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SUBJECT

**HUMAN ANATOMY
& PHYSIOLOGY**

**TIME-
09:30 A.M**



40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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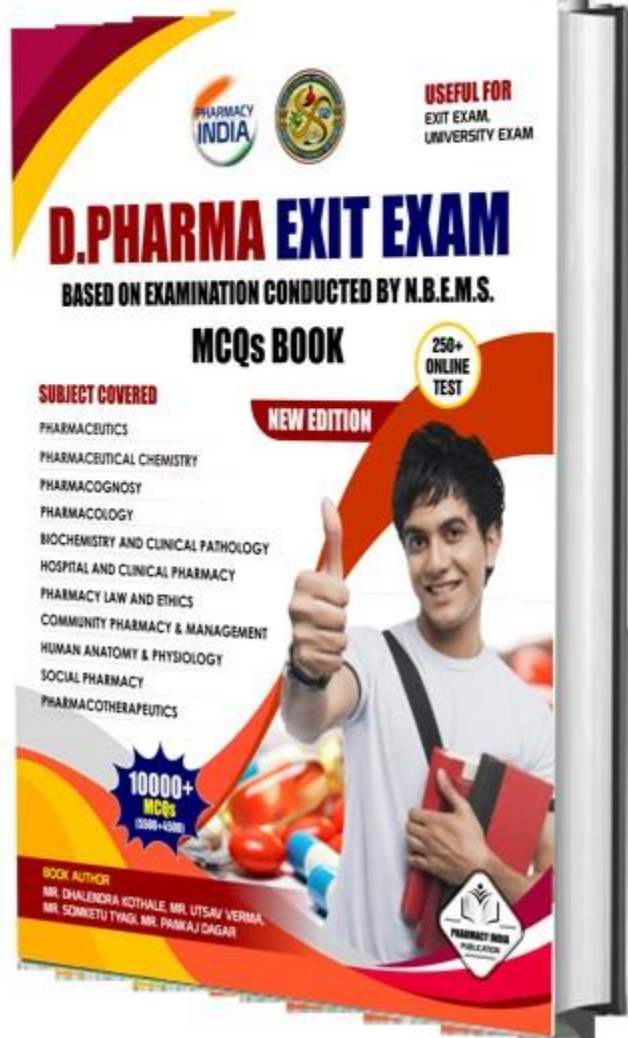
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HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1. The sphenoid bone is located in which part of the skull?

- a) Frontal
- b) Temporal
- c) Parietal
- d) Cranial base



1. The sphenoid bone is located in which part of the skull?

- a) Frontal
- b) Temporal
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2. The hyoid bone is a unique bone in the axial skeleton because it:

- a) Articulates with the vertebral column
- b) Protects the heart
- c) Anchors the tongue
- d) Forms part of the pelvic girdle



2. The hyoid bone is a unique bone in the axial skeleton because it:

- a) Articulates with the vertebral column
- b) Protects the heart
- c) Anchors the tongue**
- d) Forms part of the pelvic girdle



3. Which of the following bones is NOT part of the axial skeleton?

- a) Femur
- b) Skull
- c) Vertebrae
- d) Sternum



3. Which of the following bones is NOT part of the axial skeleton?

- a) Femur
- b) Skull
- c) Vertebrae
- d) Sternum



4. The atlas is the first cervical vertebra and is responsible for:

- a) Supporting the weight of the head
- b) Allowing nodding movement of the head
- c) Facilitating rotation of the head
- d) Supporting the weight of the body



4. The atlas is the first cervical vertebra and is responsible for:

- a) Supporting the weight of the head
- b) Allowing nodding movement of the head**
- c) Facilitating rotation of the head
- d) Supporting the weight of the body



- According to the anatomy and physiology of head movements, nodding motion happens at the atlanto-occipital joint along the coronal axis.
- while head rotating happens at the atlantoaxial joint along the vertical axis.



