



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy

Course Name – Human Anatomy and Physiology II

Course Code - BP201T

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.30 Min.

Full Marks : 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 75=75

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) _____ is an abundant inhibitory neurotransmitter in CNS.

a) Adrenaline	b) Acetylcholine
c) GABA	d) Noradrenaline
- (2) Broca's area in the left hemisphere is related to _____.

a) Receiving the impulses from eyes	b) Speech
c) Learning and reasoning	d) Sensation of smell
- (3) Molecules of neurotransmitter, released from the presynaptic neuron bind to receptors on the _____.

a) Postsynaptic membrane	b) Cell body
c) Axonal membrane	d) None of these
- (4) One of the followings is a naturally occurring compound which reduces the sensation of pain and generates feelings of well-being?

a) Acetylcholine	b) Dopamine
c) Endorphins	d) Epinephrine
- (5) During the propagation of a nerve impulse, the action potential results from the movement of:

a) Na ⁺ ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid	b) K ⁺ ions from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid
c) Na ⁺ ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid	d) K ⁺ ions from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid
- (6) Name the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system :

a) Neuroglia	b) Glial cells
c) Neurons	d) Perikaryon

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- (7) What is the speed of nerve impulse?
 a) 60 m/s
 b) 0.5 – 130 m/s
 c) 10-30 m/s
 d) 50 -150 m/s
- (8) An action potential:
 a) Involves the out flux of negative ions to depolarize the membrane.
 b) Involves the influx of negative ions to depolarize the membrane.
 c) Is initiated by potassium ion movements.
 d) Is essential for nerve impulse propagation.
- (9) Which of the following carries both the sensory and motor information?
 a) Motor nerves
 b) Sensory nerves
 c) Mixed nerve
 d) Heart
- (10) A microscopic gap between a pair of adjacent neurons over which nerve impulses pass when going from one neuron to the next is called:
 a) Neurotransmitter
 b) Synapse
 c) Axon
 d) None of these
- (11) Bile is produced by:
 a) Liver
 b) Gall bladder
 c) Pancreas
 d) Kidney
- (12) The pH of gastric acid is :
 a) 1.5 to 3.5
 b) 6
 c) 7.4
 d) None of these
- (13) Enzyme which is formed in mouth, is known as
 a) Starch
 b) Amylase
 c) Lipase
 d) Insulin
- (14) Which of the following convert's proteins into peptides?
 a) Lipase
 b) Amalyse
 c) Pepsin
 d) Trypsin
- (15) Tonsil are present in:
 a) Pharynx
 b) Larynx
 c) Pancreas
 d) Liver
- (16) 'C' shaped hyaline cartilages are present in:
 a) Alveoli
 b) Diaphragm
 c) Bronchi
 d) Trachea
- (17) The rate of respiration is
 a) 16 – 18/minute
 b) 20 -24/minute
 c) 72/minute
 d) 8-10/minute
- (18) Which of the following is the Glomerular Filtration Rate of a nephron?
 a) 125ml/day
 b) 180ml/day
 c) 125L/day
 d) 125ml/min
- (19) The bladder is lined with _____ epithelium.
 a) Simple columnar
 b) Transitional
 c) Stratified squamous
 d) Simple cuboidal
- (20) The rate of reabsorption of water from the collecting duct is determined by the hormone:
 one:

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- a) Oxytocin
c) Anti diuretic hormone
- b) Cortisone
d) Lactogenic hormone
- (21) Growth hormones is released from:
a) Pituitary gland
c) Parathyroid gland
- b) Thyroid
d) Parotid gland
- (22) Chemical messengers secreted by ductless glands are called _____
a) Lymph
c) Plasma
- b) Platelets
d) Hormones
- (23) Name the hormone which is a fat soluble hormone?
a) Amine hormone
c) Thyroid hormone
- b) Peptide hormone
d) None of these
- (24) The largest endocrine gland is the _____
a) Thyroid
c) Pharynx
- b) pituitary
d) Adrenal cortex
- (25) Which of these is not an endocrine gland?
a) Pancreas
c) Salivary gland
- b) Testes
d) Parathyroid
- (26) The endocrine gland responsible for the body's circadian rhythm is the:
a) Thymus gland
c) Parathyroid gland
- b) Pineal gland
d) Pituitary gland
- (27) Which of the following is an energy source for the sperm?
a) Somatostatin
c) Proteins
- b) Prostaglandin
d) Fructose
- (28) Name the hormone which is at peak during ovulation.
a) Progesterone
c) FSH
- b) Estrogen
d) LH
- (29) The hormone that stimulates uterine contractions is
a) oxytocin
c) granular cell carcinoma
- b) estrogen
d) progesterone
- (30) System of the body which coordinates and controls its activity is known as _____
a) Organ system
c) Nervous tissue
- b) Muscular system
d) Nervous system
- (31) Which of the following is NOT the component of the PNS?
a) Elastic connective tissue
c) Spinal nerves
- b) Cranial nerves
d) Ganglia
- (32) Name the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system.
a) Neuroglia
c) Neurons
- b) Glial cells
d) Perikaryon
- (33) What are Nissl bodies?
a) Golgi bodies
c) Cluster of rough endoplasmic reticulum
- b) Lysosomes
d) Mitochondria

- (34) Name the multipolar neuron which is located entirely within the central nervous system.
- a) Motor neuron
b) Efferent neuron
c) Afferent neuron
d) Interneuron
- (35) Out of the following, which one does not affect the speed of conduction of nerve impulse.
- a) No. of ganglia
b) Myelin sheath
c) Axon diameter
d) Temperature
- (36) The electrical potential difference between outside and inside of a nerve axon before excitation is known as _____
- a) Resting potential
b) Action potential
c) Spike potential
d) Reaction potential
- (37) Reflex arc consists of _____
- a) Motor nerve
b) Sensory nerve
c) Both motor and sensory nerve
d) Mixed nerve
- (38) In which part of the body digestion of protein begins?
- a) Pancreas
b) Stomach
c) Small Intestine
d) Large Intestine
- (39) What is the function of Bile Juice secreted by Liver?
- a) It makes the food alkaline.
b) It makes the food acidic.
c) It breaks down the food.
d) None of the above
- (40) Name the hardest material present in the body?
- a) Dentin
b) Pulp
c) Enamel
d) None of the above
- (41) The undigested food stored in the liver in the form of carbohydrate is called:
- a) Pulp
b) Glucose
c) Glycogen
d) Carbohydrate
- (42) Which of the following does NOT manufacture digestive juices?
- a) Liver
b) Kidneys
c) Stomach
d) Pancreas
- (43) Our throat divides into two separate tubes: the windpipe and the gullet. What prevents food from entering the windpipe?
- a) The uvula
b) The tongue
c) The trachea
d) The epiglottis
- (44) Solid waste leaves the body through the rectum then the anus. Liquid waste leaves the body after passing through the _____
- a) kidneys and bladder
b) blood vessels and lungs
c) large intestine and bowel
d) small intestine and large intestine
- (45) The lungs are protected by:
- a) Sternum
b) Rib cage
c) Backbone
d) All of the above
- (46) Humans have _____ lobes in the left lung.

