

HAP-I

Multiple Choice questions

1. Ligament is
- (a) Modified yellow elastic fibrous tissue
 - (b) Inelastic white fibrous tissue
 - (c) Modified white fibrous tissue
 - (d) None of the above

Ans- A

2. Antibodies are secreted by
- (a) Adipose cells
 - (b) Reticular cells
 - (c) Plasma cells
 - (d) Mast cells

Ans- C

3. Find the correct statement
- (a) Areolar tissue is a loose connective tissue
 - (b) Tendon is a specialized connective tissue
 - (c) Cartilage is a loose connective tissue
 - (d) Adipose tissue is a dense connective tissue

Ans- A

4. The largest extracellular material present in the
- (a) Stratified epithelium
 - (b) Striated muscle
 - (c) Myelinated nerve fibres
 - (d) Areolar tissue

Ans- D

5. . A thin Layer of tissue that lines your eyelid and and nasal cavity is called
- (a) Lining
 - (b) Mucus membrane
 - (c) Dermis

(d)Skin

Ans- B

6. Our eye is organ for

- (a)Smell
- (b)Hearing
- (c)Vision
- (d)Touch

Ans- C

7. The innermost layer of cell inside your eye is called the

- (a)Mucus membrane
- (b)Conjunctiva
- (c)Retina
- (d)Choroid

Ans- C

8. They are _____ pair of spinal nerves.

- (a)25
- (b)28
- (c)31
- (d)33

Ans- D

9. . Afferent neurons carry nerve impulses from

- (a)CNS to muscles
- (b)CNS to receptors
- (c)Receptors to CNS
- (d)Effectors organs to CNS

Ans: C

10. A neuron that carries information from the peripheral nervous system to the central nervous system is

- (a)Afferent neuron
- (b)Efferent neuron
- (c)Both

(d)None

Ans : A

11. Afferent neurons carry nerve impulses from

- (a) CNS to muscles
- (b) CNS to receptors
- (c) Receptors to CNS
- (d) Effectors organs to CNS

Ans C

12. Cell was discovered by

- a) Leeuwenhoek
- b) Robert Hooke
- c) Robert Swanson
- d) Robert Brown

Ans- B

13. The spherical structured organelle that contains the genetic material is

- (a) Cell wall
- (b) Ribosome's
- (c) Mitochondria
- (d) Nucleus

Ans- D

14. Prokaryotic genetic system has

- (a) DNA but no histones
- (b) Both DNA and histones
- (c) Neither DNA nor histones
- (d) Either DNA or histones

Ans- A

15. Cell sap is a

- (a) Living content of the cell
- (b) Non living content of the vacuole
- (c) Non-living content of the protoplasm
- (d) Living content of the cytoplasm

Ans- B

16. What do prokaryotic cells lack?

- (a) Cell membrane

- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Cell wall
- (d) membrane-bound nucleus

Ans-D

17. Animal cell differs from plant cells in possessing

- (a) Plastid
- (b) Golgi body
- (c) Vacuole
- (d) Centrosome

Ans- D

18. Which one of the following organelles digests the old organelles that are no longer useful to the cells?

- (a) Ribosomes
- (b) Mitochondria
- (c) Lysosomes
- (d) Chromatin

Ans- C

19. The ligaments join:

- (a) Muscle to muscle
- (b) Muscle to bone
- (c) None of these
- (d) Bone to bone