5. Which bone articulates with the clavicle to form the shoulder joint?

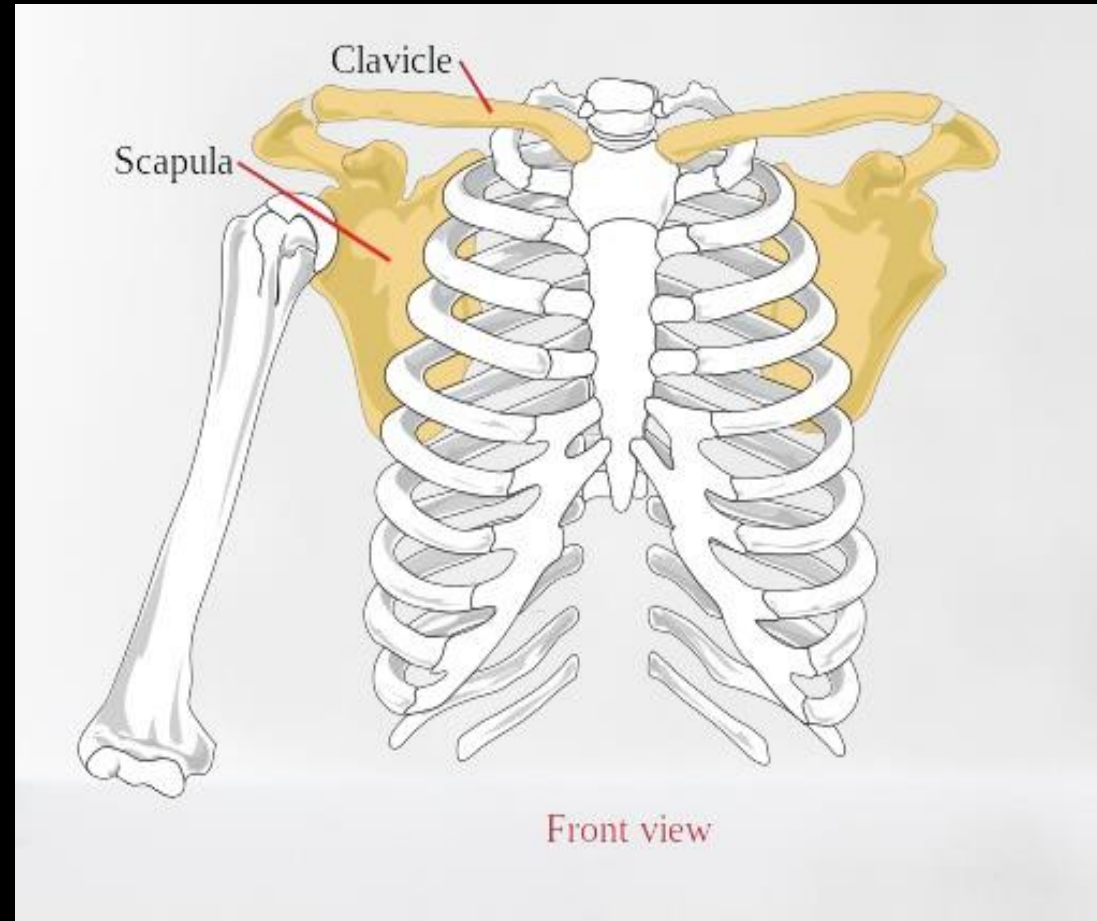
- a) Scapula
- b) Humerus
- c) Sternum
- d) Radius



5. Which bone articulates with the clavicle to form the shoulder joint?

- a) Scapula**
- b) Humerus
- c) Sternum
- d) Radius





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6. Which bone forms the heel of the foot?

