



Human Anatomy And Physiology-I (BP101T) MCQ PDF

Welcome to the first semester of B Pharmacy! Our “Human Anatomy And Physiology-I (BP101T) MCQ PDF” are here to help you get started with your studies. These notes cover all the important topics you’ll need to know, from the basics to more advanced. Click on the links for each unit below to find easy-to-understand articles and MCQs that will support your learning journey.

Introduction to human body

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Introduction to Human Body, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Introduction To Human Body](#)

1. Which term refers to the maintenance of a stable internal environment?

- A) Metabolism
- B) Homeostasis
- C) Osmosis
- D) Catabolism

2. The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following except:

- A) Standing upright
- B) Arms at the sides
- C) Palms facing backward
- D) Feet slightly apart

3. What is the process by which organisms create energy from food?

- A) Respiration
- B) Digestion
- C) Excretion
- D) Circulation

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4. Which plane divides the body into right and left parts?

- A) Sagittal
- B) Transverse
- C) Frontal
- D) Coronal

5. The building up of complex substances from simpler ones is known as:

- A) Anabolism
- B) Catabolism
- C) Metabolism
- D) Homeostasis

6. Which system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and wastes in the body?

- A) Nervous
- B) Digestive
- C) Circulatory
- D) Respiratory

7. The term 'distal' refers to:

- A) Closer to the point of attachment
- B) Farther from the point of attachment
- C) Closer to the head
- D) Closer to the midline

8. Which of the following is not a basic life process?

- A) Reproduction
- B) Secretion
- C) Movement
- D) Photosynthesis

9. The dorsal body cavity houses which of the following?

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- A) Heart and lungs
- B) Brain and spinal cord
- C) Digestive organs
- D) Urinary bladder

10. What is the term for the body's ability to generate heat?

- A) Thermoregulation
- B) Homeostasis
- C) Metabolism
- D) Radiation

11. Which organ system includes the skin and its associated structures?

- A) Muscular
- B) Integumentary
- C) Skeletal
- D) Endocrine

12. The term 'superior' means:

- A) Toward the front
- B) Toward the back
- C) Above
- D) Below

13. The breakdown of food into absorbable units is called:

- A) Ingestion
- B) Digestion
- C) Absorption
- D) Defecation

14. Which life process involves the removal of waste products from the body?

- A) Excretion

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- B) Digestion
- C) Respiration
- D) Reproduction

15. The term 'medial' refers to:

- A) Away from the midline
- B) Toward the midline
- C) Toward the head
- D) Toward the feet

16. The smallest living units of structure and function in the body are:

- A) Organs
- B) Tissues
- C) Cells
- D) Organ systems

17. Which body system is responsible for the production of hormones?

- A) Cardiovascular
- B) Nervous
- C) Endocrine
- D) Respiratory

18. The term 'posterior' means:

- A) In front of
- B) Behind
- C) Above
- D) Below

19. The process by which cells use oxygen to produce energy from food is known as:

- A) Fermentation
- B) Glycolysis

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- C) Cellular respiration
- D) Photosynthesis

20. The term 'inferior' means:

- A) Toward the front
- B) Toward the back
- C) Above
- D) Below

Answers

1. The term that refers to the maintenance of a stable internal environment is **homeostasis**.
2. The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following except **palms facing backward**.
3. The process by which organisms create energy from food is called **respiration**.
4. The plane that divides the body into right and left parts is the **sagittal plane**.
5. The building up of complex substances from simpler ones is known as **anabolism**.
6. The system responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and wastes in the body is the **circulatory system**.
7. The term 'distal' refers to being **farther from the point of attachment**.
8. The following is not a basic life process: **photosynthesis**.
9. The dorsal body cavity houses the **brain and spinal cord**.
10. The term for the body's ability to generate heat is **thermoregulation**.
11. The organ system that includes the skin and its associated structures is the **integumentary system**.
12. The term 'superior' means **above**.
13. The breakdown of food into absorbable units is called **digestion**.
14. The life process that involves the removal of waste products from the body is **excretion**.



15. The term 'medial' refers to being **toward the midline**.
16. The smallest living units of structure and function in the body are **cells**.
17. The body system responsible for the production of hormones is the **endocrine system**.
18. The term 'posterior' means **behind**.
19. The process by which cells use oxygen to produce energy from food is known as **cellular respiration**.
20. The term 'inferior' means **below**.

Tissue level organization

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Tissue level of organisation, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference,

[Tissue level of organisation](#)

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main types of tissues?

- A. Basement
- B. Epithelial
- C. Connective
- D. Muscle

2. Which type of tissue is designed to stretch?

- A. Stratified squamous
- B. Transitional epithelial
- C. Nervous
- D. Cuboidal

3. Tissues are groups of similar cells working together to:

- A. Increase the size and mass of structures in the body
- B. Perform common functions

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- C. Fight against diseases
- D. Deliver messages

4. This type of tissue is composed of scattered cells that form a matrix:

- A. Macrophages
- B. Cuboidal
- C. Nervous
- D. Connective

5. Adipose tissue is also known as:

- A. Fat
- B. Cartilage
- C. Areolar tissue
- D. Brain matter

6. Smooth muscle is found mainly in:

- A. The heart
- B. The stomach
- C. The brain
- D. The skeletal system

7. Chondrocytes are cells found in:

- A. The small intestine
- B. The heart
- C. The brain
- D. Cartilage

8. What structure connects bones to other bones?

- A. Tendons
- B. Hyaline cartilage
- C. Ligaments

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- D. Fibroblasts

9. Pseudostratified tissue has a distinctive appearance because:

- A. The nuclei of individual cells do not line up perfectly
- B. Cilia is attached to the surface of the cells
- C. Cells are square and formed in perfect blocks
- D. Cells are square in the bottom layer and flat at the top

10. Elastic fibers are found where in the body?

- A. Joints
- B. Vocal cords
- C. Ear and nose
- D. Heart

11. The type of muscle tissue that is involuntary and found in the walls of internal organs is:

- A. Skeletal muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Smooth muscle
- D. Striated muscle

12. The type of connective tissue that provides support and flexibility in certain areas of the body is:

- A. Bone
- B. Blood
- C. Cartilage
- D. Adipose tissue

13. The primary function of nervous tissue is:

- A. To contract and cause movement
- B. To store energy
- C. To transmit electrical signals

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- D. To protect and insulate body organs

14. Which of the following is a characteristic of cardiac muscle tissue?

- A. It has multiple nuclei per cell
- B. It is found in the brain and spinal cord
- C. It has intercalated discs
- D. It is under voluntary control

15. The type of epithelial tissue found in areas subject to abrasion is:

- A. Simple squamous
- B. Stratified squamous
- C. Simple columnar
- D. Pseudostratified

16. The matrix of blood tissue is known as:

- A. Plasma
- B. Cytoplasm
- C. Interstitial fluid
- D. Lymph

17. Which tissue acts as an insulator to prevent heat loss from the body?

- A. Muscle tissue
- B. Nervous tissue
- C. Epithelial tissue
- D. Adipose tissue

