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# ARAMBH SERIES

**SUBJECT**

**HUMAN ANATOMY  
& PHYSIOLOGY**

**TIME-  
10:30 AM**



**40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION**

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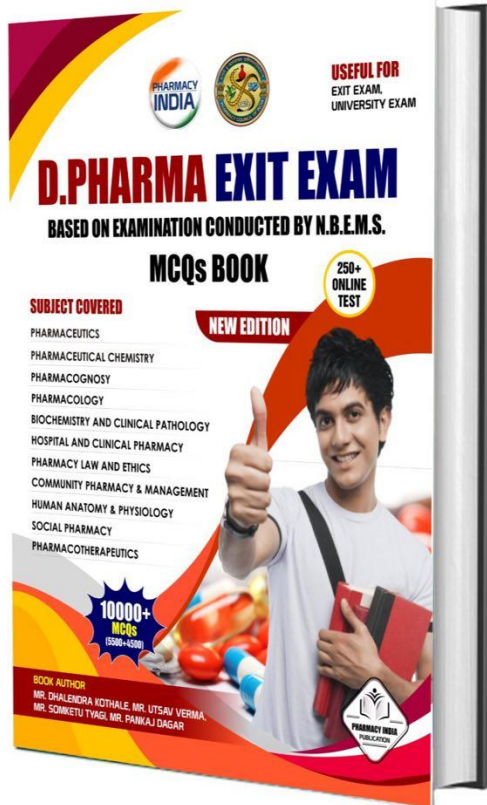
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**Ques 1. Salivary amylase digests which of the following?**

- a) Vitamin
- b) Fat
- c) Starch
- d) Protein



**Ques 1. Salivary amylase digests which of the following?**

- a) Vitamin
- b) Fat
- c) Starch**
- d) Protein



## Ques 2. Murmur occurs due to defect in

- a) AV node
- b) Heart valves
- c) SA node
- d) Purkinje fibres.







## Ques 2. Murmur occurs due to defect in

- a) AV node
- b) Heart valves**
- c) SA node
- d) Purkinje fibres.



- ❖ Heart murmurs are the sounds produced in the heart that are indicative of defects in heart valves.
- ❖ These sounds can be heard using the stethoscope.
- ❖ The type of murmur produced could be indicative of the type of defect inside or outside the heart.



**Ques 3. What is the number of bones in the appendicular skeleton?**

- a) 120
- b) 80
- c) 90
- d) 126





**Ques 3. What is the number of bones in the appendicular skeleton?**

- a) 120
- b) 80
- c) 90
- d) 126



**Ques 4. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?**

- a) Scurvy
- b) Rickets
- c) Pellagra
- d) Pernicious anaemia



**Ques 4. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?**

- a) Scurvy
- b) Rickets
- c) Pellagra**
- d) Pernicious anaemia





<b>Vitamins</b>	<b>Main nucleus</b>	<b>Deficiency disorders</b>
Vitamin A ( retinol )	Beta ionone ring	Night blindness, Xerophthalmia, bitot's spot
Vitamin D ( calciferol )	Steroid ring	Rickets, Osteomalacia
Vitamin E ( tocopherol )	Chromane ring	Inability to produce healthy ovum, Loss of motility of spermatozoa, Hemolysis of red cells, Muscular dystrophy
Vitamin K ( phylloquinone )	Naphthoquinone	Malabsorption of lipids, Post-traumatic bleeding, Internal bleeding





Vitamin B1 ( thiamine )	Pyrimidine ring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Beri-beri</li><li>▪ Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (cerebral beri-beri)</li><li>▪ Polyneuritis</li></ul>
Vitamin B2 ( riboflavin )	Dimethyl isoalloxaine ring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Glossitis,</li><li>▪ Cheilosis,</li><li>▪ Angular stomatitis</li></ul>
Vitamin B3 ( niacin )	Pyridine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Pellagra</li></ul>
Vitamin B5 ( pantothenic acid )	Alanine and D-pantoic acid	Gopalan's Burning Foot Syndrome
Vitamin B6 ( pyrridoxine )	Pyridine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Peripheral neuritis</li><li>▪ Hypochromic microcytic anaemia</li></ul>