- a) Talus
- b) Calcaneus
- c) Metatarsal
- d) Phalanx



6. Which bone forms the heel of the foot?

a) Talus

b) Calcaneus

c) Metatarsal

d) Phalanx



❑ The talus is the bone that makes up the lower part of the ankle joint



7. Which vertebra articulates with the occipital condyles?

- a) Atlas
- b) Axis
- c) Sacral vertebra
- d) Coccygeal vertebra



7. Which vertebra articulates with the occipital condyles?

a) Atlas

b) Axis

c) Sacral vertebra

d) Coccygeal vertebra



8. Which is the longest and heaviest bone of the body?

A. humerus

B. radius

C. femur

D. ulna



8. Which is the longest and heaviest bone of the body?

A. humerus

B. radius

C. femur

D. ulna



9. Which joint lies between the radius and ulna?

- A. distal radio-ulnar joint
- B. interosseous membrane
- C. proximal radioulnar joint
- D. all of the above



9. Which joint lies between the radius and ulna?

- A. distal radio-ulnar joint
- B. interosseous membrane
- C. proximal radioulnar joint
- D. all of the above**



10. At the medial end, the clavicle articulates with?

A. scapula

B. manubrium

C. humerus

D. radius



10. At the medial end, the clavicle articulates with?

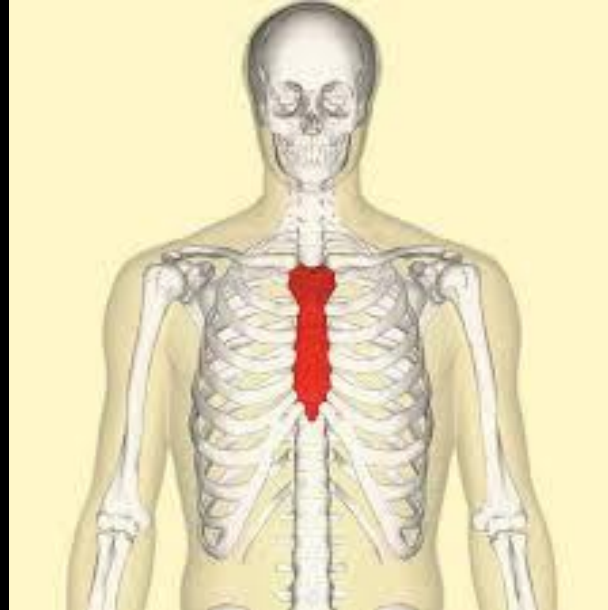
A. scapula

B. manubrium

C. humerus

D. radius

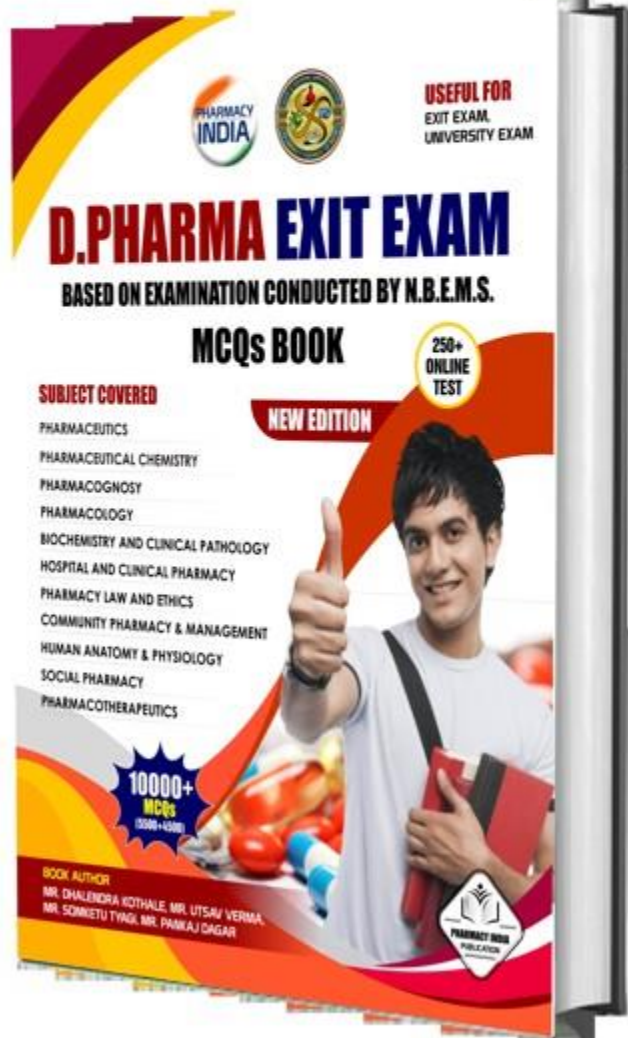




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11. Which of the following parts of a long bone takes part in the growth of the bone?

