

## **MAN IN HEALTH AND DISEASES**

### **TOPICS COVERED: DIGESTION, HOMOESTASIS AND IMMUNITY**

#### ***QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS - 1 MARK***

1. What is digestion?
2. Name the type of muscle present in the tongue.
3. What is uvula?
4. Which teeth are known as wisdom teeth?
5. Give the location of cardiac sphincter.
6. Which cell of gastric gland secretes proteases?
7. Name the first part of small intestine.
8. Which part of alimentary canal stores the food temporarily?
9. Name the substance that gives rise to bile salts.
10. Define emulsification.
11. What is peristalsis?
12. Name the substrate on which rennin acts.
13. What is bolus?
14. Give the other name of pancreatic lipase.
15. Name the exopeptidase present in pancreatic juice.
16. What is heterodont condition?
17. Name the substance of gastric juice which kills bacteria.
18. What is deglutition?
19. Name the non digestive enzyme present in saliva.
20. What is succus entericus?

#### ***QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 2 MARKS***

1. Mention any four proteolytic enzymes secreted in digestive juice.
2. List any four causes of peptic ulcers.
3. How does digestion of fats occur in small intestine?
4. Mention the four parts of stomach.

5. List the functions of HCl.
6. Give the composition of bile.
7. What is hepatitis? Mention its types.
8. State the role of exopeptidases in digestion.
9. Mention the non digestive enzyme present in intestinal juice. What is its significance?
10. Name the bile salts.

**QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 5 MARKS**

1. Describe the digestion of carbohydrates in human body.
2. Describe the process of digestion in stomach.
3. Explain the digestion of proteins in small intestine.
4. List any five digestive enzymes with their action on food.
5. Draw a neat diagram of alimentary canal and label any six parts.
6. What is digestion? Describe the digestion of fats in small intestine.
7. What is jaundice? Explain any two types of jaundice.

# **HOMEOSTASIS**

## **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 1 MARK**

1. What is homeostasis?
2. What is the normal range of blood glucose level in man?
3. Define glycogenesis.
4. What is glycogenolysis?
5. Name the cell of pancreas which secretes glucagon.
6. Name the condition that stimulates the release of glucagon.
7. What is polyuria?
8. What is glycosuria?
9. Which type of diabetes must be treated with regular insulin supply?
10. Which organ acts as glucostat?

## **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 2 MARKS**

1. State two functions of glucagon.
2. List any four symptoms of diabetes mellitus.
3. What is the role of insulin in glucose homeostasis?
4. Name any four long term complications seen in diabetes.
5. Name any two endocrine cells of pancreas with their secretions.

## **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 5 MARKS**

1. Describe the role of liver and pancreas in maintaining blood glucose level.
2. Explain any five factors to be kept constant in the body to maintain homeostasis.

## **BODY DEFENCE AND IMMUNITY**

### **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 1 MARK**

1. What is phagocytosis?
2. Name the phagocytes involved in cellular defence.
3. What is Natural Killer Cell ?
4. What are interferons?
5. What is an epitope?
6. What is paratope?
7. Mention the gland where T lymphocytes mature.
8. To which group of proteins do antibodies belong.
9. Name the leucocytes involved in the third line of defence.
10. Name the most abundant type of antibody.
11. What is the role of serum globulin in immunity?
12. Name the type of immunoglobulin transferred from mother to foetus.
13. What is inflammation?
14. What is vaccination?
15. What type of macrophage is Kupffer cell?

### **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 2 MARKS**

1. Mention any four components of second line of defence.
2. List the symptoms of inflammatory response.
3. What are lymphocytes? Mention its types.
4. Explain the role of B lymphocytes.

### **QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS – 5 MARKS**

1. List the role of surface barriers in body defence.

- 2. What are lymphocytes? Describe the role of lymphocytes in body defence.**
- 3. Describe the structure of an antibody.**
- 4. Explain active and passive immunity.**
- 5. Write notes on a) phagocytosis b) inflammatory response**

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