18. The type of cell that is responsible for the production of antibodies is:

- A. Erythrocyte
- B. Neuron
- C. Plasma cell
- D. Fibroblast

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19. The type of connective tissue that is hard and forms the skeleton is:

- A. Cartilage
- B. Bone
- C. Adipose
- D. Areolar tissue

20. The type of muscle tissue that can be consciously controlled is:

- A. Smooth muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Skeletal muscle
- D. Elastic muscle

21. The primary cell type found in nervous tissue is:

- A. Neuron
- B. Fibroblast
- C. Macrophage
- D. Chondrocyte

22. The type of epithelial tissue that lines the digestive tract is:

- A. Stratified squamous
- B. Simple squamous
- C. Simple columnar
- D. Transitional

23. The type of connective tissue that stores fat cells is:

- A. Bone
- B. Blood
- C. Cartilage
- D. Adipose tissue

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24. The protein that allows for muscle contraction is:

- A. Collagen
- B. Keratin
- C. Actin and myosin
- D. Elastin

25. The type of tissue that forms glands and may secrete substances is:

- A. Muscle tissue
- B. Nervous tissue
- C. Connective tissue
- D. Epithelial tissue

26. The type of connective tissue that has a liquid matrix and transports nutrients is:

- A. Cartilage
- B. Bone
- C. Blood
- D. Adipose tissue

27. The type of muscle found in the heart is:

- A. Smooth muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Skeletal muscle
- D. Voluntary muscle

28. The type of tissue that can generate and conduct electrical impulses is:

- A. Muscle tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Nervous tissue
- D. Epithelial tissue

29. The type of connective tissue that provides tensile strength and flexibility is:

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- A. Bone
- B. Cartilage
- C. Dense fibrous tissue
- D. Loose connective tissue

30. The type of epithelial tissue that allows for rapid diffusion of gases in the lungs is:

- A. Stratified squamous
- B. Simple squamous
- C. Simple columnar
- D. Pseudostratified

Answers

1. **Basement** is NOT one of the four main types of tissues. The four main types are epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous tissues.
2. The type of tissue that is designed to stretch is **transitional epithelial** tissue.
3. Tissues are groups of similar cells working together to **perform common functions**.
4. **Connective** tissue is composed of scattered cells that form a matrix.
5. Adipose tissue is also known as **fat**.
6. Smooth muscle is found mainly in **the stomach**.
7. **Chondrocytes** are cells found in cartilage.
8. The structure that connects bones to other bones is called **ligaments**.
9. **Pseudostratified** tissue has a distinctive appearance because the nuclei of individual cells do not line up perfectly.
10. Elastic fibers are found in the **vocal cords**.
11. The type of muscle tissue that is involuntary and found in the walls of internal organs is called **smooth muscle**.
12. The type of connective tissue that provides support and flexibility in certain areas of the body is **cartilage**.
13. The primary function of nervous tissue is to **transmit electrical signals**.
14. A characteristic of cardiac muscle tissue is that it **has intercalated discs**.
15. The type of epithelial tissue found in areas subject to abrasion is **stratified squamous**.



16. The matrix of blood tissue is known as **plasma**.
17. The tissue that acts as an insulator to prevent heat loss from the body is **adipose tissue**.
18. The type of cell responsible for the production of antibodies is the **plasma cell**.
19. The type of connective tissue that is hard and forms the skeleton is **bone**.
20. The type of muscle tissue that can be consciously controlled is **skeletal muscle**.
21. The primary cell type found in nervous tissue is the **neuron**.
22. The type of epithelial tissue that lines the digestive tract is **simple columnar**.
23. The type of connective tissue that stores fat cells is **adipose tissue**.
24. The proteins that allow for muscle contraction are **actin and myosin**.
25. The type of tissue that forms glands and may secrete substances is **epithelial tissue**.
26. The type of connective tissue that has a liquid matrix and transports nutrients is **blood**.
27. The type of muscle found in the heart is **cardiac muscle**.
28. The type of tissue that can generate and conduct electrical impulses is **nervous tissue**.
29. The type of connective tissue that provides tensile strength and flexibility is **dense fibrous tissue**.
30. The type of epithelial tissue that allows for rapid diffusion of gases in the lungs is **simple squamous**.

Integumentary system

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Integumentary System, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference,

[Integumentary system](#)

1. The deepest layer of the epidermis is the:

Stratum corneum

Stratum granulosum

Stratum basale

Stratum lucidum

2. Which of the following is not a function of the skin?

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Protection
Sensation
Vitamin C production
Temperature regulation

3. The type of cell responsible for the sensation of touch is:

Keratinocyte
Melanocyte
Merkel cell
Langerhans cell

4. Which vitamin is synthesized by the skin when exposed to sunlight?

Vitamin A
Vitamin B
Vitamin D
Vitamin E

5. The protein that gives skin its strength and elasticity is:

Collagen
Keratin
Elastin
Fibrin

6. The pigment that protects the skin from ultraviolet radiation is:

Melanin
Carotene
Hemoglobin
Bilirubin

7. Which gland is associated with hair follicles?

Eccrine gland

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Apocrine gland
Sebaceous gland
Ceruminous gland

8. The condition characterized by excessive sweating is known as:

Anhidrosis
Diaphoresis
Hyperkeratosis
Xerosis

9. A burn that damages only the epidermis is classified as a:

First-degree burn
Second-degree burn
Third-degree burn
Fourth-degree burn

10. The layer of the skin that contains adipose tissue is the:

Epidermis
Dermis
Hypodermis
Stratum spinosum

11. Nails are primarily composed of a hard protein called:

Collagen
Keratin
Elastin
Myosin

12. The term for the loss of hair is:

Hirsutism
Alopecia

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Erythema

Cyanosis

13. The skin condition characterized by red, itchy, and scaly patches is:

Acne

Psoriasis

Dermatitis

Urticaria

14. The primary cells found in the epidermis are:

Fibroblasts

Adipocytes

Keratinocytes

Melanocytes

15. The process by which the skin's outer cells are shed is known as:

Keratinization

Desquamation

Melanization

Inflammation

16. The integumentary system includes all of the following except:

Skin

Hair

Nails

Bones

17. The oil produced by the sebaceous glands is called:

Sebum

Sweat

Cerumen

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Mucus

18. The skin's response to injury that results in redness, heat, and pain is:

Infection

Inflammation

Allergic reaction

Necrosis

19. The term for the yellowing of the skin due to liver disease is:

Pallor

Jaundice

Erythema

Vitiligo

20. The layer of the skin that provides a waterproof barrier is the:

Stratum corneum

Stratum granulosum

Stratum basale

Stratum lucidum

Answers

1. The deepest layer of the epidermis is the: **Stratum basale**
2. Which of the following is not a function of the skin? **Vitamin C production**
3. The type of cell responsible for the sensation of touch is: **Merkel cell**
4. Which vitamin is synthesized by the skin when exposed to sunlight? **Vitamin D**
5. The protein that gives skin its strength and elasticity is: **Collagen**
6. The pigment that protects the skin from ultraviolet radiation is: **Melanin**
7. Which gland is associated with hair follicles? **Sebaceous gland**
8. The condition characterized by excessive sweating is known as: **Diaphoresis**
9. A burn that damages only the epidermis is classified as a: **First-degree burn**