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Vitamin B7 ( biotin )	Imidazole and thiophene ring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Anemia,</li> <li>▪ Dermatitis,</li> <li>▪ Loss of appetite</li> </ul>
Vitamin B9 ( folic acid )	Pteridine ring	Megaloblastic anaemia
Vitamin B12 ( cyanocobalamin )	Corrin ring	Pernicious anemia
Vitamin C ( ascorbic acid )		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scurvy</li> <li>▪ Infantile scurvy</li> <li>▪ Hemorrhagic tendency</li> <li>▪ Internal haemorrhage</li> <li>▪ the gum becomes painful, swollen and spongy</li> </ul>



**Ques 5. DNA replication occurs in which phase of cell cycle?**

- a) M Phase
- b) S phase
- c) G1
- d) G2



**Ques 5. DNA replication occurs in which phase of cell cycle?**

- a) M Phase
- b) S phase**
- c) G1
- d) G2





**Ques 6. What is the name of coloured ring present in eye?**

- a) Retina
- b) Iris
- c) Cornea
- d) Lens

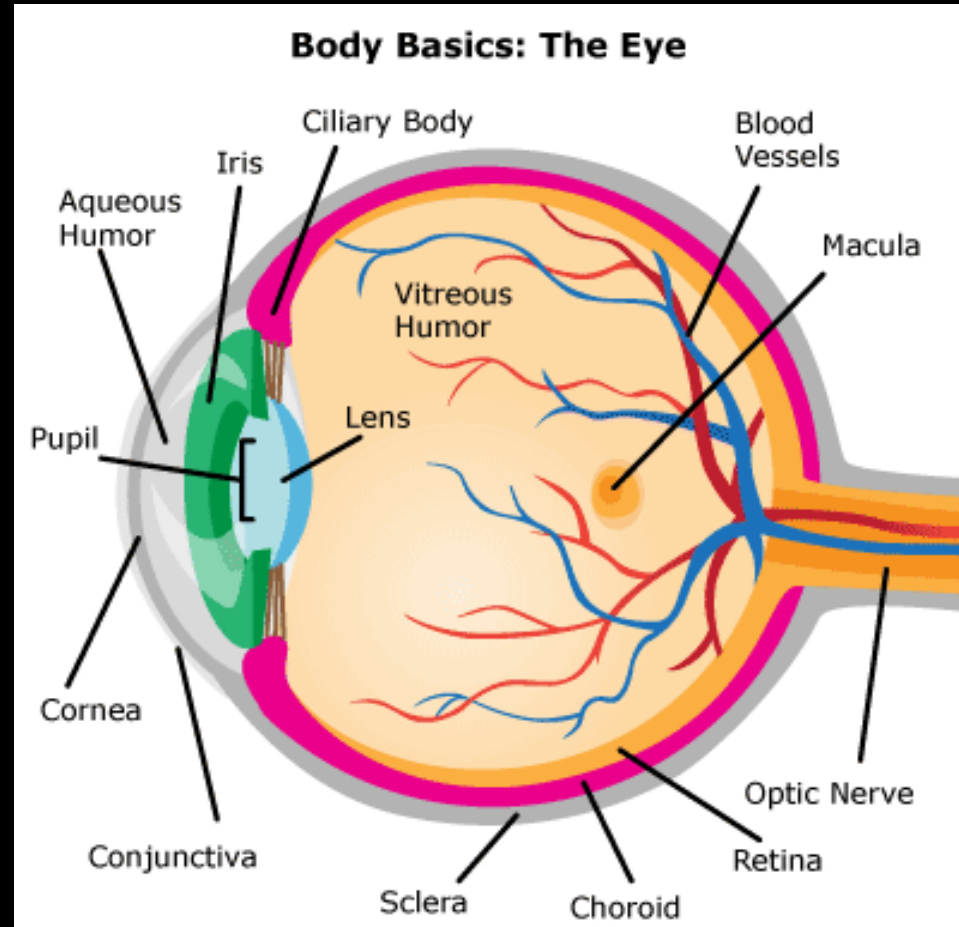




**Ques 6. What is the name of coloured ring present in eye?**

- a) Retina
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## Ques 7. Which nerve works instrumently as motor nerve

- a) Optic
- b) Accessory
- c) Vestibulo cochlear
- d) Olfactory



**Ques 7. Which nerve works instrumently as motor nerve**

- a) Optic
- b) Accessory**
- c) Vestibulo cochlear
- d) Olfactory





## ❖ CRANIAL NERVES



S.NO.	NAME	NATURE	FUNCTION
I.	Olfactory	Sensory	Smell
II.	Optic	Sensory	Sight
III.	Oculomotor	Motor	Movement of eyeball
IV.	Pathetic or Trochlear	Motor	Rotation of eyeball