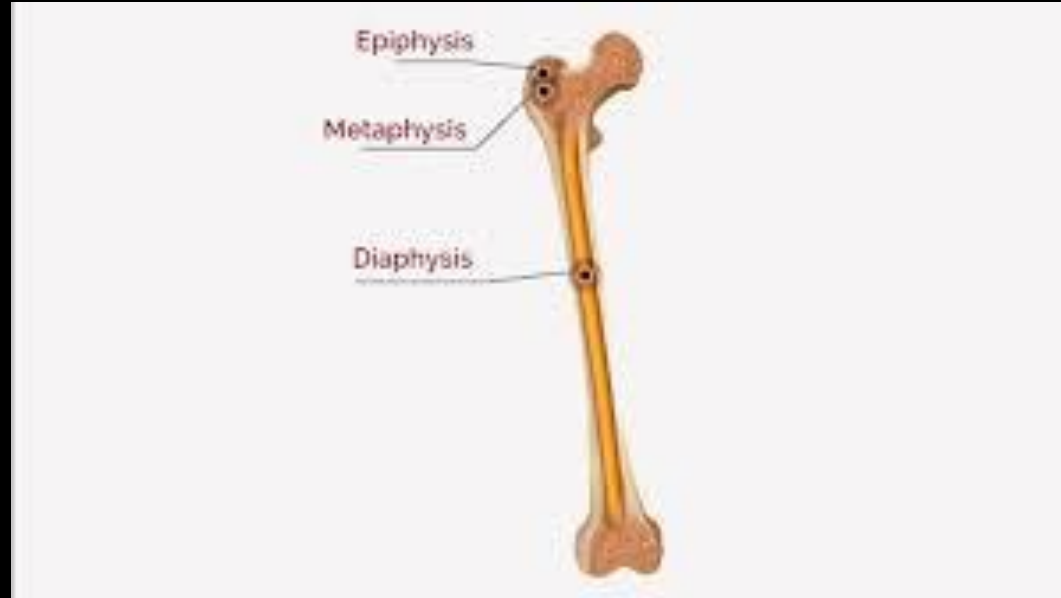
- (a) Diaphysis
- (b) Metaphyses
- (c) Epiphyses
- (d) All of the above



11. Which of the following parts of a long bone takes part in the growth of the bone?

- (a) Diaphysis
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12. One of the following is not a function of the skeleton

- (a) Breathing
- (b) Hearing
- (c) Excretion
- (d) Blood formation



12. One of the following is not a function of the skeleton

- (a) Breathing
- (b) Hearing
- (c) Excretion**
- (d) Blood formation



13. The total number of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae comes to

- (a) 24
- (b) 33
- (c) 37
- (d) 27



13. The total number of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae comes to

- (a) 24**
- (b) 33
- (c) 37
- (d) 27

14. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Bone is where most blood cells are made.
- b) Bone serves as a storehouse for various minerals.
- c) Bone is a dry and non-living supporting structure.
- d) Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.



14. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Bone is where most blood cells are made.
- b) Bone serves as a storehouse for various minerals.**
- c) Bone is a dry and non-living supporting structure.
- d) Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.



