

Objective - Section A

1. The ----- is the site of ribosomes synthesis.
 - a. Endoplasmic reticulum
 - b. Golgi bodies
 - c. Nucleolus
 - d. Mitochondria
2. Which of the following function doesn't belong to kidney
 - a. Urea synthesis
 - b. Production of RBCs
 - c. Maintaining normal blood pressure
 - d. Regulating bone mineralization
3. Right atrioventricular valve also known as ----- is located between right atrium and right ventricle.
 - a. Bicuspid valve
 - b. Tricuspid valve
 - c. Mitral valve
 - d. Aortic valve
4. The mediastinum is defined as the space between the ----- and thorax.
 - a. Peritoneal cavity
 - b. Pericardial cavity
 - c. Pleural cavity
 - d. Synovial cavity
5. Somatotropin is another name of the following;
 - a. Growth hormone
 - b. TSH
 - c. Prolactin
 - d. TRH
6. The sperms produced in testes, then get matured and pass to urethra through the muscular tube known as -----.
 - a. Prostate
 - b. Seminal vesicle
 - c. Epididymis
 - d. Vas deference
7. A pain or discomfort in the stomach which is caused when food is not digested properly, resulting in the feeling of fullness, is known as
 - a. Constipation
 - b. Diarrhoea
 - c. Indigestion
 - d. Food poisoning
8. The process of digestion takes place in six major steps, their sequence is;
 - a. Ingestion → Secretion → Mixing → Digestion → Absorption → Excretion
 - b. Ingestion → Absorption → Mixing → Secretion → Digestion → Excretion
 - c. Ingestion → Mixing → Secretion → Digestion → Absorption → Excretion
 - d. Mixing → Secretion → Digestion → Ingestion → Absorption → Excretion
9. Oxygenated blood returns to the left atrium via -----.
 - a. Pulmonary veins
 - b. Pulmonary arteries

- c. Coronary vein
- d. Right coronary artery

10. Human skeleton consists of 206 bones, and has two main divisions i.e., axial skeleton and appendicular skeleton. Total number of bones in axial and appendicular skeletons are ----- and -----, respectively.

- a. 100 and 106
- b. 106 and 100
- c. 90 and 116
- d. 126 and 80

Short Questions - Section B

Each question carries 2 marks. Attempt any 13 questions.

- Q1. Briefly describe discovery of cell.
- Q2. Describe some importance features of eukaryotic cells.
- Q3. What is mitosis?
- Q4. Write down the functions of lysosomes in cell.
- Q5. Describe various possible movements of knee joint and it belongs to which class of joints?
- Q6. Describe the structure of bone tissue.
- Q7. What is Anatomy? Give its definition.
- Q8. What are four main types of animal tissues?
- Q9. Draw and label the structure of neurons.
- Q10. What do you know about sutures of skull?
- Q11. Why pituitary gland is also called the master gland?
- Q12. Enumerate hormones of adrenal cortex.
- Q13. Give some examples of flat bones.
- Q14. Write down lymphatic drainage of lungs.
- Q15. What is pleura? Enumerate its two types based on location.
- Q16. State various functions of stomach.
- Q17. What is the role of large intestine in digestion process?

Long Questions - Section C

Each question carries 7 marks. Attempt any 2 questions.

- Q1.
 - a. Describe structure and functions of adrenal gland. (4)
 - b. Write down differences between tendon and ligament. (3)
- Q5.
 - a. Describe structure and functions of kidney. (4)
 - b. What organs are included in lower respiratory system? (3)
- Q6.
 - a. Write about the name of four lobes of cerebral cortex and enlist various functions of each lobe. (4)
 - b. Write a note on conducting system of the heart. (3)