V.	Trigeminal (i) Ophthalmic (ii) Maxillary (iii)Mandibular	Mixed Sensory Sensory Mixed	Sensations of touch and taste
VI.	Abducens	Motor	Rotation of eyeball
VII.	Facial	Mixed	Taste, mastication, facial expression, saliva secretion, neck movement.
VIII.	Auditory or Vestibulocochlear nerve	Sensory	Hearing, equilibrium

  
  
  
  
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<b>IX.</b>	<b>Glossopharyngeal</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Taste, pharyngeal contractions, saliva secretion.</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>Vagus</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Sound production, breathing, cardiac slowing, GIT movements</b>
<b>XI.</b>	<b>Accessory spinal</b>	<b>Motor</b>	<b>Movements of neck, shoulder and visceral reflexes</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>Hypoglossal</b>	<b>Motor</b>	<b>Movement of tongue</b>





**Ques 8. Which cranial nerve regulate the heart beat.**

- a) 10
- b) 7
- c) 6
- d) 2





**Ques 8. Which cranial nerve regulate the heart beat.**

- a) 10
- b) 7
- c) 6
- d) 2





**Ques 9. Name the lung volume in which the volume of air inspired or expired with every normal breath without any effort.**

- a) Tidal volume
- b) Inspiratory reserve volume
- c) Expiratory reserve volume
- d) Reserve volume





**Ques 9. Name the lung volume in which the volume of air inspired or expired with every normal breath without any effort.**

- a) Tidal volume
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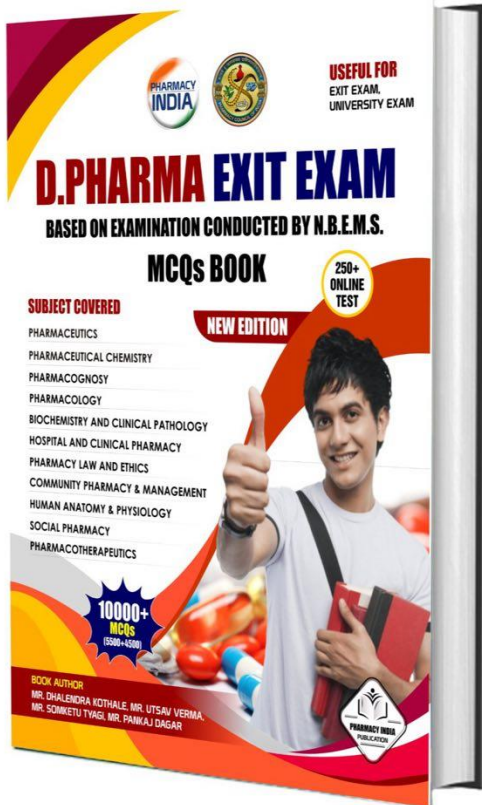
## ❖ PULMONARY AIR VOLUMES