- a) 3
c) 4
- b) 2
d) 1
- (47) Hypopnea is a condition where:
- a) The airway becomes partially obstructed
c) The lungs cannot eliminate the excess carbon dioxide from the body
- b) The blood does not clot properly
d) The blood oxygen levels are abnormally low
- (48) Respiration is controlled by _____
- a) Cerebrum
c) Medulla oblongata
- b) Cerebellum
d) Hypothalamus
- (49) The majority of carbon dioxide produced by the body is transported to lungs _____
- a) Dissolved in blood
c) As bicarbonates
- b) As carbonates
d) Attached to hemoglobin
- (50) The epithelial tissues present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes are _____
- a) Squamous
c) Glandular
- b) Ciliated
d) Cuboidal
- (51) Which of the following is not associated with the role of the kidneys?
- a) Release of erythropoietin (hormone)
c) Release of Vitamin E
- b) Release of renin (enzyme)
d) Activate Vitamin D
- (52) Which type of epithelium is found in thyroid follicles?
- a) Squamous
c) Transitional
- b) Cuboidal
d) Columnar
- (53) The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in blood is secreted by _____
- a) Thyroid gland
c) Pituitary gland
- b) Parathyroid gland
d) Thymus
- (54) Thymus secretes _____
- a) Thymosin
c) Antibodies
- b) Macrophages
d) Lymph
- (55) Which hormone is the basis for pregnancy test?
- a) HCG
c) Estrogen
- b) Prolactin
d) Prostaglandins
- (56) Testosterone is converted to _____ in the prostate.
- a) Dihydrotestosterone
c) Estrogen
- b) Cholesterol
d) Progesterone
- (57) Choose the correct order for the path of sperm from testes to outside the body.
- a) Ductus deferens- Epididymis- Ejaculatory duct- Penis
c) Ejaculatory duct-Ductus deferens-Epididymis -Penis
- b) Epididymis- Ductus deferens- Ejaculatory duct- Penis
d) Penis- Ductus deferens -Epididymis- Ejaculatory duct
- (58) What occurs when egg and sperm fuse?
- a) Differentiation
c) Fertilization
- b) Development
d) Cleavage

(59) _____ is a term for milk production.

- a) Lactation
- b) Parturition
- c) Menstruation
- d) Ovulation

(60) Blinking of an eye is an example of _____

- a) Spinal reflex
- b) Cranial reflexes
- c) Relay neurons
- d) Spinal reflexes

(61) Nissl's granules are present in _____

- a) RBC
- b) WBC
- c) Nerve cells
- d) Platelets

(62) Neurons that carry impulses away from the central nervous system are _____

- a) Sensory nerves
- b) Extensors
- c) Afferent nerves
- d) Efferent nerves

(63) Chewing of food is called _____

- a) Emulsification
- b) Mastication
- c) Injection
- d) Peristalses

(64) A vestigial organ for humans found near the junction of the small and large intestine is the _____

- a) Appendix
- b) Nictitating Membrane
- c) Coccyx
- d) Pinna

(65) In humans urinary systems, the kidneys are protected by

- a) last two ribs
- b) last four ribs
- c) last six ribs
- d) last eight ribs

(66) This respiratory disease is caused by inflammation of the mucus membrane.

- a) Emphysema
- b) Asthma
- c) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- d) Bronchitis

(67) These are tiny sacs found in the lungs.

- a) Alveoli
- b) Epithelial cells
- c) Epiglottis
- d) Pulmonary capillaries

(68) Pineal gland of human brain secretes melatonin concerned with _____

- a) Anger
- b) Body temperature
- c) Smell
- d) Coloration of the skin

(69) Concentration of the urine is controlled by _____

- a) MSH
- b) ADH
- c) Oxytocin
- d) ACTH

(70) ACTH stimulates the adrenal cortex to release a group of hormones called _____

- a) Mineralocorticoid
- b) Glucocorticoid
- c) Endorphins
- d) Glucagon

(71) Deficiency of adrenal cortex hormones results in

- a) Tetany
- b) Acromegaly
- c) Addison disease
- d) Cretinism

(72) During growth period release of too much growth hormone can lead to

- a) Cretinism
- b) Acromegaly
- c) Gigantism
- d) Simmond's disease

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(73) Graafian follicle is maintained by _____

a) FSH

b) Prolactin

c) Estrogen

d) Androgens

(74) The lining of uterus to which the embryo implants is called as _____

a) Coccyx

b) Trophoblast

c) Yolk plug

d) Endometrium

(75) Fertilization of sperm and ovum takes place in _____

a) Ampulla of oviduct

b) Isthmus of oviduct

c) Fimbriae of oviduct

d) Uterus

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