15. Which bone protects the brain?

- A. Calcium
- B. The cranium
- C. The cerebrum
- D. The cerebellum



15. Which bone protects the brain?

A. Calcium

B. The cranium

C. The cerebrum

D. The cerebellum



16. Besides the brain, the skull also protects....

- A. The lungs
- B. The diaphragm
- C. The body's cells
- D. The sense organs





16. Besides the brain, the skull also protects....

- A. The lungs
- B. The diaphragm
- C. The body's cells
- D. The sense organs**



17. The purpose of the rib cage is to...

- A. Protect the stomach
- B. Protect the spinal cord
- C. Protect the heart and lungs
- D. Provide an object to which the lungs can attach



17. The purpose of the rib cage is to...

- A. Protect the stomach
- B. Protect the spinal cord
- C. Protect the heart and lungs**
- D. Provide an object to which the lungs can attach



18. What is the difference between cartilage and bone?

- a. Bone is rubbery, and cartilage is firm.
- b. Cartilage is rubbery, and bone is firm.
- c. Bone is a more primitive tissue than cartilage.
- d. Bone is inside the body, and cartilage is outside.



18. What is the difference between cartilage and bone?

- a. Bone is rubbery, and cartilage is firm.
- b. Cartilage is rubbery, and bone is firm.**
- c. Bone is a more primitive tissue than cartilage.
- d. Bone is inside the body, and cartilage is outside.



19. The hollow space in the middle of bones is filled with ...

- A. Air
- B. Blood
- C. Bone cells
- D. Bone marrow



19. The hollow space in the middle of bones is filled with ...

- A. Air
- B. Blood
- C. Bone cells
- D. Bone marrow**



20. How do muscles attached to the bones move the body?

- a. Automatically
- b. Pull movement only
- c. Push movement only
- d. Push and pull movement



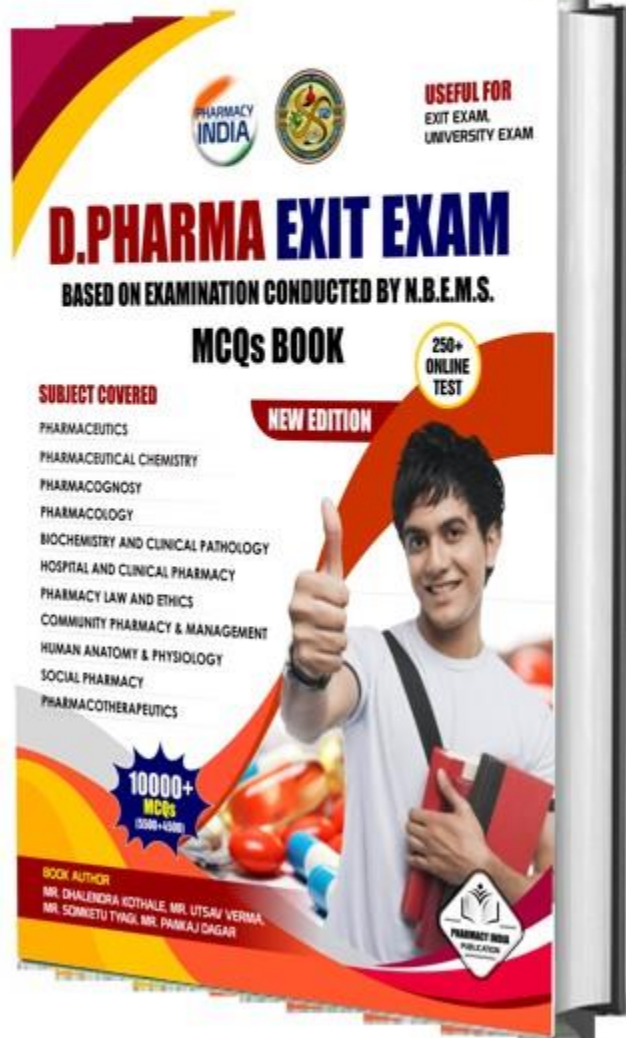
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21. Humans have _____ joint between sternum and ribs

- (a) gliding
- (b) angular
- (c) cartilaginous
- (d) fibrous



21. Humans have _____ joint between sternum and ribs

- (a) gliding
- (b) angular
- (c) cartilaginous
- (d) fibrous



22. The joint in our elbow is an example of

- (a) hinge joint
- (b) ball and socket joint
- (c) pivot joint
- (d) gliding joint



