

Pharma Unit



Human Anatomy & Physiology Top 30 IMP Short (1M) Questions with Answers **According To New Syllabus ER 2020-2021**

1. Define anatomy?

Ans. Anatomy is the branch of biology that deals with the study of the structure and organization of living organisms, including humans, animals, and plants. It involves the examination and analysis of the internal and external structures of organisms, including their organs, tissues, cells, and systems.

2. Define Physiology?

Ans. Physiology is the branch of biology that deals with the study of the normal functions and activities of living organisms, including humans, animals, and plants. It involves the examination and analysis of the physical and chemical processes that occur within organisms, such as metabolism, respiration, circulation, and reproduction.

3. Define metabolism?

Ans. Metabolism refers to the chemical processes that occur within living organisms to maintain life. It involves the conversion of food into energy and the use of that energy by the body to carry out various functions, such as movement, growth, and repair.

4. Define anabolism?

Ans. Anabolism refers to the metabolic process in which complex molecules are synthesized from simpler ones, requiring energy input. It involves the building up of molecules such as proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids, which are used for growth, repair, and maintenance of body tissues.

5. Define catabolism?

Ans. Catabolism refers to the metabolic process in which complex molecules are broken down into simpler ones, releasing energy in the process. It involves the breakdown of molecules such as proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids, which are used by the body for energy production and other functions.

6. Define reproduction?

Ans. Reproduction is the biological process by which living organisms produce offspring of the same species. It involves the transfer of genetic material from one generation to the next and is essential for the continuation of life.

7. Define cell and enlist component of cell?

Ans. A cell is the basic unit of life and the smallest structural and functional unit of all living organisms.

Component of cell - Cell membrane, Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Mitochondria, Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, Ribosomes, Lysosomes

8. Define tissue and its types?

Ans. Tissue is defined as a group or layer of cells that work together to perform a specific function.

Types of tissue - Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscular tissue, Nervous tissue

9. Define blood?

Ans. Blood is a fluid connective tissue that consists of plasma, blood cells and platelets. It circulates throughout our body delivering oxygen and nutrients to various cells and tissues. It makes up 8% of our body weight.

10. Write composition of blood?

Ans. Blood composed of 55% plasma and 45% formed elements including wbcs, rbcs, and platelets.

11. Define lymph node?

Ans. A lymph node is a small, bean-shaped structure that is part of the lymphatic system, which helps to defend against infections and foreign substances. Lymph nodes contain immune cells that filter and trap foreign particles, such as bacteria, viruses, and cancer cells, as they travel through the lymphatic vessels.

12. Write function of heart?

Ans. Circulating oxygen and nutrients, removing carbon dioxide, maintaining blood pressure, Supporting immune function, Maintaining fluid balance, Providing hormonal regulation, Supporting physical activity

13. Name 3 layers of heart?

Ans. 3 layers of heart are - Epicardium (outer layer), Myocardium (middle layer), Endocardium (inner layer)

14. Name the bones involved in elbow joints?

Ans. The elbow joint is formed by the articulation of three bones - Humerus, Radius, Ulna

15. Name the cranial nerve responsible for equilibrium and hearing?

Ans. The vestibulocochlear nerve is responsible for equilibrium and hearing

16. Define spleen?

Ans. The spleen is an immune system organ that filters the blood, produces and stores white blood cells, fights infections, destroys old blood cells and helps maintain blood volume. It is located in the upper left part of the abdomen.

17. Define blood pressure?

Ans. Blood pressure is the force exerted by the blood against the walls of the arteries. It is measured in mmhg, and consists of systolic and diastolic pressures

18. What is normal blood pressure?

Ans. Normal blood pressure in humans is around 120/80 mmhg. Systolic pressure is around 120 mmhg and the diastolic pressure is around 80 mmhg.

19. Define glomerular filtration rate?

Ans. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is defined as the volume of plasma that is filtered by the glomeruli per unit of time.

20. Write full form of RBC, WBC, ANS, TSH, GIT?

Ans. RBC – Red Blood Cell. WBC – White Blood Cell. ANS - Autonomic Nervous System. TSH - Thyroid Stimulating Hormone. GIT - Gastrointestinal Tract

21. Bile is stored in which part of body?

Ans. Bile is stored in the gallbladder

22. Estrogen and progesterone are secreted by which part of body?

Ans. Estrogen and progesterone are primarily secreted by the ovaries in females, although small amounts are also produced by the adrenal glands and the placenta during pregnancy.

23. What is tidal volume?

Ans. It is the amount of air inspired or expired during normal breathing

24. What is inspiratory volume?

Ans. It is the maximum amount of air inspired over tidal volume by deepest inspiration

25. What is expiratory reverse volume?

Ans. It is the amount of air expired over tidal volume by most forceful expiration

26. What is residual volume?

Ans. It is the amount of air that remains inside lungs after forceful expiration

27. Enlist male reproductive system & enlist female reproductive system?

Ans. Male reproductive system – Testes, Epididymis, Vas deferens, Seminal vesicles, Prostate gland, Bulbourethral gland, Urethra, Penis

Female reproductive system - Ovaries, Fallopian tubes, Uterus, Cervix, Vagina, Clitoris, Labia majora, Labia minora

28. Enlist name of cranial nerves?

Ans. Olfactory nerve, Optic nerve, Oculomotor nerve, Trochlear nerve, Trigeminal nerve, Abducens nerve, Facial nerve, Vestibulocochlear nerve, Glossopharyngeal nerve, Vagus nerve, Accessory nerve, Hypoglossal nerve.

29. Define micturition?

Ans. Micturition is the process of emptying the bladder. It is the process of excreting the urine from the urinary bladder.

30. Write the reason why right kidney is slightly lower than the left kidney?

Ans. The right kidney is slightly lower than the left kidney due to the presence of the liver on the right side of the body.

Very Imp Note :-

- Please Read All the chapters very carefully before Human Anatomy and Physiology Exam
- These questions are only for the reference purpose