PULMONARY AIR VOLUMES	COMMENTS	AMOUNT OF AIR
Tidal volume (TV)	The volume of air inspired or expired with every normal breath without any effort	500 mL (0.5 L)
Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV)	The extra amount of air which can be inhaled forcibly after a normal inspiration	2500-3000 mL (3 L)
Expiratory reserve volume (ERV)	The extra amount of air that can be exhaled forcibly after a normal expiration	1000-1100 mL (1 L)
Residual volume (RV)	The volume of air that remains inside lungs at the end of maximum forceful expiration	1100-1200 mL (1.2 L)



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## Ques 10. Melatonin is secreted by

- a) Pineal gland
- b) Thyrotropin
- c) Gonadotrophs





**Ques 10 . Melatonin is secreted by**

- a) **Pineal gland**
- b) Thyrotropin
- c) Gonadotrophs



# 11. Which of the following is responsible for the initiation and regulation of the heartbeat?

- a. Atrioventricular node (AV node)
- b. Sinoatrial node (SA node)
- c. Bundle of His
- d. Purkinje fibers





**11. Which of the following is responsible for the initiation and regulation of the heartbeat?**

- a. Atrioventricular node (AV node)
- b. Sinoatrial node (SA node)**
- c. Bundle of His
- d. Purkinje fibers





**Explanation:** The Sinoatrial node (SA node) is responsible for initiating and regulating the heartbeat by generating electrical impulses.





## Ques 12 . Hormone not secreted by placenta

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) HCG
- d) LH





## Ques 12 . Hormone not secreted by placenta

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) HCG
- d) **LH**







## Ques 13 . Renin is secreted from which cell

- a) JG cells
- b) Beta cells
- c) Alpha cells
- d) Gamma cells





**Ques 13 . Renin is secreted from which cell**

- a) JG cells
- b) Beta cells
- c) Alpha cells
- d) Gamma cells





**14. The process by which white blood cells engulf and destroy bacteria or foreign particles is called:**

- a. Hemostasis
- b. Phagocytosis
- c. Diapedesis
- d. Chemotaxis





**14. The process by which white blood cells engulf and destroy bacteria or foreign particles is called:**

- a. Hemostasis
- b. Phagocytosis**
- c. Diapedesis
- d. Chemotaxis



**15. The condition characterized by the accumulation of fatty deposits within the arterial walls is called:**

- a. Atherosclerosis
- b. Thrombosis
- c. Embolism
- d. Angina





**15. The condition characterized by the accumulation of fatty deposits within the arterial walls is called:**

**a. Atherosclerosis**

b. Thrombosis

c. Embolism

d. Angina



## 17. The thoracic duct is the largest lymphatic vessel in the body and it:

- a) Drains lymph from the upper right side of the body
- b) Drains lymph from the upper left side of the body
- c) Drains lymph from the lower right side of the body
- d) Drains lymph from the lower left side of the body



## 17. The thoracic duct is the largest lymphatic vessel in the body and it:

- a) Drains lymph from the upper right side of the body
- b) Drains lymph from the upper left side of the body**
- c) Drains lymph from the lower right side of the body
- d) Drains lymph from the lower left side of the body







**18. Which of the following is responsible for producing antibodies?**

- a) T cells
- b) B cells
- c) Natural killer cells
- d) Macrophages





**18. Which of the following is responsible for producing antibodies?**

- a) T cells
- b) B cells**
- c) Natural killer cells
- d) Macrophages





## 19. The lymphatic system is responsible for maintaining fluid balance by:

- a) Absorbing excess fluid from interstitial spaces
- b) Filtering blood in the spleen
- c) Regulating blood pressure
- d) Synthesizing lymphocytes





