TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGY (MLT)
PAPER – I HUMAN ANATOMY
QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The human vertebral column consists of how many vertebrae? (b)
   a) 26 b) 33 c) 30 d) 28
2. The skull in humans is composed of how many bones? (a)
   a) 22 b) 26 c) 28 d) 30
3. The longest bone in the human body is: (b)
   a) Tibia b) Femur c) Humerus d) Fibula
4. The rib cage in humans consists of how many pairs of ribs? (c)
   a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 14
5. Which part of the vertebral column supports the skull? (c)
   a) Thoracic b) Lumbar c) Cervical d) Sacral
6. The basic structural and functional unit of life is: (c)
   a) Organ b) Tissue c) Cell d) System
7. The power house of the cell is: (b)
   a) Nucleus b) Mitochondria c) Ribosome d) Golgi body
8. Which tissue covers the surface of the body and internal organs? (b)
   a) Connective tissue b) Epithelial tissue
   c) Muscular tissue d) Nervous tissue
9. Which connective tissue connects muscles to bones? (c)
   a) Ligaments b) Cartilage c) Tendons d) Adipose tissue
10. Which connective tissue connects bone to bone? (a)
    a) Ligaments b) Cartilage c) Tendons d) Blood
11. The longest cell in the human body is: (b)
    a) Muscle cell b) Nerve cell c) Blood cell d) Epithelial cell
12. Which type of muscle tissue is involuntary and non-striated? (c)
    a) Skeletal muscle b) Cardiac muscle
    c) Smooth muscle d) Connective tissue
13. Which organelle is responsible for protein synthesis? (a)
    a) Ribosome b) Mitochondria
    c) Lysosome d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
14. Red blood cells in humans are mainly responsible for: (b)
    a) Fighting infections b) Carrying oxygen
    c) Clotting of blood d) Producing hormones

15. The tissue that forms the brain and spinal cord is: (c)
    a) Muscle tissue b) Connective tissue
    c) Nervous tissue d) Epithelial tissue
16. The longest bone in the human body is: (b)
    a) Tibia b) Femur c) Humerus d) Radius
17. Flat bones are mainly responsible for: (a)
    a) Protection of organs b) Weight bearing
    c) Movement d) Blood clotting
18. Which of the following is an example of a short bone? (b)
    a) Vertebra b) Carpals c) Femur d) Ribs
19. Irregular bones are found in: (c)
    a) Skull and ribs b) Wrist and ankle
    c) Vertebrae and facial bones d) Arm and leg
20. The joint between the skull bones is: (c)
    a) Hinge joint b) Ball and socket joint
    c) Fibrous joint (suture) d) Pivot joint
21. The shoulder joint is an example of: (b)
    a) Hinge joint b) Ball and socket joint
    c) Pivot joint d) Gliding joint
22. The knee joint is classified as a: (a)
    a) Hinge joint b) Ball and socket joint
    c) Pivot joint d) Cartilaginous joint
23. Moving a body part away from the midline is called: (b)
    a) Flexion b) Abduction c) Adduction d) Extension
24. Bending the elbow or knee is an example of: (a)
    a) Flexion b) Extension c) Rotation d) Circumduction
25. The circular movement of a limb at a joint is called: (c)
    a) Rotation b) Flexion c) Circumduction d) Adduction

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The digestive system begins at the **mouth**.
2. The process of breaking down food into simpler substances is called **digestion**.
3. The largest gland in the human body is the **liver**.
4. The tube that connects the mouth to the stomach is the **oesophagus**.
5. The stomach connects to the small intestine at the **duodenum**.
6. The small intestine consists of three parts: duodenum, jejunum, and **ileum**.
7. The large intestine consists of caecum, colon, rectum, and **anus**.
8. The finger-like projections in the small intestine that increase absorption are called **villi**.
9. The enzyme present in saliva is **salivary amylase (ptyalin)**.
10. The pancreas secretes **insulin** and digestive enzymes.
11. The liver secretes **bile**.
12. Bile is stored in the **gall bladder**.

13. The rhythmic contraction of the alimentary canal is called **peristalsis**.
14. The opening between the oesophagus and stomach is called **cardiac sphincter**.
15. The opening between the stomach and duodenum is called **pyloric sphincter**.
16. The main site of absorption of nutrients is the **small intestine**.
17. The main site of water absorption is the **large intestine**.
18. The teeth responsible for tearing food are called **canines**.
19. The teeth responsible for grinding food are called **molars**.
20. The tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth by the **frenulum**.
21. The digestive juice that emulsifies fats is **bile**.
22. Protein digestion in the stomach is initiated by the enzyme **pepsin**.
23. The enzyme that digests fats in the small intestine is **lipase**.
24. The last part of the large intestine is the **rectum**.
25. The process of taking food into the body is called **ingestion**.

III. Descriptive Questions.

1. Explain the subdivisions of anatomy and describe the fundamental anatomical planes with suitable diagrams.
2. Describe the vertebrate structure of man.
3. Explain the anatomy of liver biliary apparatus.
4. Explain pancreas and their role in the digestive system.
5. Write about the types of bones structure of bone.