22. The joint in our elbow is an example of

- (a) hinge joint**
- (b) ball and socket joint
- (c) pivot joint
- (d) gliding joint



23. Find the correctly matched pair

- (a) Fibrous joint — between phalanges
- (b) Cartilaginous joint — skull bones
- (c) Gliding joint — between zygapophyses of the successive vertebrae
- (d) Hinge joint — between vertebrae



23. Find the correctly matched pair

- (a) Fibrous joint — between phalanges
- (b) Cartilaginous joint — skull bones
- (c) Gliding joint — between zygapophyses of the successive vertebrae**
- (d) Hinge joint — between vertebrae



24. Which of the following joints does not allow any movement?

- (a) Synovial joint
- (b) Fibrous joint
- (c) Ball and Socket joint
- (d) Cartilaginous joint



24. Which of the following joints does not allow any movement?

- (a) Synovial joint
- (b) Fibrous joint**
- (c) Ball and Socket joint
- (d) Cartilaginous joint



25. Glenoid cavity articulates

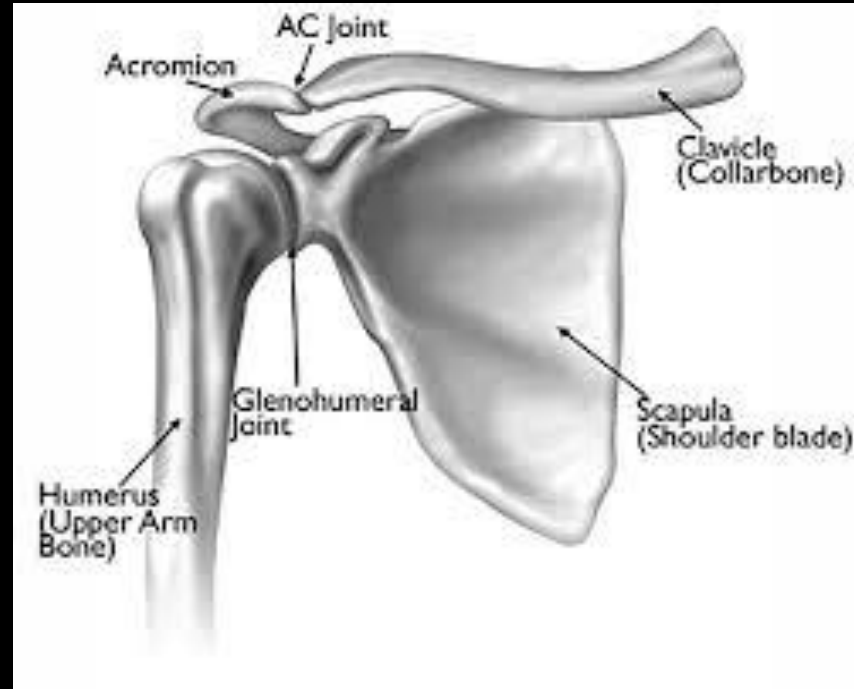
- (a) Clavicle with acromion
- (b) Clavicle with scapula
- (c) Scapula with acromion
- (d) Humerus with scapula



25. Glenoid cavity articulates

- (a) Clavicle with acromion
- (b) Clavicle with scapula
- (c) Scapula with acromion
- (d) Humerus with scapula**





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26. The joint between atlas and axis is

- (a) Saddle joint
- (b) Angular joint
- (c) Pivot joint
- (d) Cartilaginous joint



26. The joint between atlas and axis is

- (a) Saddle joint
- (b) Angular joint
- (c) Pivot joint**
- (d) Cartilaginous joint



27. Find the correct pair

- (a) Gliding joint – between carpals
- (b) Cartilaginous joint – between frontal and parietal
- (c) Hinge joint – between humerus and pectoral girdle
- (d) Pivot joint – between third and fourth cervical vertebrae



