

0809 Human Anatomy & Physiology Mcq Test

fundamental tissues of the body

- (a) Nervous tissue
- (b) Epithelial tissue
- (c) Connective tissue
- (d) Muscle tissue
- (e) All of the above **Answer**

Explain the process of urine formation

- (a) Selective reabsorption - Tubular secretion - Glomerular Filtration
- (b) Tubular secretion - Selective reabsorption - Glomerular Filtration
- (c) Glomerular Filtration - Selective reabsorption - Tubular secretion **Answer**
- (d) None of the above

fundamental tissues of the body.

- (a) Epithelial tissue
- (b) Connective tissue
- (c) Muscular tissue
- (d) Nervous tissue
- (e) All of the above **Answer**

Enlist salivary glands.

- (a) parotid
- (b) submandibular
- (c) sublingual
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

Give the functions of stomach

- (a) Regulation of body temperature
- (b) Regulation of thirst
- (c) It controls appetite & satiety
- (d) Converts protein to peptones **Answer**
- (e) All of the above

Give the functions of hypothalamus

- (a) Churning allows mechanical breakdown of food.
- (b) Secretes intrinsic factor for absorption of Vitamin B12
- (c) It controls Autonomic nervous system **Answer**
- (d) Secretion of gastrin hormone

Functions of Leukocytes

- (a) It is the site of implantation of fertilized ovum.
- (b) destruction of bacteria & also remove the cell debris. **Answer**
- (c) It is the site of development of the fetus, during 40 weeks of gestation.
- (d) During labour the uterus forcefully expels the baby with powerful rhythmic contractions.

List the types of cells present in blood.

- (a) WBCs
- (b) RBCs
- (c) Platelets
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

State Whether the following statements are True or False

Anatomy is the study of the functions of various parts and how they are integrated to produce a coordinated action of the whole body.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Anatomy is the study of structure of the body & its individual parts & their relation to one another.

The events which occur in the heart during the circulation of blood during each heartbeat is called cardiac cycle.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Veins are the blood vessels which carry the blood away from the heart.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Veins are the blood vessels which bring the blood towards the heart

A lymph node or lymph gland is an oval or bean-shaped organ of the lymphatic system that lies often in groups along the length of lymph vessels.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Vital capacity is the volume of air moved in & out of lungs during each cycle of normal breathing. Normal value is 500 ml at rest.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Vital capacity is the maximum volume of air which can be moved into & out of the lungs during forceful breathing. Normal value is about 3-5 lit.

Tidal volume It is the volume of air remaining in lungs after forced expiration.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Tidal volume is the volume of air moved in & out of lungs during each cycle of normal breathing. Normal value is 500 ml at rest

Serum is plasma without blood clotting factors. It is clear sticky fluid that consists of plasma from which clotting factors have been removed.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Difficulty or shortness of breathing is known as dyspnea

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Elasticity refers to the ability of muscle tissue to return to its normal resting length once it has been stretched.

- (a) True
- (b) False. **Answer**

Reason: Elasticity Refers to the capacity of a muscle to contract or shorten forcibly when stimulated by nerves and hormones

Fossa is A hollow or depression

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Arteries are the blood vessels which bring the blood towards the heart

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Arteries are the blood vessels which carry the blood away from the heart.

Foramen is A hole in a structure

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Physiology is the study of structure of the body & its individual parts & their relation to one another.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: Physiology is the study of the functions of various parts and how they are integrated to produce a coordinated action of the whole body.

Salivary gland Decreases the secretion of saliva, making the mouth dry and swallowing difficult.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False.

Blood Vessels Dilation of coronary artery, Dilation of skeletal blood vessels, Constriction of all other blood vessels.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False.

Contractility this refers to muscle tissue being able to react to nervous stimulation

- (a) True
- (b) False. **Answer**

Reason: Contractility refers to the capacity of a muscle to contract or shorten forcibly when stimulated by nerves and hormones (excitability)

A joint is a site at which any two or more bones articulate or come together

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

ANS Consists of brain & spinal cord

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: ANS consists of sympathetic & parasympathetic division.

Absorption is The process by which the digested food passes through the walls of some organs of the alimentary canal.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

CNS consists of sympathetic & parasympathetic division.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Reason: CNS Consists of brain & spinal cord

Cardiac Output is the amount of blood ejected per ventricle per minute. It is also termed as minute volume.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

A cell is the smallest functional unit of an organism. It is the basic unit of all body tissues.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

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