



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration in Hospital Management

Course Name – Medical Terminology

Course Code - BBAHMC201

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Erythrocyte refers to-
 - a) White blood cells
 - b) Red blood cells
 - c) Platelets
 - d) Plasma
- (2) Cardiac muscle is present in the
 - a) Kidney
 - b) Lungs
 - c) Heart
 - d) Liver
- (3) Respiratory organs are
 - a) Heart
 - b) Kidney
 - c) Liver
 - d) Lungs
- (4) Human sperm moves with the help of _____
 - a) Cilia
 - b) Flagellum
 - c) Basal body
 - d) Nucleosome
- (5) A starving man first consumes his-
 - a) Reserves of vitamins
 - b) Fat reserve
 - c) Glycogen reserve
 - d) Protein reserve
- (6) Medium in which pepsin is active is
 - a) Acidic
 - b) alkaline
 - c) neutral
 - d) isotonic
- (7) Blood transports
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Hormones
 - c) Nutrients
 - d) All of these
- (8) Ribs are attached to-

- a) Scapula
c) Clavicle
- (9) Pathology means-
- a) The study of the human brain
c) The study of blood
- (10) Pulse pressure is -
- a) the highest pressure measured in the arteries
c) measured only during diastole
- (11) Division of human egg is _____
- a) Holoblastic and unequal
c) Holoblastic and equal
- (12) Tiny tubes of kidney are called
- a) Axons
c) Nephrons
- (13) The cranial cavity consists of-
- a) Stomach
c) Brain
- (14) Unit of Nervous System is
- a) Neurons
c) Brain
- (15) Kidneys excrete
- a) Urine
c) Base
- (16) Water is largely absorbed by
- a) Stomach
c) Small Intestine
- (17) The alveolar membrane is found in -
- a) lung
c) colon
- (18) Which one of the following binds with hemoglobin irreversibly?
- a) Carbon dioxide
c) Ethane
- (19) A heart murmur indicates a defective
- a) Sinoatrial node
c) Semilunar valves
- (20) Sweat glands belong to
- a) Integumentary system
c) Muscular system
- (21) The blood is filtered and the waste is separated by
- a) Ductless glands
c) Heart
- (22) Hormones regulate
- b) Sternum
d) Ilium
- b) The study of bones
d) The study of disease
- b) the lowest pressure measured in the arteries
d) determined by stroke volume
- b) Meroblastic
d) Isoblastic
- b) Dendrons
d) Neurons
- b) Nerves
d) Trachea
- b) Nerves
d) Spinal cord
- b) Acids
d) Water
- b) Esophagus
d) Colon
- b) tooth
d) none of these
- b) Carbon monoxide
d) Nitrogen
- b) Atrioventricular node
d) Pulmonary artery or aorta
- b) Digestive system
d) Excretory system
- b) Kidney
d) Pancreas

- a) Body functions
c) Body temperature
- b) Water level
d) Blood flow
- (23) On removal of the pancreas, the compound which remains undigested is
a) lactose
c) fat
- b) carbohydrate
d) protein
- (24) Which salivary gland is absent in man?
a) Sublingual glands
c) Infra- orbital glands
- b) Submaxillary glands
d) Parotid glands
- (25) During high blood pressure, regulations of heartbeat and circulation are controlled by-
a) Vasodilator and vasoconstrictor centres
c) Cardio- inhibitory and vasoconstrictor centers
- b) Cardio-stimulatory and vasoconstrictor centers
d) Cardio-inhibitory and vasodilator centers
- (26) Pulmonary artery differs from a pulmonary vein in having -
a) Thick wall
c) Valves
- b) Thin walls
d) Both b and c
- (27) What are the two major groups of Membranes covering the human body?
a) Epithelial & Mucus
c) Epithelial & Connective Tissue
- b) Cutaneous & Mucus
d) None of these
- (28) The Integumentary System protects the human body from
a) Friction
c) Bacteria
- b) Hot and Cold Temperature
d) All of these
- (29) Which body system extends into the dermis to provide information to your brain?
a) Cardiovascular
c) Integumentary
- b) Immune
d) Nervous
- (30) The dermis is divided into two layers. Which of these is closest to the hypodermis?
a) Subcutaneous
c) Papillary
- b) Epidermis
d) Reticular
- (31) Pressure receptors, located deep in the dermis, are called
a) Pressure Papili
c) Arrector pili
- b) Pacinian Corpuscles
d) Meissner's pili
- (32) Appendages of the skin include all of the following except
a) Nails
c) Sweat glands
- b) Hair follicles
d) Dermal papillae
- (33) The stool of a person is whitish-grey colored due to malfunction of the following organ?
a) Pancreas
c) Kidney
- b) Spleen
d) Liver
- (34) Most of the fat digestion occurs in:
a) Rectum
c) Duodenum
- b) Stomach
d) Small intestine
- (35) TSH stands for:

- a) thyroxine secreting hormone
c) thyroid-stimulating hormone
- b) thyroid secreted hormone
d) thyroxine stimulated hormone
- (36) An extensor muscle is-
- a) Biceps
c) Deltoid
- b) Triceps
d) Pectoralis
- (37) Intervertebral disk is found in the vertebral column of
- a) Birds
c) Mammals
- b) Reptiles
d) Amphibians
- (38) Movement of WBC is called-
- a) Translocation
c) Diapedesis
- b) Phagocytosis
d) Pinocytosis
- (39) In humans, the prothrombin required for blood clotting is produced in-
- a) Liver
c) Pancreas
- b) Stomach
d) Spleen
- (40) Which of the following means inflammation of the lymph nodes-
- a) Lymphocytosis
c) Lymphadenitis
- b) Leukopenia
d) Leukemia
- (41) Kinesis means-
- a) Motion
c) Division
- b) Stagnant
d) Transformation
- (42) "Rx" in prescription came from Latin word -
- a) Symptoms
c) recipe
- b) Treatment
d) diagnosis
- (43) Hemorrhage means-
- a) An excessive amount of blood
c) Blood in the stool
- b) Bleeding, Blood Loss
d) Blood in the urine
- (44) Hepatitis means-
- a) Kidney stones
c) Inflammation of the liver
- b) Liver damage
d) Chronic liver disease
- (45) A person met with an accident and died instantly without any injury to the heart, brain, stomach, and kidney. Which one of the following is the reason for death?
- a) Intestine became twisted
c) Stomach stopped digestion
- b) Red blood cells became coagulated
d) Diaphragm got punctured
- (46) The respiratory organ should be -
- a) Thin-walled
c) Non-vascular
- b) Thick walled
d) Covered by scales
- (47) Name the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system-
- a) Neuroglia
c) Neurons
- b) Glial cells
d) Perikaryon
- (48) Which of the following cells supports, nourishes, and protect the neurons?
- a) Nissl bodies
c) Ganglia
- b) Perikaryon
d) Glial cells
- (49) Organs involved in the sensation of the body is known as

- a) Organ system
c) Nervous tissue
- b) Muscular system
d) Sensory organs
- (50) Which of the following is known as the “window of the brain”
- a) Sensory organs
c) Eyes
- b) Cranial nerves
d) Ganglia
- (51) The number of autosomes in human primary spermatocyte is
- a) 44
c) 23
- b) 46
d) 22
- (52) The lungs are protected by-
- a) Breast bone
c) Vertebral column
- b) Ribs on sides
d) All the three
- (53) Which of the following does not contribute to breathing movements in mammals?
- a) Larynx
c) Diaphragm
- b) Abdominal muscles
d) Ribs
- (54) In which form the CO₂ is carried in the blood?
- a) Sodium carbonate
c) Potassium bicarbonate
- b) Sodium bicarbonate
d) Magnesium bicarbonate
- (55) Which one of the following is not the excretory organs?
- a) Kidneys
c) Lungs
- b) Liver
d) Spleen
- (56) Vitamin excreted by urine in higher vertebrates is
- a) A
c) K
- b) D
d) C
- (57) Both neural system and endocrine glands are
- a) Antagonistic
c) Interdependent
- b) Independent
d) Synchronous
- (58) The cerebellum is concerned with
- a) Intelligence
c) Equilibrium
- b) Smell
d) Hearing
- (59) Loss of memory can be done by destruction of
- a) Cerebrum
c) Medulla
- b) Cerebellum
d) Diencephalon
- (60) Dentist’s nerve is
- a) Auditory
c) Trigeminal
- b) Glossopharyngeal
d) Vagus