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10. The layer of the skin that contains adipose tissue is the: **Hypodermis**
11. Nails are primarily composed of a hard protein called: **Keratin**
12. The term for the loss of hair is: **Alopecia**
13. The skin condition characterized by red, itchy, and scaly patches is: **Psoriasis**
14. The primary cells found in the epidermis are: **Keratinocytes**
15. The process by which the skin's outer cells are shed is known as: **Desquamation**
16. The integumentary system includes all of the following except: **Bones**
17. The oil produced by the sebaceous glands is called: **Sebum**
18. The skin's response to injury that results in redness, heat, and pain is: **Inflammation**
19. The term for the yellowing of the skin due to liver disease is: **Jaundice**
20. The layer of the skin that provides a waterproof barrier is the: **Stratum corneum**

Skeletal system

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on skeletal system, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

Skeletal System

1. How many bones are there in the adult human body?

1. 80
2. 126
3. 206
4. 300

2. The axial skeleton includes all of the following except:

1. Skull
2. Vertebral Column
3. Thoracic Cage
4. Femur

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3. Which of the following is not a type of bone?

1. Long Bones
2. Short Bones
3. Flat Bones
4. Circular Bones

4. The appendicular skeleton includes:

1. The bones of the limbs and the girdles
2. The bones of the head, neck, chest, and back
3. The bones of the ear
4. The bones of the face

5. The hyoid bone is located in the:

1. Ear
2. Neck
3. Arm
4. Leg

6. The neuromuscular junction is a chemical synapse between a:

1. Motor neuron and a muscle fiber
2. Muscle fiber and a bone
3. Bone and a motor neuron
4. None of the above

7. The process of muscle contraction begins at the site where a motor neuron's terminal meets the muscle fiber, this site is called:

1. Axon terminal
2. Neuromuscular junction
3. Synaptic cleft
4. Synaptic end bulb



8.The axial skeleton forms the vertical, central axis of the body and includes all bones of the:

1. Head, neck, chest, and back
2. Arms and legs
3. Hands and feet
4. None of the above

9.The appendicular skeleton includes all bones of the:

1. Upper and lower limbs
2. Head, neck, chest, and back
3. Hands and feet
4. None of the above

10.The shoulder girdle consists of:

1. 2 Clavicles and 2 Scapulae
2. 2 Humeri
3. 2 Radii and 2 Ulnae
4. None of the above

11.The upper limbs include:

1. 2 Humeri, 2 Radii, 2 Ulnae, 16 Carpals, 10 Metacarpals, 28 Phalanges
2. 2 Femurs, 2 Tibiae, 2 Fibulae
3. 14 Tarsals, 10 Metatarsals, 28 Phalanges, 4 Sesamoid
4. None of the above

12.The pelvic girdle consists of:

1. 2 Hip Bones
2. 2 Clavicles and 2 Scapulae
3. 2 Humeri
4. None of the above

13.The lower limbs include:

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1. 2 Femurs, 2 Tibiae, 2 Fibulae, 14 Tarsals, 10 Metatarsals, 28 Phalanges, 4 Sesamoid
2. 2 Humeri, 2 Radii, 2 Ulnae, 16 Carpals, 10 Metacarpals, 28 Phalanges
3. 2 Clavicles and 2 Scapulae
4. None of the above

14.The vertebral column consists of:

1. 24 bones, plus the sacrum and coccyx
2. 22 bones
3. 26 bones
4. None of the above

15.The thoracic cage includes:

1. 12 pairs of ribs, and the sternum
2. 24 ribs
3. 1 sternum
4. None of the above

16.The skull is formed by:

1. 22 bones
2. 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

17.The ossicles of the middle ear include:

1. 3 bones in each ear: Malleus, Incus, Stapes
2. 6 bones
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

18.The skeletal muscle fibers are organized into individual bundles, each called a:

1. Fascicle



2. Epimysium
3. Perimysium
4. Endomysium

Answers

1. How many bones are there in the adult human body? **206**
2. The axial skeleton includes all of the following except: **Femur**
3. Which of the following is not a type of bone? **Circular Bones**
4. The appendicular skeleton includes: **The bones of the limbs and the girdles**
5. The hyoid bone is located in the: **Neck**
6. The neuromuscular junction is a chemical synapse between a: **Motor neuron and a muscle fiber**
7. The process of muscle contraction begins at the site where a motor neuron's terminal meets the muscle fiber, this site is called: **Neuromuscular junction**
8. The axial skeleton forms the vertical, central axis of the body and includes all bones of the: **Head, neck, chest, and back**
9. The appendicular skeleton includes all bones of the: **Upper and lower limbs**
10. The shoulder girdle consists of: **2 Clavicles and 2 Scapulae**
11. The upper limbs include: **2 Humeri, 2 Radii, 2 Ulnae, 16 Carpals, 10 Metacarpals, 28 Phalanges**
12. The pelvic girdle consists of: **2 Hip Bones**
13. The lower limbs include: **2 Femurs, 2 Tibiae, 2 Fibulae, 14 Tarsals, 10 Metatarsals, 28 Phalanges, 4 Sesamoid**
14. The vertebral column consists of: **24 bones, plus the sacrum and coccyx**
15. The thoracic cage includes: **12 pairs of ribs, and the sternum**
16. The skull is formed by: **Both 1 and 2 (22 bones, 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones)**
17. The ossicles of the middle ear include: **3 bones in each ear: Malleus, Incus, Stapes**
18. The skeletal muscle fibers are organized into individual bundles, each called a: **Fascicle**

Joints

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Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on joints, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

Joints

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of joint based on structural classification?

- a) Fibrous
- b) Cartilaginous
- c) Synovial
- d) Elastic

2. What type of joint is characterized by the presence of a joint cavity?

- a) Fibrous
- b) Cartilaginous
- c) Synovial
- d) None of the above

3. Which of the following movements is unique to the forearm?

- a) Flexion and Extension
- b) Abduction and Adduction
- c) Pronation and Supination
- d) Dorsiflexion and Plantar Flexion

4. Which type of joint allows for the widest range of movements?

- a) Fibrous
- b) Cartilaginous
- c) Synovial
- d) All of the above

5. Which of the following is NOT a function of synovial fluid?

- a) Lubrication
- b) Nourishment

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- c) Shock absorption
- d) All of the above are functions of synovial fluid

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of fibrous joints?

