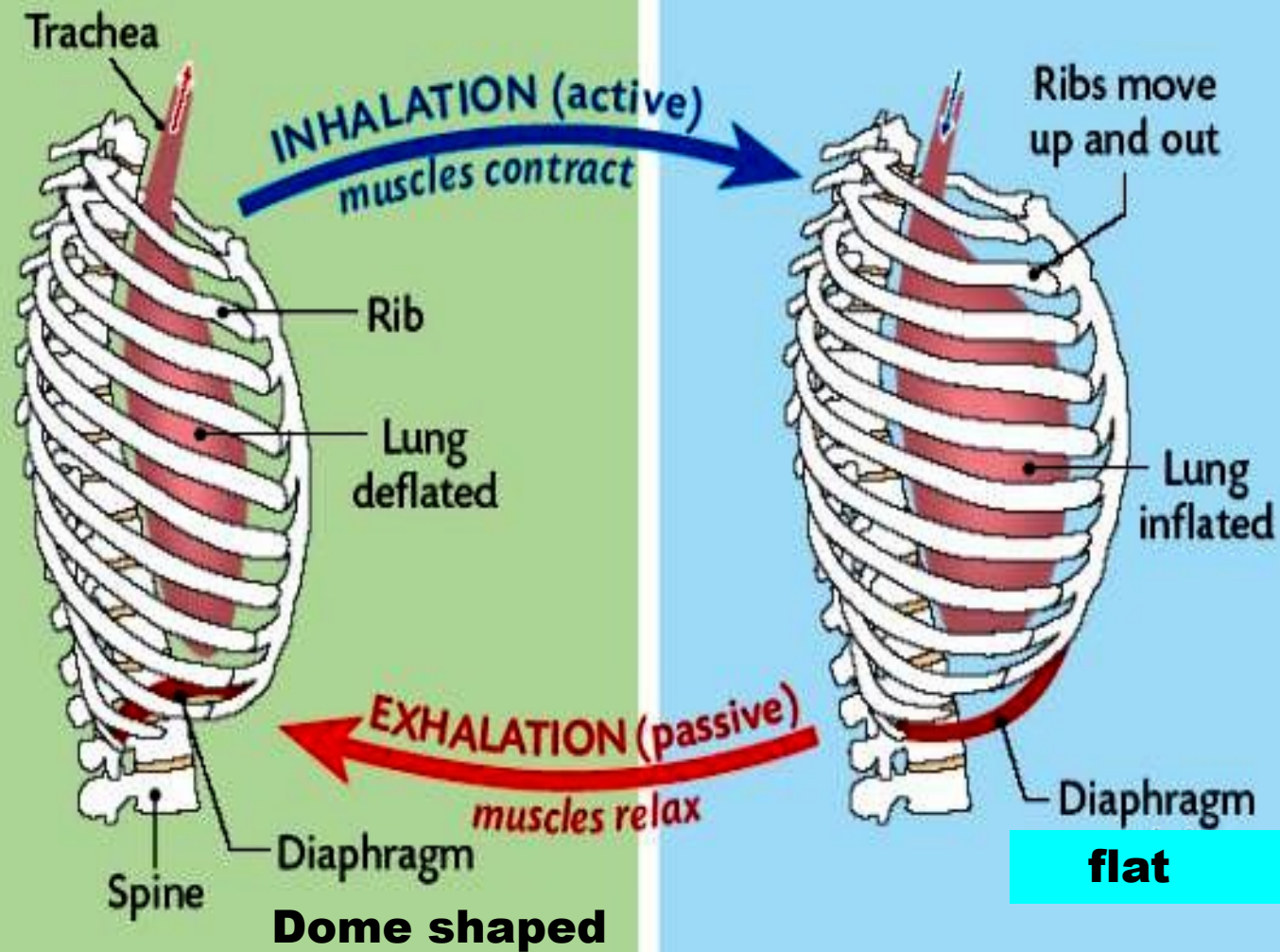
Right atrium
intercostal

3. Diaphragm – abdominal muscles

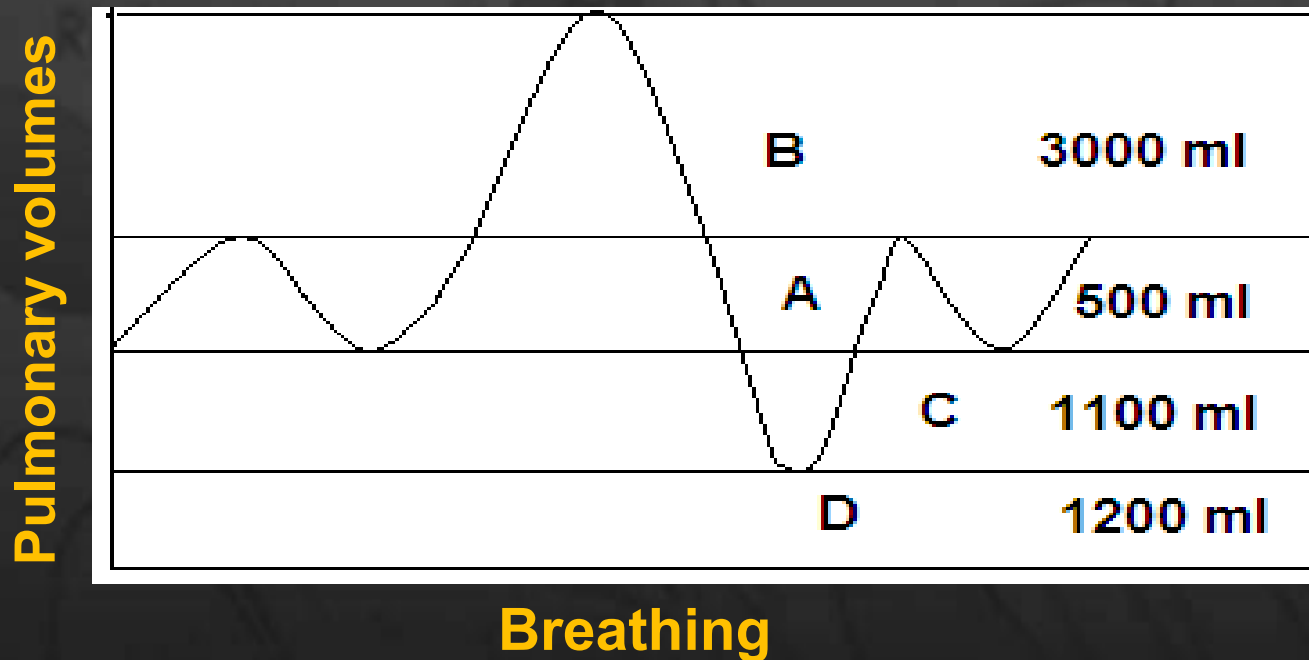
4. Internal intercostal - diaphragm

ANS : 1





Q. The spirogram obtained from a spirometer indicates the different pulmonary volumes . Choose the correct answer from the choice that matches the graph.