## 19. The lymphatic system is responsible for maintaining fluid balance by:

- a) Absorbing excess fluid from interstitial spaces
- b) Filtering blood in the spleen
- c) Regulating blood pressure
- d) Synthesizing lymphocytes





## 20. which is the parameter for analysis of hypoxia

- (a) Arteries  $pO_2$
- (b) Arterial  $pcO_2$
- (c) Venous  $pO_2$
- (d) AV difference





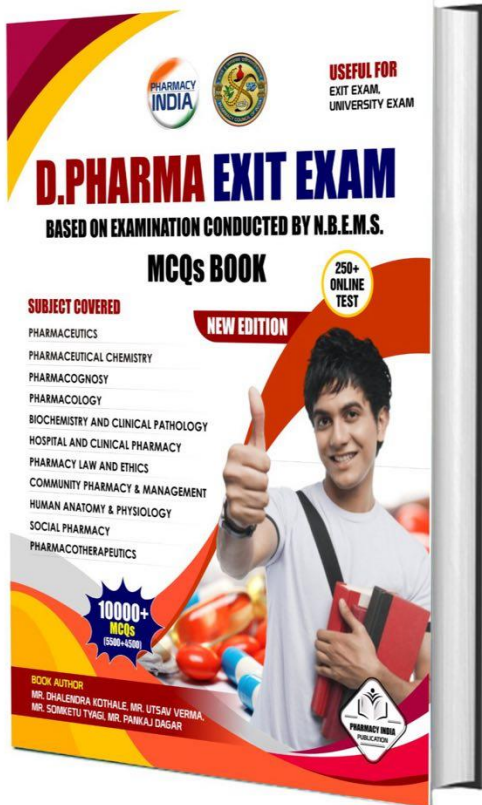
**20. which is the parameter for analysis of hypoxia**

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- b) Arterial  $pcO_2$
- (c) Venous  $pO_2$
- (d) AV difference



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21. Where does the Krebs cycle occur in eukaryotic cells?

- A) Cytoplasm
- B) Mitochondrial matrix
- C) Endoplasmic reticulum
- D) Nucleus





21. Where does the Krebs cycle occur in eukaryotic cells?

- A) Cytoplasm
- B) Mitochondrial matrix
- C) Endoplasmic reticulum
- D) Nucleus





22. Which enzyme catalyzes the conversion of citrate to isocitrate in the Krebs cycle?

- A) Citrate synthase
- B) Aconitase
- C) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
- D) Succinyl-CoA synthetase





22. Which enzyme catalyzes the conversion of citrate to isocitrate in the Krebs cycle?

- A) Citrate synthase
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- D) Succinyl-CoA synthetase





23. What is the primary symptom of McArdle's disease (GSD Type V)?

- A) Severe fasting hypoglycemia
- B) Cardiomegaly
- C) Exercise intolerance and muscle cramps
- D) Hyperuricemia





23. What is the primary symptom of McArdle's disease (GSD Type V)?

- A) Severe fasting hypoglycemia
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24. Which enzyme is responsible for the synthesis of ATP in oxidative phosphorylation?

- A) Cytochrome c oxidase
- B) ATP synthase
- C) NADH dehydrogenase
- D) Cytochrome c reductase





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- A) Cytochrome c oxidase
- B) ATP synthase
- C) NADH dehydrogenase
- D) Cytochrome c reductase





25. Which step in the Citric Acid Cycle directly generates GTP (or ATP)?

- A) Conversion of succinate to fumarate
- B) Conversion of isocitrate to  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate
- C) Conversion of  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate to succinyl-CoA
- D) Conversion of succinyl-CoA to succinate



25. Which step in the Citric Acid Cycle directly generates GTP (or ATP)?

- A) Conversion of succinate to fumarate
- B) Conversion of isocitrate to  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate
- C) Conversion of  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate to succinyl-CoA**
- D) Conversion of succinyl-CoA to succinate





