



D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM

As per PCI
Regulation

HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY MCQS

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- Match the blood group with the colour scheme of the labels**
Column A Column B
(Blood group) (label colour)
[P] O (i) Yellow
[Q] A (ii) White
[R] B (iii) Blue
[S] AB (iv) Pink
(a) [P]-(iii), [Q]-(i), [R]-(iv), [S] (ii)
(b) [P]-(iii), [Q]-(i), [R]-(ii), [S] (iv)
(c) [P]-(iv), [Q]-(iii), [R]-(i), [S] (ii)
(d) [P]-(i), [Q]-(iii), [R]-(iv), [S] (ii)
- Which of the following is the human body component where maximum immune response is generated**
(a) Protein
(b) Spleen
(c) Glycogen
(d) Hemoglobin
- The spleen is located under the rib cage and above the stomach in the _____ of the abdomen**
(a) Left upper quadrant
(b) Left lower quadrant
(c) Right upper quadrant
(d) Right lower quadrant
- Which of the following is largest of the lymphatic organs**
(a) Thymus
(b) Bone marrow
(c) Spleen
(d) Tonsils
- Which one of the following lymphocytes produce antibodies**
(a) B Cells
(b) Macrophages
(c) T cells
(d) Helper T cells
- Which of these structures in the body is unpaired**
(a) Ureter
(b) Optic nerve
(c) Spleen
(d) Stapedius
- Endothelium with squamous epithelium is related to**
(a) Lymph vessels
(b) Collecting duct

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- (c) Small intestine
(d) Heart
8. **An important site of foetus blood cell production is**
(a) Thymus
(b) Lymph
(c) **Spleen**
(d) Pons
9. **Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding spleen**
(a) It is a part of the reticuloendothelial system
(b) It is the site of destruction of red blood cells in the body
(c) **Removal of spleen does not affect immunity of the body**
(d) Splenic enlargement can occur in certain cases of blood cancer
10. **Which of the following is NOT a function of the spleen?**
(a) Filtration of blood
(b) Storage of platelets
(c) Production of red blood cells
(d) **Production of insulin**
11. **The primary function of lymph nodes is**
(a) Production of red blood cells
(b) Storage of immune cells
(c) **Filtration of lymph**
(d) Storage of bile
12. **What type of cells are primarily involved in cell-mediated immunity?**
(a) B cells
(b) **T cells**
(c) Erythrocytes
(d) Platelets
13. **Which organ is responsible for the maturation of T lymphocytes?**
(a) **Thymus**
(b) Spleen
(c) Lymph nodes
(d) Bone marrow
14. **The spleen is primarily involved in which type of immunity?**
(a) Innate immunity
(b) **Adaptive immunity**
(c) Passive immunity
(d) Humoral immunity
15. **The largest lymphatic organ in the human body is the**
(a) Thymus
(b) Lymph node

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- (c) Spleen
(d) Tonsils
16. Which of the following is the primary function of the thymus gland?
(a) Filtration of lymph
(b) Production of antibodies
(c) **Maturation of T cells**
(d) Storage of platelets
17. Which of the following organs is involved in the production of lymphocytes?
(a) Liver
(b) **Bone marrow**
(c) Pancreas
(d) Kidney
18. Lymph is most similar in composition to
(a) Blood plasma
(b) Interstitial fluid
(c) **Tissue fluid**
(d) Cerebrospinal fluid
19. What type of immunity is provided by vaccines?
(a) Innate immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) **Active immunity**
(d) Natural immunity
20. Which cells are responsible for producing antibodies?
(a) Helper T cells
(b) Cytotoxic T cells
(c) Macrophages
(d) **B cells**
21. Which of the following is NOT a component of the lymphatic system?
(a) Lymph nodes
(b) Spleen
(c) Thymus
(d) **Liver**
22. The function of lymphatic vessels is to
(a) Transport oxygen
(b) **Transport lymph**
(c) Filter blood
(d) Produce hormones
23. Which of the following structures is responsible for filtering lymph?
(a) Spleen
(b) **Lymph nodes**