- a) They have a joint cavity
- b) They are connected by cartilage
- c) They are immovable or allow limited movement
- d) They allow a wide range of movement

7. Which type of joint is the elbow?

- a) Fibrous
- b) Cartilaginous
- c) Synovial
- d) None of the above

8. What type of movement decreases the angle between two body parts?

- a) Flexion
- b) Extension
- c) Abduction
- d) Adduction

9. Which of the following joints allows for circumduction?

- a) Shoulder
- b) Skull
- c) Knee
- d) Between the tibia and fibula

10. Which of the following is NOT a function of synovial joints?

- a) Allow for a wide range of movements
- b) Provide strength and stability
- c) Facilitate growth of long bones

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d) Reduce friction between bones

answers

1. **Elastic** is NOT a type of joint based on structural classification.
2. The type of joint characterized by the presence of a joint cavity is a **synovial joint**.
3. The movement that is unique to the forearm is **pronation and supination**.
4. The type of joint that allows for the widest range of movements is a **synovial joint**.
5. All of the options listed (lubrication, nourishment, and shock absorption) are functions of synovial fluid; therefore, **all of the above are functions of synovial fluid**.
6. A characteristic of fibrous joints is that **they are immovable or allow limited movement**.
7. The type of joint that the elbow is classified as is a **synovial joint**.
8. The type of movement that decreases the angle between two body parts is **flexion**.
9. The joint that allows for circumduction is the **shoulder**.
10. Synovial joints do NOT facilitate the **growth of long bones**.

Body fluids

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on body fluids, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference,

[Body fluids](#)

1. What is the primary function of sweat?

- a) To regulate body temperature
- b) To transport nutrients
- c) To aid digestion
- d) To lubricate joints

2. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for transporting sperm?

- a) Blood
- b) Urine

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- c) Semen
- d) Saliva

3. What is the pH range of blood?

- a) 1.5 - 4.0
- b) 4.5 - 7
- c) 7.35 - 7.45
- d) 7 - 8.5

4. Which body fluid is produced by the lacrimal glands?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Saliva
- d) Urine

5. What is the primary function of cerebrospinal fluid?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect the brain and spinal cord
- d) To regulate body temperature

6. Which body fluid is produced by the liver and aids in digestion?

- a) Gastric Juice
- b) Bile
- c) Saliva
- d) Urine

7. What is the primary function of pericardial fluid?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between the heart and pericardium
- c) To regulate body temperature

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d) To transport nutrients

8. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for lubricating the eyes?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Saliva
- d) Urine

9. What is the primary function of synovial fluid?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between the joints
- c) To regulate body temperature
- d) To transport nutrients

10. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for lubricating the skin?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Sebum
- d) Urine

11. What is the primary function of mucus?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect and moisturize various organs
- d) To regulate body temperature

12. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for transporting waste products out of the body?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Saliva
- d) Urine

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13. What is the primary function of gastric juice?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect and moisturize various organs
- d) To regulate body temperature

14. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for lubricating the mouth and beginning the process of digestion?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Saliva
- d) Urine

15. What is the primary function of lymph?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect and moisturize various organs
- d) To transport nutrients and remove waste

16. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for reducing friction between the layers of the pericardium?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Pericardial fluid
- d) Urine

17. What is the primary function of pus?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect and moisturize various organs
- d) To fight infection

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18. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for reducing friction between the pleura?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Pleural fluid
- d) Urine

19. What is the primary function of chyle?

- a) To aid digestion
- b) To reduce friction between internal organs
- c) To protect and moisturize various organs
- d) To transport nutrients and remove waste

20. Which body fluid is primarily responsible for reducing friction between the articular cartilage of synovial joints?

- a) Sweat
- b) Tears
- c) Synovial fluid
- d) Urine

answers

1. The primary function of sweat is **to regulate body temperature.**
2. The body fluid primarily responsible for transporting sperm is **semen.**
3. The pH range of blood is **7.35 - 7.45.**
4. The body fluid produced by the lacrimal glands is **tears.**
5. The primary function of cerebrospinal fluid is **to protect the brain and spinal cord.**
6. The body fluid produced by the liver and aids in digestion is **bile.**
7. The primary function of pericardial fluid is **to reduce friction between the heart and pericardium.**
8. The body fluid primarily responsible for lubricating the eyes is **tears.**
9. The primary function of synovial fluid is **to reduce friction between the joints.**
10. The body fluid primarily responsible for lubricating the skin is **sebum.**

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11. The primary function of mucus is **to protect and moisturize various organs.**
12. The body fluid primarily responsible for transporting waste products out of the body is **urine.**
13. The primary function of gastric juice is **to aid digestion.**
14. The body fluid primarily responsible for lubricating the mouth and beginning the process of digestion is **saliva.**
15. The primary function of lymph is **to transport nutrients and remove waste.**
16. The body fluid primarily responsible for reducing friction between the layers of the pericardium is **pericardial fluid.**
17. The primary function of pus is **to fight infection.**
18. The body fluid primarily responsible for reducing friction between the pleura is **pleural fluid.**
19. The primary function of chyle is **to transport nutrients and remove waste.**
20. The body fluid primarily responsible for reducing friction between the articular cartilage of synovial joints is **synovial fluid.**

Blood

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on blood, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

Blood

1. What is the primary function of blood in the human body?

Transport nutrients

Regulate body temperature

Fight infections

All of the above

2. Which component of blood carries oxygen to the body's tissues?

White blood cells

Platelets

Red blood cells

Plasma

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3.What is the lifespan of a red blood cell?

Few hours

Few days

120 days

1 year

4.Which blood group is known as the universal donor?

A

B

AB

O

5.What is the process of blood cell production called?

Hemostasis

Hemolysis

Hematopoiesis

Hemoglobin

6.What is the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen called?

Globulin

Albumin

Hemoglobin

Fibrinogen

7.Which blood disorder is characterized by a lack of healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin?

Leukemia

Anemia

Hemophilia

Thrombocytopenia

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8.What is the main function of white blood cells?

- Carry oxygen
- Clot blood
- Fight infections
- Carry nutrients

9.Which blood group has both A and B antigens on the red cells?

- A
- B
- AB
- O

10.What is the Rh factor in blood grouping?

- An antigen
- An antibody
- A blood cell
- A plasma protein

11.Which blood disorder results in excessive bleeding and bruising?

- Hemophilia
- Leukemia
- Anemia
- Sickle cell disease

12.What is the role of platelets in the blood?

- Carry oxygen
- Fight infections
- Help blood clot
- Carry nutrients

13.What is the function of the reticuloendothelial system?