27. Find the correct pair

(a) Gliding joint – between carpals

(b) Cartilaginous joint – between frontal and parietal

(c) Hinge joint – between humerus and pectoral girdle

(d) Pivot joint – between third and fourth cervical vertebrae



28. The type of joint between the skull bones is

- (a) Fibrous
- (b) Cartilaginous
- (c) Synovial
- (d) Hinge



28. The type of joint between the skull bones is

- (a) Fibrous**
- (b) Cartilaginous
- (c) Synovial
- (d) Hinge



29. Ribs and sternum are connected by

- (a) Areolar tissue
- (b) Hyaline cartilage
- (c) White fibrous cartilage
- (d) Bony matter



29. Ribs and sternum are connected by

- (a) Areolar tissue
- (b) Hyaline cartilage**
- (c) White fibrous cartilage
- (d) Bony matter



30. Which of the following parts of a long bone takes part in the growth of the bone?

- a. Diaphysis
- b. Metaphyses
- c. Epiphyses
- d. All of the above.



30. Which of the following parts of a long bone takes part in the growth of the bone?

- a. Diaphysis
- b. Metaphyses**
- c. Epiphyses
- d. All of the above.





Diaphysis: The diaphysis refers to the central shaft or body of a long bone. The diaphysis is primarily composed of compact bone tissue, which provides strength and support. In the center of the diaphysis lies the medullary cavity, which contains bone marrow.

Metaphysis: The metaphysis is the region between the diaphysis and the epiphysis. It is considered a transitional zone where the bone undergoes growth and remodeling.

Epiphysis: The epiphysis refers to the ends of a long bone, located on either side of the metaphysis. It consists of cancellous (spongy) bone tissue, which is lighter and less dense compared to compact bone.





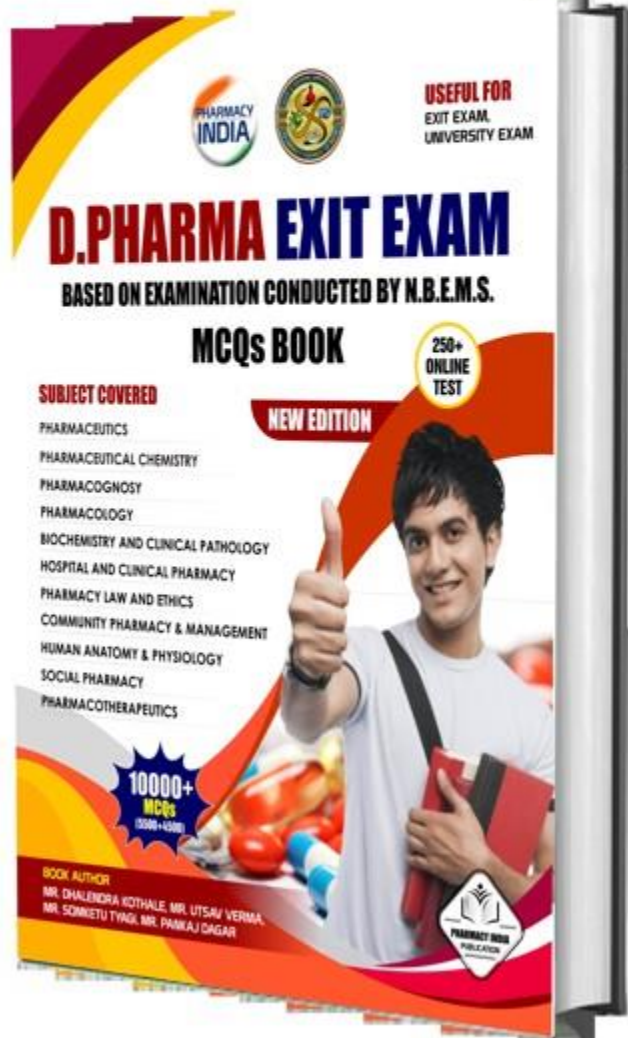
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