1. A- IRV, B - TV, C- RV, D - ERV

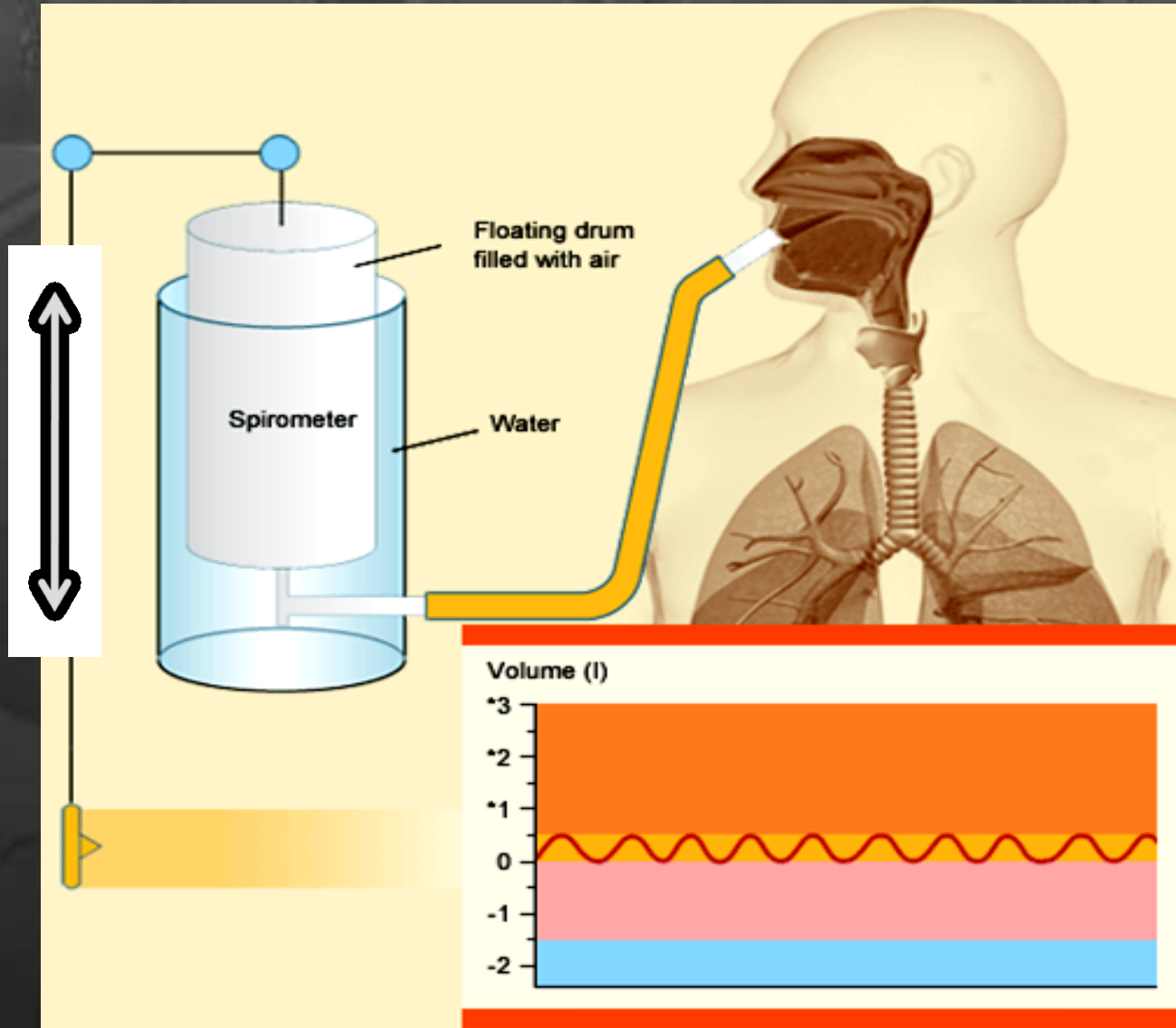
2. A -TV, B- IRV, C -ERV, D- RV

3. A- RV, B-ERV, C- IRV, D- TV

4. A- TV, B- RV, C- IRV, D-ERV

ANS : 2





Q. One of the following human cells cannot respire

- 1. Leucocytes**
- 2. Intestinal cells**
- 3. Epidermal cells**
- 4. Erythrocytes**