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Production of blood cells

Clearance of particles and soluble substances

Oxygen transport

Nutrient transport

14. Which blood disorder is inherited and causes the body to have less hemoglobin than normal?

Anemia

Leukemia

Hemophilia

Thalassemia

15. What is the role of the bone marrow in the blood system?

It produces red and white blood cells

It stores blood

It filters blood

It produces plasma

16. What is the role of hemoglobin in the blood?

It helps blood clot

It fights infections

It carries oxygen

It produces blood cells

17. Which organ primarily carries out hematopoiesis in adults?

Heart

Liver

Spleen

Bone marrow

18. What is the main function of plasma in the blood?

Carry oxygen

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Fight infections

Help blood clot

Transport nutrients and waste

19. Which blood cells are the most common in the blood?

White blood cells

Red blood cells

Platelets

All are present in equal amounts

20. What is the main cause of anemia?

Excessive bleeding

Lack of healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin

Overproduction of white blood cells

Blood clotting disorder

Answers

1. The primary function of blood in the human body includes transporting nutrients, regulating body temperature, and fighting infections.
2. Red blood cells are the component of blood that carries oxygen to the body's tissues.
3. The lifespan of a red blood cell is approximately 120 days.
4. The blood group known as the universal donor is O.
5. The process of blood cell production is called hematopoiesis.
6. The protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen is known as hemoglobin.
7. A blood disorder characterized by a lack of healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin is called anemia.
8. The main function of white blood cells is to fight infections.
9. The blood group that has both A and B antigens on the red cells is AB.
10. The Rh factor in blood grouping is an antigen.
11. Hemophilia is a blood disorder that results in excessive bleeding and bruising.
12. The role of platelets in the blood is to help blood clot.

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13. The function of the reticuloendothelial system is the clearance of particles and soluble substances.
14. Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder that causes the body to have less hemoglobin than normal.
15. The role of the bone marrow in the blood system is to produce red and white blood cells.
16. The role of hemoglobin in the blood is to carry oxygen.
17. The organ that primarily carries out hematopoiesis in adults is the bone marrow.
18. The main function of plasma in the blood is to transport nutrients and waste.
19. Red blood cells are the most common cells in the blood.
20. The main cause of anemia is a lack of healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin.

Lymphatic system

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Lymphatic System, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference,

[Lymphatic system](#)

1. What is the primary function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Digestion
- b) Respiration
- c) Immune defense and maintaining fluid balance
- d) Circulation

2. Which organ is responsible for the maturation of T cells?

- a) Spleen
- b) Thymus
- c) Bone marrow
- d) Liver

3. What is the role of lymph nodes in the lymphatic system?

- a) Production of lymphocytes

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- b) Filtration of lymph
- c) Absorption of fats
- d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not a part of the lymphatic system?

- a) Lymphatic vessels
- b) Lymph nodes
- c) Lymph
- d) Kidneys

5. What is the clear fluid carried by the lymphatic vessels called?

- a) Blood
- b) Plasma
- c) Lymph
- d) Water

6. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?

- a) Spleen
- b) Lymph node
- c) Thymus
- d) Liver

7. Which of the following is a secondary lymphoid organ?

- a) Bone marrow
- b) Thymus
- c) Spleen
- d) Kidneys

8. What is the role of the lymphatic system in fat absorption?

- a) It breaks down fats in the digestive tract
- b) It absorbs fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the digestive tract

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- c) It stores fats for future use
- d) It eliminates fats from the body

9.What is the role of lymphatic vessels in the lymphatic system?

- a) They produce lymphocytes
- b) They carry lymph
- c) They filter lymph
- d) They absorb fats

10.What is the function of valves in the lymphatic vessels?

- a) They produce lymph
- b) They prevent backflow of lymph
- c) They filter lymph
- d) They absorb fats

11.Which of the following is not a function of the lymphatic system?

- a) Maintaining fluid balance
- b) Absorbing fats
- c) Providing immune defense
- d) Producing red blood cells

12.What is the role of lymphocytes in the lymphatic system?

- a) They produce lymph
- b) They carry lymph
- c) They filter lymph
- d) They play a key role in immune responses

13.What is the role of macrophages in the lymphatic system?

- a) They help eliminate invaders by engulfing foreign materials
- b) They produce lymph
- c) They carry lymph

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d) They filter lymph

14.What is the role of reticular cells in the lymphatic system?

- a) They provide structural support
- b) They produce lymph
- c) They carry lymph
- d) They filter lymph

15.What is lymphedema?

- a) A type of cancer
- b) A condition of localized fluid retention and tissue swelling caused by a compromised lymphatic system
- c) An infection of the lymph nodes
- d) A type of autoimmune disease

16.What is the role of the spleen in the lymphatic system?

- a) It filters blood and helps the body fight infections
- b) It produces lymphocytes
- c) It carries lymph
- d) It filters lymph

17.What is the role of the thymus in the lymphatic system?

- a) It filters blood and helps the body fight infections
- b) T cells mature in the thymus
- c) It carries lymph
- d) It filters lymph

18.What is the role of bone marrow in the lymphatic system?

- a) It filters blood and helps the body fight infections
- b) T cells mature in the bone marrow
- c) It is where hematopoiesis (blood cell formation) occurs

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d) It filters lymph

19.What is the role of lymphatic capillaries in the lymphatic system?

- a) They are the smallest type of vessel where the lymphatic pathway begins
- b) They filter blood and help the body fight infections
- c) T cells mature in the lymphatic capillaries
- d) It is where hematopoiesis (blood cell formation) occurs

20.What is the role of lymphatic trunks and ducts in the lymphatic system?

- a) They are the largest of the lymphatic vessels
- b) They filter blood and help the body fight infections
- c) T cells mature in the lymphatic trunks and ducts
- d) It is where hematopoiesis (blood cell formation) occurs

answers

1. The primary function of the lymphatic system is immune defense and maintaining fluid balance.
2. The organ responsible for the maturation of T cells is the thymus.
3. The role of lymph nodes in the lymphatic system is the filtration of lymph.
4. Kidneys are not a part of the lymphatic system.
5. The clear fluid carried by the lymphatic vessels is called lymph.
6. A primary lymphoid organ is the thymus.
7. A secondary lymphoid organ is the spleen.
8. The role of the lymphatic system in fat absorption is to absorb fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the digestive tract.
9. The role of lymphatic vessels in the lymphatic system is to carry lymph.
10. The function of valves in the lymphatic vessels is to prevent the backflow of lymph.
11. The lymphatic system does not have the function of producing red blood cells.
12. The role of lymphocytes in the lymphatic system is to play a key role in immune responses.
13. The role of macrophages in the lymphatic system is to help eliminate invaders by engulfing foreign materials.

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14. The role of reticular cells in the lymphatic system is to provide structural support.
15. Lymphedema is a condition of localized fluid retention and tissue swelling caused by a compromised lymphatic system.
16. The role of the spleen in the lymphatic system is to filter blood and help the body fight infections.
17. The role of the thymus in the lymphatic system is to allow T cells to mature.
18. The role of bone marrow in the lymphatic system is that it is where hematopoiesis (blood cell formation) occurs.
19. The role of lymphatic capillaries in the lymphatic system is that they are the smallest type of vessel where the lymphatic pathway begins.
20. The role of lymphatic trunks and ducts in the lymphatic system is that they are the largest of the lymphatic vessels.