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- (c) Thymus
(d) Bone marrow
24. **Which type of immunity is acquired through infection or vaccination?**
(a) Passive immunity
(b) Active immunity
(c) Natural immunity
(d) Innate immunity
25. **The spleen's red pulp is primarily involved in**
(a) Immune responses
(b) Destruction of old red blood cells
(c) Production of lymphocytes
(d) Filtration of lymph
26. **Which of the following is NOT a function of lymph nodes?**
(a) Filtration of lymph
(b) Production of lymphocytes
(c) Storage of bile
(d) Immune response activation
27. **The primary function of the bone marrow in the immune system is**
(a) Production of blood cells
(b) Storage of immune cells
(c) Filtration of blood
(d) Maturation of T cells
28. **Which organ is often referred to as the "graveyard of red blood cells"?**
(a) Liver
(b) Kidney
(c) Spleen
(d) Heart
29. **The thymus gland is located in which part of the body?**
(a) Chest
(b) Abdomen
(c) Pelvis
(d) Neck
30. **Which structure acts as a filter for blood and helps in immune responses?**
(a) Liver
(b) Kidney
(c) Pancreas
(d) Spleen
31. **The primary function of the lymphatic system is to**
(a) Absorb nutrients
(b) Regulate body temperature

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- (c) Return excess interstitial fluid to the bloodstream
(d) Produce hormones
32. Which of the following is a secondary lymphoid organ?
(a) Bone marrow
(b) Spleen
(c) Thymus
(d) Liver
33. Which type of white blood cell is known for its role in allergic reactions?
(a) Neutrophils
(b) Monocytes
(c) Eosinophils
(d) Basophils
34. The function of macrophages is to
(a) Produce antibodies
(b) Phagocytize pathogens and debris
(c) Release histamine
(d) Regulate body temperature
35. Which type of T cell is responsible for killing infected cells?
(a) Helper T cells
(b) Cytotoxic T cells
(c) Regulatory T cells
(d) Memory T cells
36. Which part of the immune system is involved in producing antibodies?
(a) Bone marrow
(b) Thymus
(c) Spleen
(d) Lymph nodes
37. The lymphatic system helps in the absorption of which type of nutrients?
(a) Proteins
(b) Carbohydrates
(c) Lipids
(d) Vitamins
38. Which cell type is primarily responsible for the humoral immune response?
(a) B cells
(b) T cells
(c) Macrophages
(d) Dendritic cells
39. The primary role of the tonsils is to
(a) Trap and filter pathogens entering through the mouth and nose
(b) Produce hormones

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- (c) Regulate blood pressure
 - (d) Store immune cells
40. Which of the following is a characteristic of innate immunity?
- (a) Specific recognition of pathogens
 - (b) Memory formation
 - (c) Rapid response to broad categories of pathogens**
 - (d) Activation by exposure to antigens
41. The term "immunocompetent" refers to
- (a) The ability to produce antibodies
 - (b) The ability to mount an effective immune response**
 - (c) The absence of autoimmune diseases
 - (d) The presence of immunoglobulins in blood
42. Which of the following structures is NOT involved in the lymphatic system?
- (a) Lymph nodes
 - (b) Spleen
 - (c) Thymus
 - (d) Pancreas**
43. The process by which the immune system remembers previous encounters with pathogens is known as
- (a) Innate immunity
 - (b) Passive immunity
 - (c) Immunological memory**
 - (d) Cellular immunity
44. Which of the following cells is primarily involved in the initial response to a pathogen?
- (a) B cells
 - (b) Macrophages**
 - (c) Helper T cells
 - (d) Cytotoxic T cells
45. Which type of immunity involves the transfer of antibodies from one individual to another?
- (a) Active immunity
 - (b) Passive immunity**
 - (c) Innate immunity
 - (d) Adaptive immunity
46. What is the main role of plasma cells?
- (a) Production of antibodies**
 - (b) Phagocytosis of pathogens
 - (c) Presentation of antigens
 - (d) Regulation of immune responses

