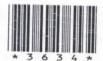
Sea



BP 101-T Human Anatomy and Physiology-I (711101)

P. Pages: 3

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Instructions to Candidates:

Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.

- 2. Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
- 3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
- 4. All questions are compulsory.
- 5. Draw well labelled diagram when necessary.
- 1. Answer all the questions.

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- Human cell membrane is made up of.
 - Ergesterol
- ii) Cholesterol
- iii) Carbohydrate
- iv) Protein
- What is the role of Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase.
 - Throw 03 Na+ outside and take 02 K+ inside
 - Throw 01 Na+ outside and 01 K+ inside
 - iii) Throw 02 Na+ outside and 01 K+ inside
 - iv) Throw 04 Na+ outside and 02 K+ inside
- Action potential is
 - Series of Hyperpolarization followed by series of depolarization.
 - Series of Repolarization followed by series of Depolarization.
 - Series of Depolarization followed by series of Hyperpolarization.
 - iv) Series of Depolarization followed by series of Repolarization.
- Mitochondria is a power house of
 - CAMP

ii) **GMP**

iii) ATP

- iv) GTP
- Cervical bone consist of
 - 05 Bones

ii) 04 Bones

iii) 09 Bones

- iv) 07 Bones
- f) Which is largest bone of human body.
 - Radius

Femur

iii) Humerous

iv) Clavicle

g)ni Stimulation of SA node le	eads to increases.	
(ii i) Automaticity	ii) Contractility	
(vi iii) Conductance	iv) Repolarization	
to the neffect of sympathetic sys		
(ii i) Contraction	ii) Relaxation	
(vi iii) Dilations	iv) None of the above	
Normal rhythm is to	beats per minute	
a (ji l) 80 to 100	ii) 60 to 100	
(vi iii) 70 to 90	iv) 50 to 80	
j) MALT		
ut thio Mucosa aggregated I	ymphoid tissue	
bioricii), Membrane associate	d lymphoid tissue	
ad dorigiji) Membrane aggregate	ed lymphoid tissue	
Bit bidv) Mucosa associated ly	mphoid tissue	
	and the same	
 k) Life span of erythrocytes 		
(ii i) 120 days	ii) 100 days	
(vi iii) 90 days	iv) 110 days	
I) Sympoters		
Movement of two ions	in apposite directions	
ii) Movement of one ione	s in opposite directions	
Movement of two ions	s in same direction	
Movement of two ions iv) None of the above	s in same direction	
(V) Notice of the above		
m) In which disease i. o. t. inc	creases leads to damaging ontic nerve	
Glaucoma (ii i) Glaucoma	ii) Presbyopia	
Cataract (vi iii) Cataract	iv) Retinopathies	
(4)	it, itsimopaines	
Parasympathetic system is	s also called as	
i) Fight/ Flight System	ii) Rest / Digest System	
(vi iii) Digest / Flight System	iv) Rest / Flight System.	
n) Normal range of Hemoglol	hin in male	
(ii i) 15 to 18	ii) 13 to 15	
(vi iii) 12 to 20	iv) 13 to 18	
(VI	10, 10 10	
 p) Normal cardiac output is 		
(ii i) 4 L/m	ii) 6 L/m	
(vi iii) 5 L/m	iv) 2 L/m	
q) Which is not body cavity		
(ii i) Cranial cavity	ii) Pelvic cavity	
(vi iii) Thoracis cavity	iv) Gall bladder cavity	
r) seWhen metabolic rate is inc	reases body rises	
(ii i) Temperature	ii) Heart rate	
(vi iii) Blood pressure	iv) Blood sugar	
	,	
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-3	s)	cong term regulation of blood pressure controlled by RAAS ii) Chemo recentor
		ii) Chemo receptor ii) Baro receptor iv) Both chem & Baro receptor
	t)	eukemia is condition in which production of increases.
		i) WBC ii) RBC iv) Platelets
2.	So	any two.
	a)	raw the well labelled diagram of eye and explain the physiology of vision.
	b)	Describe the cardiac cycle. Explain Regulation of blood pressure.
	c)	Define joint, classify joint and explain types of movement of synovial joints.
3.	So	any seven of the following.
	a)	raw t a well labelled diagram of cell and explain cell organelles.
	b)	xplain different types of tissues.
	c)	hat are the effects of sympathetic of Parasympathetic nervous system on ifferent parts of body.
	d)	st the parts of lymphatic system. Describe three main functions of lymphatic ystem.
	e)	xplain the physiology of Muscle contraction.
	f)	nlist the layers of skin. Explain the functions of skin.
	g)	rite a note on neuromuscular junctions.
	h)	hat is Homeostasis? Explain Negative and Positive feed back mechanism.

Enlist the disorders of blood and explain any two disorders.

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