Peripheral nervous system

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Peripheral Nervous System, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference,

[Peripheral nervous system](#)

1.What are the two main components of the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)?

- a) Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems
- b) Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nervous Systems
- c) Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems
- d) Brain and Spinal Cord

2.The Somatic Nervous System primarily controls:

- a) Involuntary actions
- b) Voluntary muscle movements
- c) Heart rate
- d) Digestion

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3. Which division of the Autonomic Nervous System is responsible for the 'fight or flight' response?

- a) Sympathetic
- b) Parasympathetic
- c) Somatic
- d) Enteric

4. Which division of the Autonomic Nervous System is responsible for the 'rest and digest' response?

- a) Sympathetic
- b) Parasympathetic
- c) Somatic
- d) Enteric

5. The Enteric Nervous System primarily controls:

- a) Voluntary muscle movements
- b) Heart rate
- c) Digestion
- d) Breathing

6. How many pairs of spinal nerves are there in the human body?

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 31
- d) 33

7. How many pairs of cranial nerves are there in the human body?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 14
- d) 16

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8. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Olfactory nerve
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Vagus nerve

9. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the sense of vision?

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Olfactory nerve
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Vagus nerve

10. Which of the following is a function of the Sympathetic Nervous System?

- a) Decreases heart rate
- b) Increases digestion
- c) Increases heart rate
- d) Decreases respiration rate

11. Which of the following is a function of the Parasympathetic Nervous System?

- a) Decreases heart rate
- b) Increases digestion
- c) Increases heart rate
- d) Decreases respiration rate

12. Which of the following is a function of the Somatic Nervous System?

- a) Controls involuntary actions
- b) Controls voluntary muscle movements
- c) Controls heart rate
- d) Controls digestion

13. Which of the following is a function of the Enteric Nervous System?

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- a) Controls involuntary actions
- b) Controls voluntary muscle movements
- c) Controls heart rate
- d) Controls digestion

14. Which of the following is a function of the Spinal Nerves?

- a) Carry both motor and sensory information
- b) Carry only sensory information
- c) Carry only motor information
- d) None of the above

15. Which of the following is a function of the Cranial Nerves?

- a) Carry both motor and sensory information
- b) Carry only sensory information
- c) Carry only motor information
- d) None of the above

16. Which of the following is not a part of the Peripheral Nervous System?

- a) Spinal Nerves
- b) Cranial Nerves
- c) Brain
- d) Somatic Nervous System

17. Which of the following is not a part of the Autonomic Nervous System?

- a) Sympathetic Nervous System
- b) Parasympathetic Nervous System
- c) Enteric Nervous System
- d) Somatic Nervous System

18. Which of the following is not a part of the Somatic Nervous System?

- a) Sensory Division

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- b) Motor Division
- c) Sympathetic Nervous System
- d) None of the above

19. Which of the following is not a part of the Sympathetic Nervous System?

- a) Fight or Flight Responses
- b) Regulating Body Temperature
- c) Maintaining Homeostasis
- d) Rest and Digest Responses

20. Which of the following is not a part of the Parasympathetic Nervous System?

- a) Rest and Digest Responses
- b) Lowering Heart Rate
- c) Increasing Digestion
- d) Fight or Flight Responses

answers

1. The two main components of the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) are the Somatic and Autonomic Nervous Systems.
2. The Somatic Nervous System primarily controls voluntary muscle movements.
3. The division of the Autonomic Nervous System responsible for the 'fight or flight' response is the Sympathetic Nervous System.
4. The division of the Autonomic Nervous System responsible for the 'rest and digest' response is the Parasympathetic Nervous System.
5. The Enteric Nervous System primarily controls digestion.
6. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves in the human body.
7. There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves in the human body.
8. The cranial nerve responsible for the sense of smell is the Olfactory nerve.
9. The cranial nerve responsible for the sense of vision is the Optic nerve.
10. One of the functions of the Sympathetic Nervous System is to increase heart rate.
11. One of the functions of the Parasympathetic Nervous System is to decrease heart rate.

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12. One of the functions of the Somatic Nervous System is to control voluntary muscle movements.
13. One of the functions of the Enteric Nervous System is to control digestion.
14. One of the functions of the Spinal Nerves is to carry both motor and sensory information.
15. One of the functions of the Cranial Nerves is to carry both motor and sensory information.
16. The Brain is not a part of the Peripheral Nervous System.
17. The Somatic Nervous System is not a part of the Autonomic Nervous System.
18. The Sympathetic Nervous System is not a part of the Somatic Nervous System.
19. The Rest and Digest Responses are not a part of the Sympathetic Nervous System.
20. The Fight or Flight Responses are not a part of the Parasympathetic Nervous System.

Special senses – Eyes

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Special Senses- Eye, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Special senses- Eye](#)

1.What is the primary function of the cornea?

- a) To provide color to the eye
- b) To protect the eye from dust
- c) To refract, or bend, light
- d) To control the size of the pupil

2.What is the function of the iris?

- a) To provide structural stability to the eye
- b) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- c) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses
- d) To maintain the round shape of the eye

3.What is the function of the retina?

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- a) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- b) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses
- c) To maintain the round shape of the eye
- d) To provide structural stability to the eye

4.What is the function of the lens?

- a) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- b) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- c) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses
- d) To maintain the round shape of the eye

5.What is the function of the vitreous cavity?

- a) To maintain the round shape of the eye
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

6.What is the function of the sclera?

- a) To maintain the round shape of the eye
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

7.What is the function of the conjunctiva?

- a) To keep the eye moist
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

8.What is the function of the anterior chamber?

- a) To allow the aqueous humor to flow to the eye to carry out vital functions

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- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

9.What is the function of the tear film?

- a) To keep the eye moist and lubricated
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

10.What is the function of the optic nerve?

- a) To carry the electrical signals from the retina to the brain
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

11.What is the function of the orbit?

- a) To protect and accommodate the globe (eye) in order to maximize its function
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

12.What is the function of the pupil?

- a) To allow light to pass through and enter the eye
- b) To transmit and focus the light onto the retina
- c) To control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye
- d) To convert visual stimuli into neural impulses

13.What is the primary cause of cataracts?

