

Multiple Choice questions

Anatomy Physiology and Pathophysiology-III (Sem-III)

1. This is the reason why the SA node acts as heart's pacemaker

- (a) Because it has a poor cholinergic innervations
- (b) Because it has a rich sympathetic innervations
- (c) Because of its capability of generating impulses
- (d) Because it generates impulses at the highest rate

Ans- D

2. Rise in the carotid sinus pressure leads to

- (a) Reflex hypercapnia
- (b) Reflex hyperpnea
- (c) Reflex bradycardia
- (d) Reflex tachycardia

Ans- C

3. The ventricular muscles accepts impulses directly from

- (a) AV node
- (b) Bundle of His
- (c) Right and left bundle branches
- (d) Purkinje system

Ans: D

4. On the heart, the impact of adrenaline is all of these except that

- (a) It increases the uptake of oxygen by the heart
- (b) It increases the contraction force
- (c) It decreases the myocardial irritability
- (d) It increases the heart rate

Ans- C

5. Duration of the absolute period, i.e., when the whole of heart is in diastole is

- (a) 0.2 seconds
- (b) 0.1 seconds
- (c) 0.4 seconds

(d) 0.7 seconds

Ans- A

6. Peripheral vascular resistance can be best given by

- (a) Pulse pressure as it corresponds to aortic compliance and stroke volume
- (b) Mean arterial pressure as it supplies blood to organs
- (c) Diastolic blood pressure as it leads to the decrease till mid-thoracic aorta
- (d) Systolic pressure as it causes an increase in the descending aorta

Ans- C

7. This about second heart sound is incorrect

- (a) It is occasionally split
- (b) It is due to the closure of semilunar valves
- (c) Indicates the commencement of diastole
- (d) It has a longer duration than the first sound

Ans-D

8. The enzymes present in pancreatic juice are

- (a) Amylase, Trypsinogen, Peptidase, Rennin
- (b) Trypsinogen, Lipase, Amylase, Procarboxypeptidase
- (c) Peptidase, Pepsin, Amylase, Rennin
- (d) Maltase, Amylase, Trypsinogen, Pepsin

Answer: (b)

9. Which of the following hormones stimulates the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate?

- (a) Insulin and glucagon
- (b) Cholecystikin and secretin
- (c) Gastrin and insulin
- (d) Angiotensin and epinephrine

Answer: (b)

10. The absorption of fructose by intestinal mucosa is

- (a) co-transport mechanism
- (b) simple diffusion
- (c) facilitated transport

(d) active transport

Answer: (c)

11. Secretin and cholecystokinin are secreted in

(a) pyloric region

(b) Ileum

(c) duodenum

(d) Oesophagus

Answer: (c)

12. Which of the following is synthesized and stored in the liver cells?

(a) Galactose

(b) Lactose

(c) Glycogen

(d) Arabinose

Answer: (c)

13. Na^+ and other carrier ions facilitate absorption of

(a) amino acids and fructose

(b) fatty acids and glycerol

(c) fatty acids and glucose

(d) amino acids and glucose

Answer: (d)

14. The seminiferous tubules of the testis are lined by the germinal epithelium consisting of

(a) spermatids

(b) cells of Sertoli

(c) spermatogonium

(d) spermatocytes

Answer: (b)

15. These cells of the testes secrete testosterone

(a) Sertoli cells

(b) cells of germinal epithelium

(c) Cells of Leydig or interstitial cells

(d) secondary spermatocytes

Answer: (c)

16. There are some special types of cells present in the seminiferous tubules known as Sertoli cells which are

- (a) somatic cells
- (b) germinal cells
- (c) protective cells
- (d) reproductive cells

Answer: (c)

17. Another name for Bulbourethral gland is

- (a) Meibomian gland
- (b) Prostate gland
- (c) Perineal gland
- (d) Cowper's gland

Answer: (d)

18. In man, Cryptorchidism is the condition when

- (a) testes do not descent into the scrotum
- (b) there are two testes in each scrotum
- (c) testis degenerates in the scrotum
- (d) testis enlarges in the scrotum

Answer: (a)

19. Corpus luteum is the source of secretion of

- (a) LH
- (b) Estradiol
- (c) Estrogen
- (d) Progesterone

Answer: (d)

20. The membrane investing the ovum just outside the membrana granulosa is

- (a) theca interna
- (b) discus proligerus
- (c) zona pellucida
- (d) vitelline membrane

Answer: (a)

21. In the female rabbit, the expanded proximal part of the oviduct is known as

- (a) fimbriated funnel
- (b) uterus

- (c) vagina
- (d) vestibule

Answer: (b)