## 26. Match the following enzyme classification with their respective examples.

- a) Oxidoreductase
- b) Transferases
- c) Hydrolases
- d) Lyases
- e) Isomerases
- f) Ligases

- 1. succinate thiokinase
- 2. esterase , pepsin, urease
- 3. cytochrome oxidases, D amino acid oxidases
- 4. phosphorylase, transmethylase
- 5. aldolase, fumarase
- 6. ketoisomerase, retinol isomerase

- A. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1, e-5, f-6
- B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-5, e-6, f-1
- C. a-5, b-4, c-1, d-3, e-2, f-6
- D. a-2, b-5, c-3, d-4, e-6, f-1





26. Match the following enzyme classification with their respective examples.

a) Oxidoreductase

b) Transferases

c) Hydrolases

d) Lyases

e) Isomerases

f) Ligases

1. succinate thiokinase

2. esterase , pepsin, urease

3. cytochrome oxidases, D amino acid oxidases

4. phosphorylase, transmethylase

5. aldolase, fumarase

6. ketoisomerase, retinol isomerase

A. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1, e-5, f-6

**B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-5, e-6, f-1**

C. a-5, b-4, c-1, d-3, e-2, f-6

D. a-2, b-5, c-3, d-4, e-6, f-1





**27. How many essential amino acids are there?**

- A) 10
- B) 15
- C) 20
- D) 9





**27. How many essential amino acids are there?**

A) 10

B) 15

C) 20

**D) 9**





**28. The mineral responsible for the formation and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth is:**

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium
- c) Potassium
- d) Zinc





**28. The mineral responsible for the formation and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth is:**

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium**
- c) Potassium
- d) Zinc





## 29. Electrolytes are:

- a) Substances that conduct electricity when dissolved in water
- b) Substances that do not conduct electricity when dissolved in water
- c) Only found in acidic solutions
- d) Non-essential for bodily functions





## 29. Electrolytes are:

- a) Substances that conduct electricity when dissolved in water
- b) Substances that do not conduct electricity when dissolved in water
- c) Only found in acidic solutions
- d) Non-essential for bodily functions



**30. Which protein is synthesized by the liver and often measured in liver function tests to assess liver function?**

- a) Albumin
- b) Hemoglobin
- c) Insulin
- d) Thyroxine



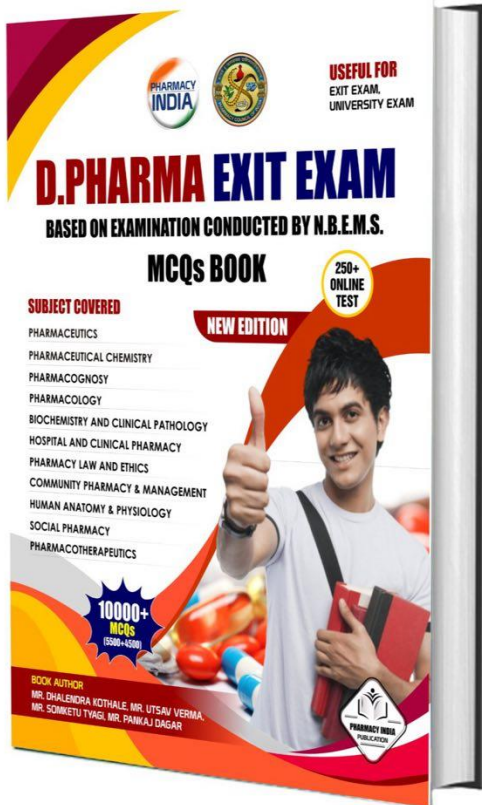
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### 31. Which of the following is NOT true about enzymes?

- a) They alter the equilibrium of a reaction.
- b) They lower the activation energy of a reaction.
- c) They are consumed in the reaction.
- d) They are highly specific in their action.