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47. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?
(a) **Bone marrow**
(b) Spleen
(c) Lymph nodes
(d) Tonsils
48. Which of the following is NOT a part of the innate immune response?
(a) Inflammation
(b) Phagocytosis
(c) **Antibody production**
(d) Fever
49. What is the primary function of regulatory T cells?
(a) **Suppression of immune responses**
(b) Activation of B cells
(c) Destruction of infected cells
(d) Production of antibodies
50. Which organ is involved in the maturation of B cells in birds, but not in humans?
(a) Bone marrow
(b) **Bursa of Fabricius**
(c) Thymus
(d) Spleen
51. Which type of white blood cell is known for its role in fighting parasitic infections?
(a) Neutrophils
(b) Basophils
(c) **Eosinophils**
(d) Monocytes
52. What is the main function of the lymphatic vessels?
(a) Transport nutrients
(b) **Transport lymph**
(c) Filter blood
(d) Produce hormones
53. The term "antigen" refers to
(a) A type of antibody
(b) **A substance that triggers an immune response**
(c) A type of white blood cell
(d) A part of the lymphatic system
54. Which of the following is NOT a function of antibodies?
(a) Neutralization of toxins
(b) Opsonization of pathogens

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- (c) Production of cytokines
(d) Activation of the complement system
55. The role of dendritic cells is to
(a) Produce antibodies
(b) Present antigens to T cells
(c) Destroy infected cells
(d) Phagocytize pathogens
56. Which part of the immune system is responsible for the production of T cells?
(a) Spleen
(b) Lymph nodes
(c) Thymus
(d) Bone marrow
57. Which type of immunity is characterized by the presence of memory cells?
(a) Innate immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) Adaptive immunity
(d) Natural immunity
58. Which cell type plays a central role in the activation of B cells?
(a) Helper T cells
(b) Cytotoxic T cells
(c) Regulatory T cells
(d) Macrophages
59. The term "immunization" refers to
(a) The production of antibodies
(b) The process of inducing immunity through vaccination or infection
(c) The destruction of pathogens
(d) The activation of innate immunity
60. Which of the following cells is involved in the destruction of infected or cancerous cells?
(a) B cells
(b) Macrophages
(c) Cytotoxic T cells
(d) Helper T cells
61. The function of the spleen's white pulp is to
(a) Filter old red blood cells
(b) Support immune responses
(c) Store platelets
(d) Produce lymph
62. Which of the following is a component of the lymphatic system?
(a) Pancreas

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- (b) Liver
 - (c) Tonsils**
 - (d) Kidney
63. Which of the following best describes the role of antibodies?
- (a) They directly kill pathogens
 - (b) They neutralize and mark pathogens for destruction**
 - (c) They destroy infected cells
 - (d) They produce cytokines
64. Which type of cell is responsible for the production of cytokines?
- (a) B cells
 - (b) Helper T cells**
 - (c) Cytotoxic T cells
 - (d) Eosinophils
65. The main purpose of the lymphatic system is to
- (a) Regulate blood pressure
 - (b) Maintain fluid balance and support immune function**
 - (c) Digest nutrients
 - (d) Produce hormones
66. The role of natural killer (NK) cells in the immune system is to
- (a) Produce antibodies
 - (b) Kill infected or tumor cells**
 - (c) Present antigens to T cells
 - (d) Regulate immune responses
67. Which of the following best describes the role of the complement system?
- (a) It produces antibodies
 - (b) It enhances the ability of antibodies and phagocytic cells to clear pathogens**
 - (c) It activates T cells
 - (d) It suppresses immune responses
68. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of adaptive immunity?
- (a) Specificity
 - (b) Memory
 - (c) Rapid response**
 - (d) Diversity
69. The primary role of the bone marrow in the immune system is to
- (a) Produce antibodies
 - (b) Generate blood cells**
 - (c) Filter lymph
 - (d) Maturation of T cells

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70. Which type of immunity involves the direct transfer of antibodies from one individual to another?
(a) Active immunity
(b) Passive immunity
(c) Natural immunity
(d) Innate immunity
71. The immune response to a previously encountered pathogen is known as
(a) Secondary immune response
(b) Primary immune response
(c) Innate immune response
(d) Passive immune response
72. Which of the following is a type of granulocyte?
(a) Monocyte
(b) Lymphocyte
(c) Neutrophil
(d) Macrophage
73. Which organ is primarily involved in filtering blood and managing blood volume?
(a) Liver
(b) Spleen
(c) Kidney
(d) Pancreas
74. Which of the following is NOT a function of the lymphatic system?
(a) Absorption of dietary fats
(b) Production of hormones
(c) Drainage of excess interstitial fluid
(d) Immune surveillance
75. Which type of immune cell is essential for recognizing and responding to specific antigens?
(a) Neutrophils
(b) Eosinophils
(c) Lymphocytes
(d) Basophils
76. The process by which white blood cells exit the bloodstream and enter tissues is known as
(a) Phagocytosis
(b) Diapedesis
(c) Opsonization
(d) Chemotaxis
77. Which cell type is known for its role in presenting antigens to T cells?
(a) Dendritic cells

