	Numl		BP-201-T Human Anatomy and Physiology-H (712201)	СЈ-38
Tota	1 Pag	(es :	7]	
Time	: Thr	ee He		Max. Marks: 75
Koto	: (1)	Do	not write anything on question paper except	Sent No.
	(2)	Dr	aw neat, labelled diagram wherever necessary	1.
	(3)		gures to the right indicate full marks.	
	(4)	All	questions are compulsory.	
	(5)	St	udents should note, no supplement will be pro	ovided,
•	(6)		aph or diagram should be drawn with the blac 3 pencil.	k ink pen or black
1.	Atten	npt al	the following Multiple-Choice Questions (MC	Qs). 20
	(i)	Whie	ch structures constitute the "upper respiratory	tract" ?
		(a)	Nose, pharynx and larynx	
		(b)	Larynx, epiglottis and bronchi	
		(c)	Bronchi and bronchioles	
		(d)	Alveoli and pleurae	

The cells that conduct messages towards the brain are the :

(ii)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Motor neurons

Sensory neurons

Interneurons

Neuroglia

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	(iii)	Peptic cells in the gastric glands secretes
		(a) Mucus
		(b) HCL
		(c) Pepsinogen
		(d) Intrinsic factor
	(iv)	(d) Intrinsic factor  The most of vital centers are located within which area of the
		brain ?
		(a) Hypothalamus
		(b) Cerebral cortex
		(c) Pons
		(d) Medulla
	(v)	(d) Medulla  Which is the longest organ of human digestive system?
		(a) Pancreatic duct
		(b) Small intestine
		(c) Large intestine
		(d) Oesophagus
	wil	Finger like projection called fimbriae is found in
		(a) Cervix
		(b) Infundibulum
		(c) Isthmus
		(d) Ureter
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(nii)	The	apex of renal pyramid is called the :		
(vii)				
	(a)	Major calyx		
	<b>(b)</b>	Minor calyx		
	(c)	Renal papilla		
	(d)	Renal pelvis	?	
(viii)	What are the main muscles involved in normal inspiration?			
	(a)	Diaphragm		
	(b)	Intercostal muscles		
	(c)	Appendix		
	(d)	Both (a) and (b)	problem	
(ix)	Ider	ntify the area of cerebrum that helps in thinking and		
		ing:		
	(a)	Frontal lobe		
	<b>(b)</b>	Parietal lobe		
	(c)	Occipital lobe		
	(d)	Temporal lobe		
(x)	Bile Juice is formed in the			
	(a)	Kidney		
	(b)	Salivary gland		
	(c)	Liver		
	(d)	Lung	0.77.0	
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(xi)	The	functional unit of the kidney is called as
	(a)	Glomerulus
	(b)	Nephron
	(c)	Corpuscles
	(d)	Calyx
(xii) Which of the following helps in respiration?		ch of the following helps in respiration?
	(a)	Diaphragm
	<b>(b)</b>	Thymus
	(c)	Melatonin
	(d)	None of the above
(xiii)	Iden	tify the part of digestive system :
	(a)	Caecum
	(b)	Alveoli
	(r)	Uterus
	(d)	Neuralgia
(xiv)	Selec	ct the function of kidneys :
	(a)	Help regulate blood volume
	<i>(b)</i>	Help control blood pressure
	(c)	Help control PH
	(d)	All of the above are correct

(xv) Which	h hormone is responsible for the onset of puberty	0.		
fema				
(a)	Prolactin			
(b)	Testosterone			
(c)	FSH			
(d)	None of the above			
(xvi) Which	Which is of the following the smallest gland?			
	Pineal gland			
(6)	Thymus gland			
(c)	Sweat gland			
(d)	Thyroid gland	•		
(xvii) Excha	Thyroid gland  nge of dissolved gases between capillary blood and body			
tissue	5 15			
	nternal respiration			
(b) I	External respiration			
64.5	Centilation			
(d) N	one of the above			
(xviii) Select	the part of brain which regulates the body temperature ?			
	halamus			
(b) C	erebrum			
(c) H	ypothalamus			
(d) Ce	rebellum			
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	(xix)	Identify the hormone that regulates secretion of breast milk;	
		(a) Oestrogen	
		(b) Oxytocin	
	(xx)	(c) Progesterone	
		(d) Prolactin	
		(d) Prolactin  The sleep wake cycle of the body is regulated by which hormone?	
		(a) Prolactin	
		(b) Cortisol	
		(c) Progesterone	
		(d) Melatonin 20	
2.	Atter	npt any two of the following:	
	(i) (ii)	Describe process of urine formation and give the composition of normal	
		human urine.	
		Classify endocrine glands along with their hormones secreted in detail.	
		Elaborate on functions of thyroid gland.	
	(iii)	Explain in detail the mechanism and regulation of respiration.	
3.	Attem	pt any seven of the following:	
	(i)	Draw well labelled diagram of the Nerve cell. Add note on organisation	
		of human nervous system.	
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- (ii) Describe anatomy and physiology of small intestine.
- (iii) Write a note on artificial respiration and resuscitation methods.
- (iv) Explain in brief anatomy and physiology of male reproductive system.
- (v) Draw structure and give functions of brain.
- (vi) Discuss digestion and absorption of carbohydrates and fats.
- (vii) Write a note on action potential and nerve fibre.
- (viii) Enlist functions of kidney. Emphasize its role in acid base balance.
- (ix) Write a note on menstrual cycle in female.