

Programme: B. Pharm

Course: Human Anatomy and Physiology I

Course Code: BP101T

Enrolment no. \_\_\_\_\_

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 Hrs.

Q.No.	Questions	CO	Bloom Taxonomy Category	Marks
<b>Section I</b>				
1	<b>Objective Type Questions</b>			
	i. The spherical structured organelle that contains the genetic material is a) Cell wall b) Ribosomes c) Mitochondria d) Nucleus ii. Animal cell differs from plant cells in possessing a) Plastid b) Centrosome c) Vacuole d) Golgi body iii. On the basis of structure which is freely movable joint? a) Synovial b) Fibrous c) Fibrocartilaginous d) Cartilaginous iv. Blood plasma constitutes _____ % of Blood? a) 80% b) 30% c) 55% d) 40% v. On the basis of function which one give easy movement to joint: a) Synarthrosis b) Diarthrosis c) Amphiarthrosis d) None of the above vi. Platelet plug formation occurs due to? a) ADH b) ADP c) APH d) GDP vii. Reticulocytes is. a) WBC - Nucleus b) RBC - Nucleus c) Proerythroblast -Nucleus d) Erythrocytes viii. Vascular constriction occurs due to? a) Thromboxane b) Serotonin c) Both d) None ix. How many litres of blood available in healthy adult human being? a) 3 b) 5 c) 1 d) 7 x. Rh factor does not exist in the form of? a) ± b) -ve c) + ve d) All xi. Blood Group-O is compatible with? a) Group A b) Group B c) Group AB d) None xii. Example of sesamoid bone is a) Cranial b) Patella c) Vertebra d) Rib xiii. Which is not the part of Phalanges a) Body b) Shaft c) Base d) Head xiv. The integumentary system reflects a) Skin b) Bone c) Cartilage d) All of the above xv. Which phenomenon is called cell drinking? a) Exocytosis b) Pinocytosis c) Endocytosis d) Phagocytosis xvi. A thin layer of tissue that lines your eyelid and nasal cavity is called: a) Skin b) Mucus membrane c) Dermis d) Lining xvii. Which one is a flat structure a) Squamous tissue b) Transitional c) Cuboidal tissue d) Columnar tissue xviii. How many numbers of Cuneiform bone is present in tarsal? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 xix. Atlanto-axis joint is the type of? a) Hinge joint b) Pivot joint c) Ball & Socket d) Gliding joint xx. Which type of joint could provide Triaxial movement? a) Saddle Join b) Pivot joint c) Hinge d) Condyloid joint	CO1	Remember	1 x 20 = 20
<b>Section II</b>				
<b>2. Short Answer type questions.</b>				
a	Write down the General Principle of cell communication.	CO1	Understand	

b	Discuss the physiology of muscle contraction.	CO2	Remember	<b>7 x 5 = 35</b>
c	Discuss in details about the neuromuscular junction.	CO2	Remember	
d	Write a note on blood groups. What is ABO group system?	CO3	Remember	
e	Write a note on Leukocytes.	CO3	Remember	
f	Discuss about the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system	CO4	Apply	
	or			
	What do you mean by auditory ossicles? Explain ear ossicles	CO4	Apply	
g	Write a note on various disorders related to heart.	CO5	Apply	
	or			
	Explain the following points: i) Cardiac output ii) Blood pressure iii) Cardiac cycle iv) Hypertension	CO5	Apply	
<b>Section III</b>				
<b>Long Answer Type questions</b>				
3	Highlights the importance of Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone System (RAAS) in the controlling of BP along with the help of proper flow chart diagram	CO5	Analyze	<b>2 x 10 = 20</b>
	or			
	Write a note on electrocardiogram and discuss the regulation and management of blood pressure.	CO5	Analyze	
4	Describe the term haemopoiesis. Elaborate all steps involved in the erythropoiesis and fate of the RBCs.	CO3	Evaluate	
	or			
	Describe the Anemic condition, its causes and their different types.	CO3	Evaluate	

**Course Outcomes (CO):**

CO1: Define and explain the anatomy and physiology, various levels of organizations basic homeostatic mechanism.

CO2: Explain the morphology, physiology of skeletal system along with the physiology of muscle contraction in co-ordination with the joints, their articulation and skin.

CO3: Explain and describe the composition, function of various body fluids like blood and lymph, their significance and related disorders.

CO4: Classify the peripheral nervous system, nerves and morphology of special senses.

CO5: Explain the anatomy and physiology and parameters related to CVS and related disorders.