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- (b) B cells
 - (c) T cells
 - (d) Eosinophils
78. **The thymus gland is primarily involved in the development of which type of cell?**
- (a) B cells
 - (b) T cells**
 - (c) Macrophages
 - (d) Eosinophils
79. **Which type of immunity provides immediate protection but lacks memory?**
- (a) Adaptive immunity
 - (b) Innate immunity**
 - (c) Passive immunity
 - (d) Active immunity
80. **Which part of the immune system is responsible for the production and release of antibodies?**
- (a) Thymus
 - (b) Spleen
 - (c) Lymph nodes
 - (d) Bone marrow**
81. **Which cell type is known for its role in producing histamine?**
- (a) Neutrophils
 - (b) Macrophages
 - (c) Eosinophils
 - (d) Basophils**
82. **Which of the following is a function of the lymphatic system?**
- (a) Regulation of blood sugar levels
 - (b) Draining excess fluid from tissues**
 - (c) Production of red blood cells
 - (d) Digesting proteins
83. **Which type of white blood cell is involved in the allergic response and parasitic infections?**
- (a) Neutrophils
 - (b) Eosinophils**
 - (c) Basophils
 - (d) Monocytes
84. **The primary role of helper T cells is to**
- (a) Destroy infected cells
 - (b) Produce antibodies
 - (c) Activate other immune cells**
 - (d) Regulate the immune response

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85. The presence of memory cells is a feature of
(a) Adaptive immunity
(b) Innate immunity
(c) Passive immunity
(d) Natural immunity
86. Which of the following is a secondary lymphoid organ?
(a) Bone marrow
(b) Lymph nodes
(c) Thymus
(d) Spleen
87. The role of the bone marrow in the immune system is to
(a) Filter blood
(b) Produce blood cells
(c) Mature T cells
(d) Present antigens
88. Which cell type is primarily involved in the destruction of pathogens through phagocytosis?
(a) Macrophages
(b) T cells
(c) B cells
(d) Eosinophils
89. Which of the following cells are primarily involved in the primary immune response?
(a) Macrophages
(b) Naive B cells
(c) Plasma cells
(d) Memory T cells
90. The process by which pathogens are marked for destruction by antibodies is called
(a) Phagocytosis
(b) Opsonization
(c) Neutralization
(d) Activation
91. Which of the following best describes the role of the spleen in immune function?
(a) Production of antibodies
(b) Filtration of blood and activation of immune responses
(c) Maturation of T cells
(d) Absorption of nutrients

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92. Which type of immunity is characterized by the production of antibodies by B cells?
(a) Innate immunity
(b) Humoral immunity
(c) Cellular immunity
(d) Passive immunity
93. Which part of the lymphatic system is involved in the production of lymphocytes?
(a) Bone marrow
(b) Spleen
(c) Thymus
(d) Lymph nodes
94. The term "immunotherapy" refers to
(a) The use of antibiotics to treat infections
(b) The use of vaccines to prevent diseases
(c) The use of immune system components to treat diseases
(d) The use of surgical procedures to enhance immunity
95. Which of the following is a component of the innate immune response?
(a) Antibody production
(b) Phagocytosis
(c) Memory cell activation
(d) Specific antigen recognition
96. Which type of immunity is achieved through vaccination?
(a) Passive immunity
(b) Active immunity
(c) Natural immunity
(d) Innate immunity
97. The primary function of lymph nodes is to
(a) Produce antibodies
(b) Filter lymph and activate immune responses
(c) Mature T cells
(d) Store platelets
98. The role of cytokines in the immune response is to
(a) Directly kill pathogens
(b) Regulate and coordinate immune responses
(c) Produce antibodies
(d) Phagocytize pathogens
99. Which cell type is known for its role in the destruction of infected or cancerous cells?
(a) Cytotoxic T cells
(b) Helper T cells