Ans- D

20. Which of the following is not in the inner ear

- a) Eustachian tube
- b) Cochlea
- c) Sacculus
- d) Semicircular canals

Ans-A

21. The outermost layer of skin is known as:

- (a) Epidermis
- (b) Cartilage
- (c) Epiglottis
- (d) Ligament

Ans- A

22. The number of bones in the human body of an adult is approximately:

- (a) 206

- (b)201
- (c)236
- (d)128

Ans- A

23. Tibia is a bone found in the

- (a)Skull
- (b)Face
- (c)Leg
- (d)Arm

Ans- C

24. The study of the nervous system and its disorder is called

- (a)Urology
- (b)Herpetology
- (c)Hematology
- (d)Neurology

Ans- D

25. Which of the following term describe production of RBCs?

- a. Anabolism
- b. Catabolism
- c. Erythropoiesis
- d. Homeostasis

Ans- C

26. Which of the following is not required for blood clot formation?

- a. Vitamin K
- b. Calcium
- c. Plasmin
- d. Fibrinogen

Ans- C

27. Increase in platelet count is

- a) Thrombocytosis
- b) Thrombocytopenia
- c) Leukemia
- d) Leukocytosis

Ans- A

28. Decrease in Total WBC count is

- a) Thrombocytosis
- b) Thrombocytopenia
- c) Leukemia

d) Leukocytosis

Ans- C

29. Abnormal increase in RBC count causes

- a) Thrombocytosis
- b) Polycythemia
- c) Leukemia
- d) Leukocytosis

Ans- B

30. Universal donor group is

- a) O
- b) A
- c) B
- d) AB

Ans- A

31. One of the following is not a lymphatic organ

- a) Thymus
- b) Pancreas
- c) Spleen
- d) Tonsils

Ans- B

32. Spleen is called “ Grave yard” of

- a) WBC
- b) Platelets
- c) RBC
- d) Thrombocytes

Ans- C

33. Lymphatic fluid is

- a) Alkaline
- b) Acidic
- c) Neutral
- d) Weak acid

Ans- A

34. The first cranial nerve is

- a) Optic
- b) Olfactory
- c) Oculomotor
- d) Trigeminal

Ans- B

35. Which of the following is not the part of peripheral nervous

- a) Cranial nerve
- b) Spinal nerve
- c) Spinal cord
- d) Ganglia

Ans- C

36. Which part of brain regulates posture and balance

- a) Mid brain
- b) Cerebellum
- c) Diencephalon
- d) cerebrum

Ans- B

37. Which of the following substance that aids the transmission of nerve impulses to to the muscles?

- a. Acetylcholine
- b. Deoxyribose
- c. Ribose
- d. Oxytocin

Ans- A

38. Which of the following is master gland of endocrine system

- a. Adrenal
- b. Pancreas
- c. Renal
- d. Pituitary

Ans- B

39. Organ of Corti are related to

- a. Sight
- b. Hearing
- c. Equilibrium
- d. Taste

Ans- B

40. Which the innermost layer of eye

- a. Sclera
- b. Corena
- c. Retina
- d. Iris

Ans- C

41. Which the outer most layer of eye

- a) Sclera
- b) Corena
- c) Retina
- d) Iris

Ans- A

42. Which one is the nervous layer of eye

- a) Sclera
- b) Corena
- c) Retina
- d) Iris

Ans- C

43. Which one is the transparent layer of eye

- a) Sclera
- b) Corena
- c) Retina
- d) Iris

Ans- B

44. Ciliary body in eye is extension of

- a) Sclera
- b) Corena
- c) Retina
- d) choroid

Ans- D

45. In hypermetropia the eye ball is---

- a) Too short
- b) Too long
- c) Too watery
- d) Too dry

Ans- A

46. Cataract is disease of ---

- a) Ear
- b) Eye
- c) Bone
- d) Brain

Ans- B

47. In hypermetropia the eye ball is---
- e) Too short
 - f) Too long
 - g) Too watery
 - h) Too dry

Ans- A

48. A thin Layer of tissue that lines your eyelid and nasal cavity is called
- a) Lining
 - b) Mucus membrane
 - c) Dermis
 - d) Skin

Ans- B

49. Which one is the innermost layer of heart
- a) Endocardium
 - b) Myocardium
 - c) Pericardium
 - d) Veceral layer

Ans- A

50. Valve present between right atrium and right ventricle is
- a) Mitral valve
 - b) bicuspid valve
 - c) semilunar valve
 - d) Tricuspid valve

Ans- D