DF-3036
Second Year B. Sc. (Sem. III) Examination
March / April – 2016
Medical Technology : MT - 06
(Human Anatomy & Physiology - I)

Time : 2 Hours] [Total Marks : 50

Instructions :

(1) Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book.
Name of the Examination :
Second Year B. Sc. (Sem. III)
Name of the Subject :
Medical Tech. : MT-06 : Human Anatomy & Physio.-I
Subject Code No. : 3 0 3 6

(2) This exam contains 50 multiple choice questions, each worth 1 mark.
(3) Choose only ONE most appropriate answer per question.
(4) Do not crease or fold the answer sheet.

O.M.R. Sheet भर्ने अनेक अपरिहार्य सूचनायो अनि खज्ने असेक नुस्खा फटे छे।
Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet is given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.
1. Largest and strongest bone of face is:
   (A) Frontal       (B) Parietal
   (C) Mandible     (D) Maxilla

2. Most absorption occurs:
   (A) in the jejunum
   (B) all along the gastrointestinal tract
   (C) in the esophagus
   (D) in the lining of the stomach

3. The outer layer of the skin is composed of ________.
   (A) stratified squamous epithelium
   (B) stratified columnar epithelium
   (C) transitional epithelium
   (D) transitional epithelium

4. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by
   (A) cholecystokinin
   (B) enterogastreone
   (C) gastrin
   (D) pancreozymin

5. Which type of joint is a shoulder joint?
   (A) Saddle joint
   (B) Ball and socket joint
   (C) Hinge joint
   (D) Pivot joint

6. Normal Childbirth is an example of:
   (A) Cascade Mechanism
   (B) None
   (C) Negative feedback mechanism
   (D) Positive feedback mechanism

7. An average glomerular filtration done by kidney per minute is:
   (A) 1100 to 1300 ml/min
   (B) 1100 to 1250 ml/min
   (C) 1100 to 1200 ml/min
   (D) 1100 to 1350 ml/min

8. If a man takes large amount of protein he is likely to excrete:
   (A) Ketone bodies
   (B) Glucose
   (C) Ammonia
   (D) Urea and uric acid

9. A twisting motion of the foot that turns the sole inward is termed as:
   (A) Inversion
   (B) Plantar flexion
   (C) Rotation
   (D) Eversion

10. Dental formula of adult man is
    (A) 2123/2123        (B) 3216/3216
     (C) 2321/2321        (D) 1632/1632
11 Epithelial tissue is characterized by each of these traits, except that ______.
   (A) it is anchored to a basement membrane
   (B) epithelial cells are loosely packed and have much intercellular material.
   (C) it lacks blood vessels
   (D) it functions in secretion, absorption, and excretion

12 Which term is the smallest subdivision in this group?
   (A) filament  (B) actin
   (C) fiber  (D) fibril

13 The inner most layer of GIT is:
   (A) Submucosa  (B) Mucosa
   (C) Serosa  (D) Muscularis

14 Which selection includes only accessory digestive organs?
   (A) stomach, duodenum, pancreas, gallbladder
   (B) liver, thyroid gland, gallbladder, spleen
   (C) salivary glands, thyroid gland, pancreas, liver
   (D) gallbladder, liver, pancreas, salivary glands

15 Contraction of gall bladder is stimulated by:
   (A) Cholecystokinin
   (B) Both Secretin and Cholecystokinin
   (C) Gastrin
   (D) Secretin

16 Name the suture which unite the parietal and temporal bone:
   (A) Lambdoid suture
   (B) Coronal suture
   (C) Sagittal suture
   (D) Squamous suture

17 The mucosa of the large intestine is characterized by:
   (A) many lymphatic nodules and cells in the lamina propria
   (B) all of these
   (C) lack of intestinal villi
   (D) numerous goblet cells and intestinal glands

18 The pancreas is located close to the:
   (A) cecum
   (B) Appendix
   (C) stomach
   (D) sigmoid colon

19 Cells are bathed in which fluid?
   (A) Intercellular fluid
   (B) Interstitial fluid
   (C) Intracellular fluid
   (D) Synovial fluid

20 The length of pharynx is:
   (A) 12.5 cm  (B) 13 cm
   (C) 11.5 cm  (D) 12 cm
21 One of the main functions associated with simple squamous epithelium is _____.
   (A) diffusion
   (B) absorption
   (C) secretion
   (D) active transport

22 What is the mineralized matrix, similar to bone but harder, that forms the primary mass of each tooth?
   (A) dentin
   (B) pulp
   (C) enamel
   (D) cementum

