

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY**Time Allowed : 3:00 Hours****Maximum Marks : 80****Notes:** (i) Attempt **all** parts.

(ii) Students are advised to specially check the numerical data of question paper in both versions. If there is any difference in Hindi translation of any question, the students should answer the question according to the English version.

(iii) Use of pager and mobile phone by the students is not allowed.

Note : Attempt **all** parts.**PART-A****Note :** Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **equal** marks.

[6×5=30]

- Q.1. Define Tissue. Describe muscular tissue.
Q.2. Describe in brief various parts of digestive system.
Q.3. Give the composition of blood. Write about red blood corpuscles.
Q.4. Write about composition of urine.
Q.5. Write in brief physiology of muscles contraction.
Q.6. Write in brief physiology of respiration.
Q.7. Write in brief about sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

PART-B**Note:** Answer **any ten** questions. Each question carries **equal** marks.

[10×3=30]

- Q.1. Write short note on Epithelial tissue.
Q.2. Write about Lymph glands.
Q.3. Write short note on blood groups.
Q.4. Write about functions of kidney.
Q.5. Write short note on Brain.
Q.6. Write short note on structure of heart.
Q.7. Write short note on Ball and Socket type of joint.
Q.8. Write about functions of a human cell.
Q.9. Write short note on Microsomes.
Q.10. Write short note on Pancreas.
Q.11. Write in brief about male reproductive system.

PART-C**Note :** Answer **all** questions. Each question carries equal marks. Four options of answer of each question are given, only one option is correct. Choose and write only correct option writing question number.

[20×1=20]

- Q.1. The name "Mitochondria" was given by :
(a) Vira (b) Benda (c) Flemming (d) Palade
Q.2. Chromosomes are present in :
(a) Nucleus (b) Nucleolus (c) Cytoplasm (d) Lysosome
Q.3. White fibrous tissue is also called :
(a) Ligament (b) Reticular tissue
(c) Areolar tissue (d) Collagenous tissue

- Q.4. The muscle which rotates the arm and the palm upward is called :
 (a) Supinator (b) Pronator (c) Flexor (d) Rotator
- Q.5. Accumulation of uric acid in the synovial joints causes a disease called :
 (a) Bursitis (b) Gout (c) Osteoporosis (d) Osteomalacia
- Q.6. Haemoglobin is a :
 (a) Polysaccharide (b) Protein (c) Hormone (d) None of the above
- Q.7. The last product in the process of blood coagulation is :
 (a) Fibrin (b) Thrombin (c) Thromboplastin (d) Prothrombin
- Q.8. "Crypts" are present in the tissue of :
 (a) Thymus (b) Tonsils
 (c) Spleen (d) Reticuloendothelial system
- Q.9. In an ECG graph; the period of relaxation in heart beat is denoted by :
 (a) P (b) Q (c) S (d) T
- Q.10. Lecithin is a substance present in the :
 (a) Nasal chamber (b) Oropharynx (c) Bronchial tubes (d) Alveoli
- Q.11. Henle's loop is :
 (a) U-shaped (b) V-shaped (c) L-shaped (d) Shapeless
- Q.12. "All-or-none" is a phenomenon related to :
 (a) Muscle contraction (b) Muscle relaxation
 (c) Muscle fatigue (d) Action potential
- Q.13. Rhombencephalon is the name of :
 (a) Forebrain (b) Medulla oblongata
 (c) Midbrain (d) Hindbrain
- Q.14. Cowper's gland is the part of which of the following systems?
 (a) Digestive (b) Nervous (c) Endocrine (d) Reproductive
- Q.15. Chondioblasts are responsible for forming :
 (a) Nervous tissue (b) Skeletal tissue
 (c) Secretory organ (d) Stratified epithelium
- Q.16. Those glands which work both as endocrine and exocrine glands, are called :
 (a) Holocrine (b) Apocrine (c) Merocrine (d) Heterocrine
- Q.17. Total number of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae comes to :
 (a) 24 (b) 33 (c) 37 (d) 27
- Q.18. AV node is located :
 (a) On the tricuspid valve
 (b) Near the tricuspid valve
 (c) On the bicuspid valve
 (d) Near the bicuspid valve
- Q.19. The second largest part of human brain is :
 (a) Cerebellum (b) Cerebrum (c) Medulla (d) Diencephalon
- Q.20. The fertilization in females takes place in the :
 (a) Uterus (b) Fallopian tubes (c) Vagina (d) Urethra

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