- a) A clouding of the lens of the eye
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve

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- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

14. What is the primary cause of glaucoma?

- a) A clouding of the lens of the eye
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

15. What is the primary cause of retinal detachment?

- a) A clouding of the lens of the eye
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

16. What is the primary cause of amblyopia (lazy eye)?

- a) A clouding of the lens of the eye
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

17. What is the primary cause of strabismus (crossed eyes)?

- a) Misalignment of the eyes
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

18. What is the primary cause of conjunctivitis (pink eye)?

- a) An inflammation of the transparent covering of the eye
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue

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d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

19. What is the primary cause of presbyopia?

- a) Age-related loss of near vision
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

20. What is the primary cause of diabetes-related retinopathy?

- a) Elevated blood sugar levels damage the blood vessels of the retina
- b) Damage to the eye's optic nerve
- c) The retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue
- d) One eye cannot focus as clearly as the other

Answers

1. The primary function of the cornea is to refract, or bend, light.
2. The function of the iris is to control the size of the pupils and regulate the amount of light entering the eye.
3. The function of the retina is to convert visual stimuli into neural impulses.
4. The function of the lens is to transmit and focus the light onto the retina.
5. The function of the vitreous cavity is to maintain the round shape of the eye.
6. The function of the sclera is to maintain the round shape of the eye.
7. The function of the conjunctiva is to keep the eye moist.
8. The function of the anterior chamber is to allow the aqueous humor to flow to the eye to carry out vital functions.
9. The function of the tear film is to keep the eye moist and lubricated.
10. The function of the optic nerve is to carry the electrical signals from the retina to the brain.
11. The function of the orbit is to protect and accommodate the globe (eye) in order to maximize its function.
12. The function of the pupil is to allow light to pass through and enter the eye.
13. The primary cause of cataracts is a clouding of the lens of the eye.

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14. The primary cause of glaucoma is damage to the eye's optic nerve.
15. The primary cause of retinal detachment is the retina peeling away from its underlying layer of support tissue.
16. The primary cause of amblyopia (lazy eye) is that one eye cannot focus as clearly as the other.
17. The primary cause of strabismus (crossed eyes) is the misalignment of the eyes.
18. The primary cause of conjunctivitis (pink eye) is an inflammation of the transparent covering of the eye.
19. The primary cause of presbyopia is age-related loss of near vision.
20. The primary cause of diabetes-related retinopathy is elevated blood sugar levels damaging the blood vessels of the retina.

Special senses – Ears

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Special Senses- Ear, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Special senses- Ear](#)

1.What are the two main functions of the ear?

- a) Smelling and tasting
- b) Hearing and balance
- c) Seeing and touching
- d) Eating and drinking

2.What is the function of the outer ear?

- a) To collect sound waves and direct them into the ear canal
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To maintain balance

3.What are the three parts of the ear?

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- a) Inner, middle, and outer ear
- b) Left, right, and center ear
- c) Upper, middle, and lower ear
- d) Front, back, and side ear

4.What is the function of the ossicles in the middle ear?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- c) To amplify and transmit sound vibrations to the inner ear
- d) To maintain balance

5.What is the cochlea responsible for?

- a) Amplifying sound waves
- b) Collecting sound waves
- c) Detecting sound waves and converting them into electrical signals
- d) Maintaining balance

6.What is the function of the semicircular canals in the inner ear?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To maintain balance

7.What is tinnitus?

- a) An infection in the ear
- b) A condition characterized by a constant ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in the ears
- c) A disorder that causes vertigo
- d) A condition where the body's immune system attacks the inner ear

8.What is Meniere's disease?

- a) An inner ear disorder that can cause vertigo, tinnitus, and hearing loss

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- b) A condition characterized by a constant ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in the ears
- c) An infection in the ear
- d) A condition where the body's immune system attacks the inner ear

9.What is ear barotrauma?

- a) An injury to your ear because of changes in barometric (air) or water pressure
- b) An infection in the ear
- c) A condition characterized by a constant ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in the ears
- d) A disorder that causes vertigo

10.What is autoimmune inner ear disease?

- a) An infection in the ear
- b) A condition characterized by a constant ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in the ears
- c) A disorder that causes vertigo
- d) A condition where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks the inner ear

11.Which chromosomal disorders can cause low-set ears and are associated with congenital hearing loss?

- a) Down syndrome and Turner's syndrome
- b) Klinefelter syndrome and Edwards syndrome
- c) Patau syndrome and Cri-du-chat syndrome
- d) Jacobsen syndrome and Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome

12.What can gestational diabetes cause in the baby?

- a) Low-set ears
- b) Hearing loss
- c) Vertigo
- d) Tinnitus

13.What is the function of the Eustachian tubes in the middle ear?

- a) To collect sound waves

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- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To equalize the air pressure in your ears

14. What is the function of the tympanic membrane (eardrum)?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To vibrate when sound waves hit it
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To maintain balance

15. What is the function of the hair cells in the cochlea?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To transform vibrations into electrical energy
- d) To maintain balance

16. What is the function of the vestibular nerve?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To transmit information about balance to the brain

17. What is the function of the auditory nerve?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To transmit electrical signals to the brain
- d) To maintain balance

18. What is the function of the brain in hearing?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves

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- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To interpret electrical signals as sound

19.What is the function of the brain in balance?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To send signals to your muscles to help you stay balanced

20.What is the function of the muscles in balance?

- a) To collect sound waves
- b) To amplify sound waves
- c) To convert sound waves into electrical signals
- d) To help you stay balanced based on signals from the brain

Answers

1. The two main functions of the ear are hearing and balance.
2. The function of the outer ear is to collect sound waves and direct them into the ear canal.
3. The three parts of the ear are the inner ear, the middle ear, and the outer ear.
4. The function of the ossicles in the middle ear is to amplify and transmit sound vibrations to the inner ear.
5. The cochlea is responsible for detecting sound waves and converting them into electrical signals.
6. The function of the semicircular canals in the inner ear is to maintain balance.
7. Tinnitus is a condition characterized by a constant ringing, buzzing, or roaring sound in the ears.
8. Meniere's disease is an inner ear disorder that can cause vertigo, tinnitus, and hearing loss.
9. Ear barotrauma is an injury to the ear caused by changes in barometric (air) or water pressure.
10. Autoimmune inner ear disease is a condition where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks the inner ear.
11. Down syndrome and Turner's syndrome are chromosomal disorders that can cause low-set ears and are associated with congenital hearing loss.

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12. Gestational diabetes can cause hearing loss in the baby.
13. The function of the Eustachian tubes in the middle ear is to equalize the air pressure in the ears.
14. The function of the tympanic membrane (eardrum) is to vibrate when sound waves hit it.
15. The function of the hair cells in the cochlea is to transform vibrations into electrical energy.
16. The function of the vestibular nerve is to transmit information about balance to the brain.
17. The function of the auditory nerve is to transmit electrical signals to the brain.
18. The function of the brain in hearing is to interpret electrical signals as sound.
19. The function of the brain in balance is to send signals to your muscles to help you stay balanced.
20. The function of the muscles in balance is to help you stay balanced based on signals from the brain.

Special senses – Nose

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Special Senses- Nose, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Special Senses- Nose](#)

1.What is the primary organ for our sense of smell?

- a) Ears
- b) Eyes
- c) Nose
- d) Tongue

2.Which part of the nose separates the two nasal cavities?

- a) Turbinates
- b) Septum
- c) Sinuses
- d) Nares

3.What is the function of cilia in the nose?