22. In female mammals, Bartholin's glands open into the

- (a) fallopian tubes and release a secretion which makes sperms motile
- (b) uterus and release a lubricating fluid during the birth of young ones
- (c) urinary bladder and assist in the release of urine
- (d) vestibule and release a lubricating fluid in the vagina

Answer: (d)

23. The stroma of the ovary consists of blood vessels, nerves, muscle fibres and a type of protein called

- (a) Fibrin
- (b) Collagen
- (c) Albumin
- (d) Globulin

Answer: (b)

24. The nutritive medium for the ejaculated sperms is given by

- (a) fallopian tube
- (b) Vaginal fluid
- (c) Seminal fluid
- (d) Uterine lining

Answer: (c)

25. Henles loop is:

- (a) U-shaped
- (b) V-Shaped
- (c) L-Shaped
- (d) Shapless

Ans-A

26. Percentage of water in urine is generally about:

- (a) 55%
- (b) 95%
- (c) 99%
- (d) 59%

Ans- B

27. Excretory unit of kidney:

- (a) Bowman's capsule
- (b) Glomerulus
- (c) Nephron
- (d) Henle's loop

Ans- C

28. Isotonic urine is present in

- (a) Henle's loop
- (b) Distal tubule
- (c) Proximal tubule
- (d) Blood plasma

Ans- C

29. Which of the following, mechanism does not control GFR

- (a) Renal autoregulation
- (b) Neural regulation
- (c) Hormonal regulation
- (d) Chemical regulation

Ans- D

30. Bile is necessary for digestion of -----

- (a) Carbohydrate
- (B) Fat
- (c) Protein

Ans- B

31. Absorption of fat and glycerol takes place in the

- (a) Ileum
- (b) Stomach
- (c) Large Intestine
- (d) Gallbladder

Ans- A

32. Islet of Langerhans produces:

- (a) Bile
- (b) Trypsin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Renin

Ans- C

33. Rickets is caused due to deficiency of:

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin B1
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Vitamin D

Ans- D

34. Disease Kwashiorkor is caused due to deficiency of:

- (a) Carbohydrate
- (b) Proteins
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Fats

Ans- B

35. Inner most layer of Uterus

- (a) Endocardium
- (b) Endometrium
- (c) Perimetrium
- (d) Mesometrium

Ans- B

36. Corpus luteum is formed of dead

- (a) RBCs
- (b) WBCs
- (c) Chorion
- (d) Graafian follicles

Ans- D

37. The fertilization of Ovum takes place in the

- (a) Vagina

- (b) Oviduct
- (c) Uterus
- (d) Urethra

Ans- B

38. Spermiogenesis is undergone by

- (a) Spermatids
- (b) Spermatogenesis
- (c) Primary Spermatocytes
- (d) Secondary Spermatocytes

Ans- A

39. Hormone which helps in Production of milk

- (a) FSH
- (b) LH
- (c) Prolactin
- (d) Oxytocin

Ans- C

40. Which of the following cause male infertility

- a) Chlamydia infection
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Prolonged use of contraceptives
- d) All of the above

Ans- D

41. PO₂ stands for

- a) Pure Oxygen
- b) Pressure Oxygen
- c) Partial oxygen
- d) Partial Pressure of oxygen
- e)

Ans- D

42. Enzyme formed in the mouth is known as

- a) Starch
- b) Amylase
- c) Lipase
- d) Insulin

Ans- B

43. Parietal cell secrete-----

- a) Gastrin
- b) HCl
- c) Pepsin
- d) Pepsinogen

Ans- B

44. Which of these involve in chemical digestion of Proteins?

- a) Pancreatic amylase
- b) Trypsin
- c) Sucrose
- d) Pancreatic nuclease

Ans- B

45. Where are most fat digesting enzymes produced?

- a) Small intestine
- b) Gallbladder
- c) Liver
- d) Pancreas

Ans- D

46. What are female gonads called?

- a) Oocytes
- b) Ova
- c) Oviduct
- d) Ovaries

Ans- D

47. Leydig cells

- a) Secrete testosterone
- b) Activate the sperm flagella
- c) Support spermatogenesis
- d) Secrete seminal fluid

Ans- A

48. What are male gametes called?

- a) Ova
- b) Sperm
- c) Testes
- d) Testosterone

Ans- B

49. As sperm first reach to oocyte, they will contact the

- a) Acrosome
- b) Corona radiate
- c) Sperm binding receptor

d) Zona pellucida

Ans- B

50. Spermatogenesis takes place in

- a) Prostate gland
- b) Glans penis
- c) Seminiferous tubule
- d) ejaculatory duct

Ans- C