### 31. Which of the following is NOT true about enzymes?

- a) They alter the equilibrium of a reaction.
- b) They lower the activation energy of a reaction.
- c) **They are consumed in the reaction.**
- d) They are highly specific in their action.







## 32. Which of the following is not a macromineral?

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium
- c) Sodium
- d) Potassium





**32. Which of the following is not a macromineral?**

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium
- c) Sodium
- d) Potassium





### 33. The total bilirubin test measures the levels of:

- a) Direct bilirubin only
- b) Indirect bilirubin only
- c) Both direct and indirect bilirubin
- d) Conjugated bilirubin only





### 33. The total bilirubin test measures the levels of:

- a) Direct bilirubin only
- b) Indirect bilirubin only
- c) Both direct and indirect bilirubin**
- d) Conjugated bilirubin only





## 34. Chloride ions are often found in the body in association with:

- a) Sodium
- b) Potassium
- c) Magnesium
- d) Calcium





**34. Chloride ions are often found in the body in association with:**

- a) Sodium
- b) Potassium
- c) Magnesium
- d) Calcium





**35. The process of converting RNA into a protein is called:**

- a) Translation
- b) Transcription
- c) Replication
- d) Transformation





**35. The process of converting RNA into a protein is called:**

- a) Translation**
- b) Transcription
- c) Replication
- d) Transformation







**36. Which of the following is NOT a function of magnesium in the body?**

- a) Energy metabolism
- b) Protein synthesis
- c) Blood clotting
- d) Muscle and nerve function





**36. Which of the following is NOT a function of magnesium in the body?**

- a) Energy metabolism
- b) Protein synthesis
- c) Blood clotting**
- d) Muscle and nerve function





**38. Liver function tests (LFTs) are blood tests that primarily measure:**

a) Liver size

**b) Liver enzymes and proteins**

c) Liver blood flow

d) Liver hormone levels





**39. Which mineral is important for the proper functioning of muscles and nerves?**

- a) Iron
- b) Potassium
- c) Sodium
- d) Phosphorus





**39. Which mineral is important for the proper functioning of muscles and nerves?**

a) Iron

**b) Potassium**

c) Sodium

d) Phosphorus





**40. Which type of RNA carries amino acids to the ribosome during protein synthesis?**

- a) Messenger RNA (mRNA)
- b) Transfer RNA (tRNA)
- c) Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)
- d) Small Nuclear RNA (snRNA)





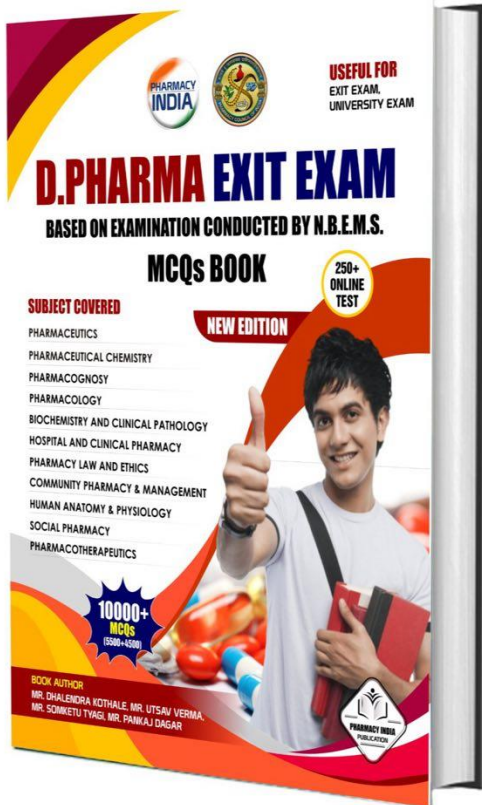
**40. Which type of RNA carries amino acids to the ribosome during protein synthesis?**

- a) Messenger RNA (mRNA)
- b) Transfer RNA (tRNA)**
- c) Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)
- d) Small Nuclear RNA (snRNA)



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