

Anatomy and Physiology



1) Which of the following terms describes the body's ability to maintain its normal state?

- (A) Anabolism
- (B) Catabolism
- (C) Tolerance
- (D) Homeostasis
- (E) Metabolism

2) Which of the following best describes the human body's defense mechanism against environmental bacteria?

- (A) Hair in the nose
- (B) Mucous membranes
- (C) Osteoblasts
- (D) Saliva
- (E) Tears

3) Which cells in the blood do not have a nucleus?

- (A) Lymphocyte
- (B) Monocyte
- (C) Erythrocyte
- (D) Basophil
- (E) Neutrophil

4) Which of the following is flexible connective tissue that is attached to bones at the joints?

- (A) Adipose
- (B) Cartilage
- (C) Epithelial
- (D) Muscle
- (E) Nerve

5) Which of the following allows air to pass into the lungs?

- (A) Aorta
- (B) Esophagus
- (C) Heart
- (D) Pancreas
- (E) Trachea

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6) Which of the following is the body cavity that contains the pituitary gland?

- (A) Abdominal
- (B) Cranial
- (C) Pleural
- (D) Spinal
- (E) Thoracic

7) Which of the following closes and seals off the lower airway during swallowing?

- (A) Alveoli
- (B) Epiglottis
- (C) Larynx
- (D) Uvula
- (E) Vocal cords

8) Which of the following is located beneath the diaphragm in the left upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Duodenum
- (C) Gallbladder
- (D) Pancreas
- (E) Spleen

9) Which of the following anatomical regions of abdomen lies just distal to the sternum?

- (A) Epigastric
- (B) Hypochondriac
- (C) Hypogastric
- (D) Lumbar
- (E) Umbilical

10) Which of the following cavities are separated by the diaphragm?

- (A) Abdominal and pelvic
- (B) Cranial and spinal
- (C) Dorsal and ventral
- (D) Pericardial and pleural

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(E) Thoracic and abdominal

11) Which of the following terms describes the motion of bending the forearm toward the body?

- (A) Abduction
- (B) Eversion
- (C) Flexion
- (D) Pronation
- (E) Supination

12) In which of the following positions does a patient lie face down?

- (A) Dorsal
- (B) Erect
- (C) Lateral
- (D) Prone
- (E) Supine

13) If the foot is abducted, it is moved in which direction?

- (A) Inward
- (B) Outward
- (C) Upward
- (D) Downward

14) The anatomic location of the spinal canal is

- (A) caudal
- (B) dorsal
- (C) frontal
- (D) transverse
- (E) ventral

15) Which of the following is a structural, fibrous protein found in the dermis?

- (A) Collagen
- (B) Heparin
- (C) Lipocyte
- (D) Melanin
- (E) Sebum

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16) A patient has a fracture in which the radius is bent but not displaced, and the skin is intact. This type of fracture is known as which of the following?

- (A) Closed, greenstick
- (B) Complex, comminuted
- (C) Compound, transverse
- (D) Open, spiral
- (E) Simple, pathologic

17) Which of the following is the large bone found superior to the patella and inferior to the ischium?

- (A) Calcaneus
- (B) Femur
- (C) Symphysis pubis
- (D) Tibia
- (E) Ulna

18) The physician directs the medical assistant to complete a request form for an X-ray study of the fibula. The procedure will be performed on which of the following structures?

- (A) Heel
- (B) Lower leg
- (C) Toes
- (D) Thigh
- (E) Pelvis

19) Which of the following is a disorder characterized by uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep during the day?

- (A) Dyslexia
- (B) Epilepsy
- (C) Hydrocephalus
- (D) Narcolepsy
- (E) Shingles

20) Which of the following is the point at which an impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another neuron?

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- (A) Dendrite
- (B) Glial cell
- (C) Nerve center
- (D) Synapse
- (E) Terminal plate

21) Which of the following controls body temperature, sleep, and appetite?

- (A) Adrenal glands
- (B) Hypothalamus
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Thalamus
- (E) Thyroid gland

22) Which of the following cranial nerves is related to the sense of smell?

- (A) Abducens
- (B) Hypoglossal
- (C) Olfactory
- (D) Trochlear
- (E) Vagus

23) Which of the following is a substance that aids the transmission of nerve impulses to the muscles?

- (A) Acetylcholine
- (B) Cholecystokinin
- (C) Deoxyribose
- (D) Oxytocin
- (E) Prolactin

24) Which of the following best describes the location where the carotid pulse can be found?

- (A) In front of the ears and just above eye level
- (B) In the antecubital space
- (C) In the middle of the groin
- (D) On the anterior side of the neck
- (E) On the medial aspect of the wrist

25) A patient sustains severe blunt trauma to the left upper abdomen and requires surgery. Which one of the following organs is most likely to be involved?

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- (A) Appendix
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Urinary bladder
- (E) Spleen

26) Where is the sinoatrial node located?

- (A) Between the left atrium and the left ventricle
- (B) Between the right atrium and the right ventricle
- (C) In the interventricular septum
- (D) In the upper wall of the left ventricle
- (E) In the upper wall of the right atrium

27) Blood flows from the right ventricle of the heart into which of the following structures?

- (A) Inferior vena cava
- (B) Left ventricle
- (C) Pulmonary arteries
- (D) Pulmonary veins
- (E) Right atrium

28) Oxygenated blood is carried to the heart by which of the following structures?

- (A) Aorta
- (B) Carotid arteries
- (C) Inferior vena cava
- (D) Pulmonary veins
- (E) Superior vena cava

29) The thoracic cage is a structural unit important for which of the following functions?

- (A) Alimentation
- (B) Menstruation
- (C) Mentation
- (D) Respiration
- (E) Urination

30) Which of the following substances is found in greater quantity in exhaled air?

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- (A) Carbon dioxide
- (B) Carbon monoxide
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Oxygen
- (E) Ozone

31) Which of the following allows gas exchange in the lungs?

- (A) Alveoli
- (B) Bronchi
- (C) Bronchioles
- (D) Capillaries
- (E) Pleurae

32) At which of the following locations does bile enter the digestive tract?

- (A) Gastroesophageal sphincter
- (B) Duodenum
- (C) Ileocecum
- (D) Jejunum
- (E) Pyloric sphincter

33) Which of the following structures is part of the small intestine?

- (A) Ascending colon
- (B) Cecum
- (C) Ileum
- (D) Sigmoid colon
- (E) Transverse colon

34) Which of the following conditions is characterized by incompetence of the esophageal sphincter?

- (A) Crohn's disease
- (B) Esophageal varices
- (C) Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- (D) Pyloric stenosis
- (E) Stomatitis

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35) Which of the following organs removes bilirubin from the blood, manufactures plasma proteins, and is involved with the production of prothrombin and fibrinogen?

- (A) Gallbladder
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Liver
- (D) Spleen
- (E) Stomach

36) Which of the following is an accessory organ of the gastrointestinal system that is responsible for secreting insulin?

- (A) Adrenal gland
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Liver
- (D) Pancreas
- (E) Spleen

37) Which of the following is the lymphoid organ that is a reservoir for red blood cells and filters organisms from the blood?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Spleen
- (E) Thymus

38) Which of the following best describes the process whereby the stomach muscles contract to propel food through the digestive tract?

- (A) Absorption
- (B) Emulsion
- (C) Peristalsis
- (D) Regurgitation
- (E) Secretion

39) Saliva contains an enzyme that acts upon which of the following nutrients?

- (A) Starches
- (B) Proteins

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- (C) