

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRACTICE
W101-Anatomy

Q.1 Short Answer Question (SAQ) (4 Marks each)

1. Define cell and draw a neat labelled Diagram.
2. Define adipose tissue and explain types of adipose tissue.
3. Describe cell membrane.
4. Explain internal Structure of Heart and veins.
5. Describe the structure of arteries and veins.
6. Describe gastrointestinal system.
7. Describe External parts of the body
8. Describe Shoulder joint and its 4 articulations.
9. Name and describe all Endocrine glands of the body.
10. Elaborate all Types of tissues in body.
11. Mention organs of Male Reproductive system.
12. Name all lymphatic organs.
13. Difference between cardiac & smooth muscles.
14. Describe anatomical position and its relation with surrounding structure and its blood supply.
15. Write a short note movements of joints and its type.
16. Describe body cavities with diagram with organs in it.
17. Explain vertebral column.
18. Draw and explain neuromuscular junctions.
19. Describe Plura.
20. Describe supination and pronation of hand.
21. Write a note on Pericardium.
22. Which bones are essential in the function of the shoulder joint
23. Describe the valves of heart.

24. What are the parts of the uterine tube and their functions
25. Describe the covering of testes.
26. Describe the constituents of spermatic cord.
27. Explain arteries supplying to the liver.
28. Which bones are essential in the function of the knee joint
29. What is a difference between right ventricle and left ventricle
30. Describe the knee joint.
31. Describe covering of the brain.
32. Explain the parts of Large Intestine.
33. Explain anatomical position and appendix.
34. What is a difference between jejunum and ileum
35. What are features of large intestine?
36. Write a note on small intestine.
37. Write a note on arteries supplying to the uterus.
38. Describe Sciatic Nerve.
39. Describe Glutes maximus muscle.
40. Draw and explain brain structure.
41. Name the bones of hand & foot.
42. Write function of respiratory system.
43. Define tissue and classify
44. Explain cell structure
45. Enlist endocrine gland with their location in body.
46. Skeleton
47. Structure and functions of spleen
48. Write functions of liver.

Q.2 Short Answer Question (SAQ) (6 Marks each)

1. Describe structure of lungs with diagram.
2. Enlist organ of gastrointestinal system.
3. Draw and label femur bone.
4. Explain the structure of liver & its lobe with diagram.
5. Describe Autonomic Nervous System.
6. Explain the vertebral column with its divisions and nomenclature.
7. Explain Structure of Eye.
8. Explain types of bone.
9. What is anatomy? and explain its branches.
10. Difference between large intestine and small intestine.
11. Classification of joints.
12. Describe the branches of aorta.
13. Explain the supply of artery to the heart.
14. Write a note on CSF.
15. Describe lymph node.
16. Explain ligaments of uterus.
17. Describe branches of abdominal aorta.
18. Write a note on conductive system of heart.
19. Describe surface anatomy and write importance according to acupuncture.
20. Explain the function of cerebrum and name the functional areas of cerebrum with diagram.
21. Draw and label structure of kidney.
22. Explain properties of skeletal muscle tissue.
23. Draw and explain digestive system.
24. Write difference between arteries and veins and capillaries.
25. Explain types of bone with example.

Q.3 Long Answers Questions. (LAQ) (10 Marks each)

1. Describe whole Digestive system with its associated Glands
2. Write a note on anatomy of shoulder joint.
3. Write a note on anatomy of hip joint.
4. Write a note on anatomy of knee joint.
5. Write a note on anatomy of Liver.
6. Write a note on anatomy of stomach.
7. Write a note on anatomy of kidney.
8. Write a note on anatomy of Lungs or respiratory system.
9. Write a note on anatomy of Uterus.
10. Write a note on anatomy of heart.
11. Write a note on anatomy of rectum.

Q.4 Long Answers Questions. (LAQ) (10 Marks each)

1. explain joint and type of joint.
2. Draw neat diagram of human heart and label it.
3. Explain cardiac circulation of blood.
4. Name different parts of male reproductive system and their functions.
5. Describe menstrual cycle.
6. Draw and explain respiratory system.
7. Explain in detail lung.
8. Write functions of bone.
9. Draw a neat diagram and describe scapula.
10. Draw structure and functions of skin.
11. Draw and label diagram of eye
12. what are different types joints?