23 Muscles are made up of:
   (A) Fibres
   (B) Silica
   (C) Calcium and phosphorus
   (D) Polyester threads

24 Thick filament of A-band is made up of:
   (A) Both Myosin and Actin
   (B) None of these
   (C) Myosin
   (D) Actin

25 The large intestine is so-named because it exceeds the small intestine in:
   (A) number of enzymes produced
   (B) amount of muscle present
   (C) length
   (D) diameter
26 Choose the correct enzyme – substrate pair:
   (A) rennin – casein
   (B) protein – amylase
   (C) carbohydrate – lipase
   (D) maltase – lactose

27 Which is the largest salivary gland in man?
   (A) Parotid gland
   (B) None of them
   (C) Sublingual gland
   (D) Submandibular gland

28 The segment of a myofibril that is called a sarcomere runs from ______.
   (A) one A band to the next A band
   (B) one end of a skeletal muscle to the opposite end
   (C) one Z line to the next Z line
   (D) one H zone to the next H zone

29 Where is protein digestion accomplished?
   (A) Rectum
   (B) duodenum
   (C) Stomach
   (D) ileum

30 Bone cells capable of breakdown of bonds are termed as:
   (A) Chondrocytes
   (B) None
   (C) Osteoblasts
   (D) Osteoclasts
31 A brush border is formed in:
(A) Medullary loop
(B) None of these
(C) Distilled convoluted tubule
(D) Proximal convoluted tubule

32 Which cells of stomach secretes intrinsic factor?
(A) G-cells
(B) Mucous neck cells
(C) Parietal cells
(D) Chief cells

33 The chemical causing the transmission of nerve impulse across synapses is:
(A) Choline
(B) Acetylcholine
(C) Acetic acid
(D) Cholinesterase

34 Which joints permits the movement to signify 'yes'?
(A) Vertebrocostal joint
(B) Sacroiliac joint
(C) Atlanto-axial joint
(D) Atlanto-occipital joint

35 Bile secreted by liver passes into gall bladder through:
(A) Hepatic duct
(B) Hepato-gall duct
(C) Hepatopancreatic duct
(D) Cystic duct

36 The divisions of the skeletal system include:
(A) cranial, caudal, and anterior
(B) axial and appendicular
(C) dorsal and ventral
(D) proximal and distal

37 Which of the following has the highest speed of nerve impulse?
(A) Both Non-medullated nerve and Medullated nerve
(B) None of these
(C) Non-medullated nerve
(D) Medullated nerve
38. The crossbridges involved in muscle contraction are located on the _____.
   (A) myosin myofilaments
   (B) dystrophin
   (C) tropomyosin
   (D) actin myofilaments

39. Axon part of the neuron is highly modified for which of the following function?
   (A) Reception of internal stimuli
   (B) Conduction for neuron
   (C) Reception of stimuli from neuron
   (D) Conduction of impulses away from neurons

40. Which of the following is not one of the four major types of tissues?
   (A) Nervous
   (B) Skeletal muscle
   (C) Epithelial
   (D) Connective

41. The complex food stuffs become simplified by the process of
   (A) Excretion
   (B) Metabolism
   (C) Digestion
   (D) Assimilation

42. Smooth ER are involved in:
   (A) processing and packing of glycoprotein
   (B) ribosome formation
   (C) protein synthesis in some cells
   (D) lipid synthesis in some cells

43. All the following are functions of the oral cavity except:
   (A) to lubricate foods
   (B) to chemically digest proteins
   (C) to mechanically digest foods
   (D) to digest certain carbohydrates

44. The body of urinary bladder is made up of which involuntary muscles?
   (A) Smooth muscles
   (B) Longitudinal muscles
   (C) Detrusor muscles
   (D) Circular muscles
45 The sequence of urine formation is as follows:
   (A) Filtration, reabsorption, secretion
   (B) Secretion, filtration, reabosption
   (C) Secretion, reabsorption, filtration
   (D) Reabsorption, secretion, filtration

46 Hydrolytic enzymes which act on low pH are known as –
   (A) hydrolases
   (B) peroxidases
   (C) proteases
   (D) a-amylases

47 Which of the following is Agranular cell?
   (A) Basophil
   (B) Eosinophilis
   (C) Neutrophils
   (D) Lymphocytes

48 Creatinine is the end product of which metabolism?
   (A) Carbohydrates
   (B) Lipids
   (C) Muscles
   (D) Protein

49 All the following are regions of the stomach except:
   (A) the pylorus
   (B) fundus
   (C) the hilus
   (D) cardia

50 Lactase breaks lactose molecule into:
   (A) Fructose and Glucose
   (B) Maltose and Maltotriose
   (C) Glucose and Glucose
   (D) Glucose and Galactose