ANS : 4



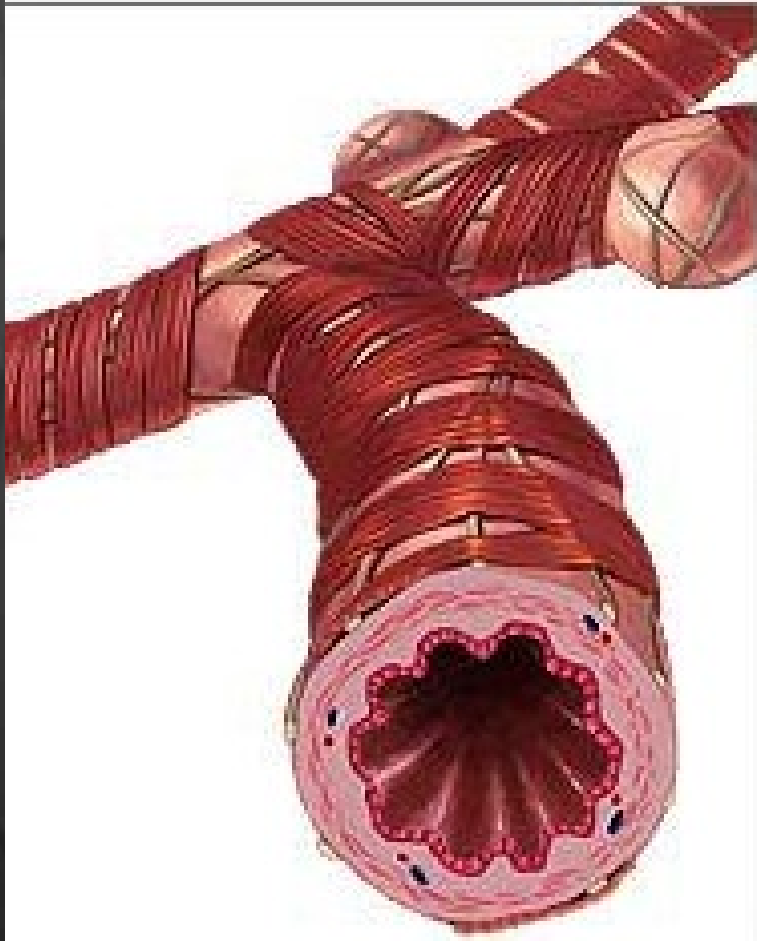
Q. An asthmatic patient suffers from

- 1. Easy exhalation but difficult inhalation**
- 2. Easy inhalation and exhalation**
- 3. Easy inhalation but difficult exhalation**
- 4. Difficult inhalation and exhalation**

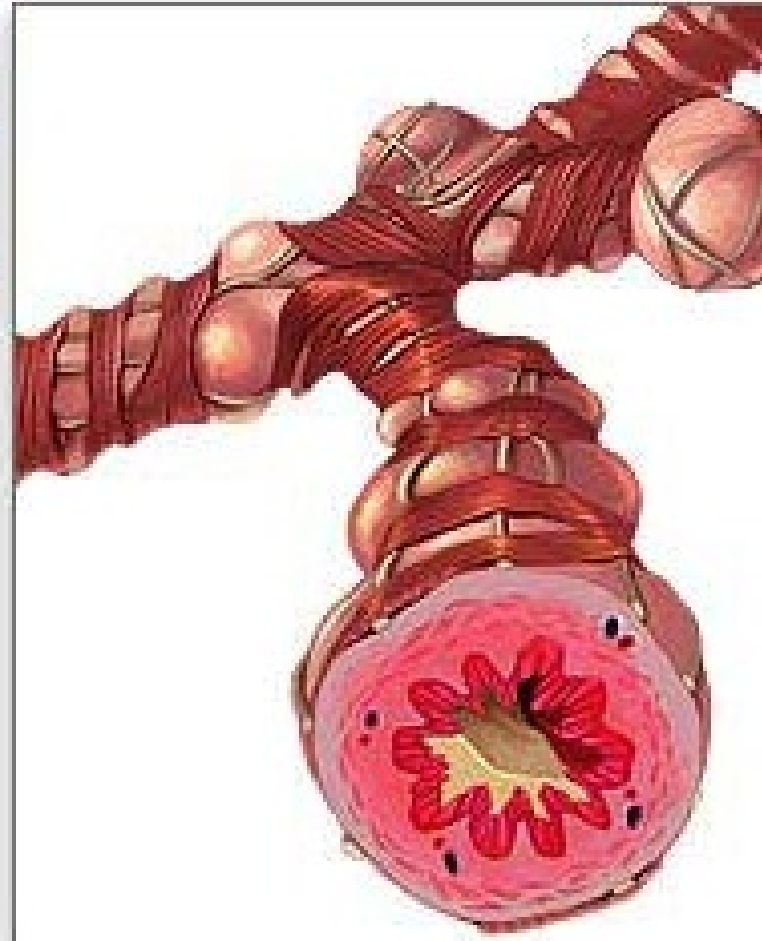
ANS : 3



Normal bronchiole



Asthmatic bronchiole



Q. Inflammation of Bronchi :

Bronchitis ::

Allergic inflammation

of nose : _____

1. Cold

2. Asthma

3. Rhinitis

4. Myocarditis

ANS: 3

Q. Generally a person who lives in high altitude above the sea level has rosy cheeks and lips, so he/she is characterized with

1. Leucocytosis

2. Polycythemia

3. Leukemia

4. Thrombocytosis

ANS : 2





BIOLOGY

- *World Health day—April 7th.*
- *World Diabetes day— November 14th*
- *World Heart day— September 29th*
- *World Asthma day— May 7th*
- *No Tobacco day— May 31st*



Q. The “World Heart Day” is on

1. November 14th

2. February 14th

3. September 29th

4. April 7th

ANS-3





Q. Death of intestinal bacteria will cause

- 1. Reduced excretion.**
- 2. Tired feeling.**
- 3. Blindness.**
- 4. Reduced synthesis of vitamin B complex and vitamin K.**

ANS :4





Q. Heart beat rate increases at the time of exams because of

- 1. Hypersecretion of rennin**
- 2. Hyposecretion of rennin**
- 3. Secretion of adrenaline**
- 4. Secretion of acetylcholine**

ANS-3