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- (c) B cells
- (d) Dendritic cells

100. Which structure in the lymphatic system is primarily involved in filtering blood and managing blood volume?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Spleen**
- (d) Pancreas

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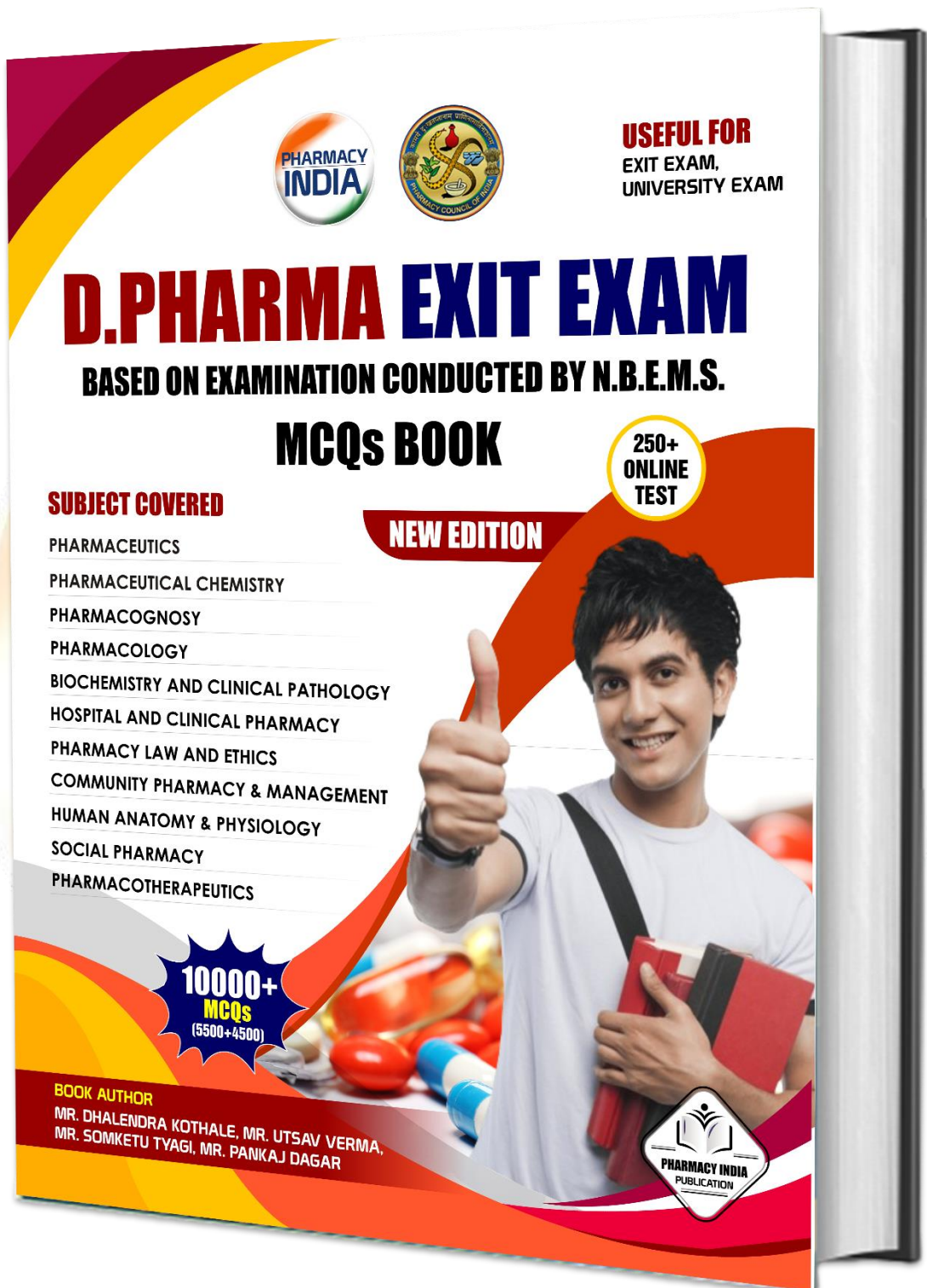
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