Q.5 Multiple Choice Question. (MCQ) (1 Mark each)

1. Space between ribs is known as
a) interstitial space b) intercostal space c) thoracic cavity
2. Excessive breathing rate is known as
a) dyspnea b) tachypnea c) tachycardia
3. Lack of oxygen in blood is known as
a) bradyapnea b) hypoxia c) hypoxemia
4. Outermost layer of heart is
a) pericardium b) myocardium c) endocardium
5. Hardening of arteries is known as
a) formation of plaque b) atherosclerosis c) narrowing of arteries
6. Wbc is also known as
a) erythrocyte b) thrombocytes c) white blood cell
7. Decrease calcium level in blood is known as
a) hypocalcemia b) hypokalemia c) hyponatremia
8. Sinoatrial node is present at
a) Right atrium b) left atrium c) right ventricle
9. Total number of bones in the body
10. What type of blood does the pulmonary vein carry.
11. Which is the middest part of fallopian tube
a) Ampulla b) Body c) Fimbriae d) None of this
12. Sternum is bone of which cavity
a) Thoracic b) Pelvic c) Abdominal
13. Saliva helps in digestion of
a) Starch. b) Fats. c) Protein. d) Carbohydrates
14. which plane of section would divide the body into anterior and posterior section
a) Horizontal. b) Coronal. c) Sagital. d) Parasagital
15. How many bones are there in the adult human skeleton?
a) 206 b) 208 c) 210
16. Which of the following is not part of the axial skeleton
a) Skull b) Vertebral column c) Pelvic girdle
17. The longest and the strongest bone in the human body is
a) Tibia b) Femur c) Humerus
18. Which type of joint is found in the shoulder?
a) Hinge Joint b) Pivot Joint c) Ball and Socket joint d) Gliding Joint
19. The human skull is made up of How many bones?
a) 20 b) 22 c) 26

20. Which part of the skeleton protects the brain
a) Vertebral column b) Rib cage c) Skull
21. What types of bone is the patella?
a) Flat Bone b) Long Bone c) Sesamoid bone
22. how many cervical vertebrae are there in the Spine?
a) 5 b) 7 c) 12
23. Which of the following bones is the part of the appendicular skeleton
a) Sternum b) Scapula c) Ribs
24. What is the main function of red bone marrow?
a) Fat Storage b) Producing red blood cells c) Lubrication of joints
25. Which of the following is present on the surface of intestinal epithelial cells
a) Zymogen granules b) Pinocytic vesicles c) Phagocytic vesicles d) Microvilli
26. Lungs are enclosed within
a) Perichondrium b) Periosteum c) Pleural membrane
27. Which of the following organs is known as "graveyard" of RBCs
a) Spleen b) Kidney c) Liver
28. Which of the following organs contains the "Bundle of His"?
a) Pancreas b) Brain c) Heart
29. Heartbeat originates from the
a) SA node b) AV node c) Purkinje fibres
30. The basic functional unit of human Kidney is known as
a) Nephron b) Pyramid c) Loop of Henle's
31. Single uriniferous tubule does not contain-
a) Loop of Henle b) Collecting duct c) Distal convoluted tubule d) Bowman's capsule
32. A deltoid ridge is present in
a) Humerus b) Femur c) Radius
33. Intercostal muscles are attached with-
a) Diaphragm b) Ribs c) Abdomen
34. The balancing organ of the ear is
a) Organ of Corti b) Vestibular apparatus c) Cochlea
35. Which of the following parts of the brain controls body temperature and hunger?
a) Pons b) Cerebellum c) Hypothalamus
36. Liver performs
a) Detoxification b) Metabolism c) Storage of glucose d) All of above
37. Number of salivary glands is
a) 3 pairs b) 2 pairs c) 1 pair d) none of above
38. _____ is basic unit of living things.

a) Atom b) Molecule c) Cell d) Tissue

39. The right lung has _____ lobes
a) Two b) three c) four d) five

40. Organ produces bile which is essential for fat digestion
a) Pancreas b) Liver c) Gallbladder d) Stomach

41. Muscular wall of heart is called as-
a) Pericardium b) myocardium c) myometrium d) endocaedium

42. Component of blood is primarily responsible for immune defence.
a) Plasma b) Red blood cell c) White blood cell d) Platelets