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- a) To provide a sense of smell
- b) To trap dirt and particles
- c) To shape the nose
- d) To regulate body temperature

4. Which of the following is not a disorder related to the nose?

- a) Allergic Rhinitis
- b) Deviated Septum
- c) Nasal Polyps
- d) Tinnitus

5. What role does the nose play in speech and phonetics?

- a) It affects how we sound when we speak
- b) It helps us to pronounce words correctly
- c) It amplifies our voice
- d) It helps us to speak in different languages

6. What is the function of the turbinates in the nose?

- a) To provide a sense of smell
- b) To warm and moisten the inhaled air
- c) To shape the nose
- d) To regulate body temperature

7. Which of the following is a symptom of a deviated septum?

- a) Frequent sinus infections
- b) Loss of smell
- c) Nosebleeds
- d) All of the above

8. What is the role of sinuses in the nose?

- a) They produce mucus that keeps the nose moist

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- b) They provide a sense of smell
- c) They shape the nose
- d) They regulate body temperature

9. Which of the following is not a function of the nose?

- a) Respiration
- b) Filtration
- c) Humidification and Warming
- d) Vision

10. What is the condition where a person loses their sense of smell?

- a) Allergic Rhinitis
- b) Deviated Septum
- c) Anosmia
- d) Nasal Polyps

11. What is the function of hair and cilia in the nose?

- a) To provide a sense of smell
- b) To trap dirt and particles
- c) To shape the nose
- d) To regulate body temperature

12. Which of the following is a disorder related to the nose?

- a) Allergic Rhinitis
- b) Tinnitus
- c) Conjunctivitis
- d) Otitis Media

13. What is the function of the septum in the nose?

- a) It separates the two nasal cavities
- b) It provides a sense of smell

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- c) It shapes the nose
- d) It regulates body temperature

14.What is the function of nerve cells in the nose?

- a) They communicate with your brain to provide a sense of smell
- b) They trap dirt and particles
- c) They shape the nose
- d) They regulate body temperature

15.What is the function of the nasal cavities?

- a) They are hollow spaces where air flows in and out
- b) They provide a sense of smell
- c) They shape the nose
- d) They regulate body temperature

Answers

1. The primary organ for our sense of smell is the nose.
2. The part of the nose that separates the two nasal cavities is called the septum.
3. The function of cilia in the nose is to trap dirt and particles, keeping them from entering the respiratory system.
4. Tinnitus is not a disorder related to the nose.
5. The nose plays a role in speech and phonetics by affecting how we sound when we speak.
6. The function of the turbinates in the nose is to warm and moisten the inhaled air.
7. A symptom of a deviated septum can include frequent sinus infections, loss of smell, and nosebleeds.
8. The role of sinuses in the nose is to produce mucus that keeps the nose moist.
9. Vision is not a function of the nose.
10. The condition where a person loses their sense of smell is known as anosmia.
11. The function of hair and cilia in the nose is to trap dirt and particles.
12. Allergic rhinitis is a disorder related to the nose.
13. The function of the septum in the nose is to separate the two nasal cavities.



14. The function of nerve cells in the nose is to communicate with your brain to provide a sense of smell.
15. The function of the nasal cavities is that they are hollow spaces where air flows in and out.

Special senses – Tongue

Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Special Senses- Tongue, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Special senses- Tongue](#)

1.What is the primary organ of taste?

- a) Teeth
- b) Lips
- c) Tongue
- d) Palate

2.How many parts is the tongue divided into?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

3.What is the most mobile part of the tongue?

- a) Base
- b) Body
- c) Apex
- d) None of the above

4.What is the condition characterized by white patches on the tongue?

- a) Oral Thrush
- b) Leukoplakia

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- c) Geographic Tongue
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

5.What is the average length of the human tongue from the back to the tip?

- a) 1 inch
- b) 2 inches
- c) 3 inches
- d) 4 inches

6.What is the condition that causes a burning sensation on the tongue?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Burning Mouth Syndrome
- c) Oral Thrush
- d) Leukoplakia

7.What is the function of the tongue in the process of mastication?

- a) Swallowing food
- b) Moving food around the mouth
- c) Producing saliva
- d) Sensing taste

8.What is the condition where the tongue is abnormally large?

- a) Macroglossia
- b) Glossitis
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Oral Thrush

9.What is the condition characterized by map-like red spots on the tongue?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia

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d) Black Hairy Tongue

10. What is the condition that results in white, cottage cheese-like coatings on the tongue?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

11. What is the condition that causes the tongue to swell and change color?

- a) Macroglossia
- b) Glossitis
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Oral Thrush

12. What is the condition that doesn't actually cause hair to grow on the tongue?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

13. What is the serious condition that can cause a lump or sore on the tongue?

- a) Macroglossia
- b) Glossitis
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Oral Cancer

14. What is the condition that can sometimes be a precursor to cancer?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

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15. What is the condition that is most common in infants and the elderly?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

16. What is the condition often associated with poor oral hygiene, smoking, or excessive coffee or tea drinking?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

17. What is the chronic condition that can cause a burning sensation on the tongue?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Burning Mouth Syndrome
- c) Oral Thrush
- d) Leukoplakia

18. What is the condition that is usually a harmless condition?

- a) Geographic Tongue
- b) Oral Thrush
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Black Hairy Tongue

19. What is the condition that can lead to difficulties with speech, eating, swallowing, and sleeping?

- a) Macroglossia
- b) Glossitis
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Oral Thrush

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20. What is the condition that can also cause the tongue to have a smooth appearance?

- a) Macroglossia
- b) Glossitis
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Oral Thrush

Answers

1. The primary organ of taste is the tongue.
2. The tongue is divided into three parts.
3. The most mobile part of the tongue is the apex.
4. The condition characterized by white patches on the tongue is leukoplakia.
5. The average length of the human tongue from the back to the tip is 4 inches.
6. The condition that causes a burning sensation on the tongue is burning mouth syndrome.
7. The function of the tongue in the process of mastication is moving food around the mouth.
8. The condition where the tongue is abnormally large is called macroglossia.
9. The condition characterized by map-like red spots on the tongue is geographic tongue.
10. The condition that results in white, cottage cheese-like coatings on the tongue is oral thrush.
11. The condition that causes the tongue to swell and change color is glossitis.
12. The condition that doesn't actually cause hair to grow on the tongue is black hairy tongue.
13. The serious condition that can cause a lump or sore on the tongue is oral cancer.
14. The condition that can sometimes be a precursor to cancer is leukoplakia.
15. The condition that is most common in infants and the elderly is oral thrush.
16. The condition often associated with poor oral hygiene, smoking, or excessive coffee or tea drinking is black hairy tongue.
17. The chronic condition that can cause a burning sensation on the tongue is burning mouth syndrome.
18. The condition that is usually a harmless condition is geographic tongue.
19. The condition that can lead to difficulties with speech, eating, swallowing, and sleeping is macroglossia.
20. The condition that can also cause the tongue to have a smooth appearance is glossitis.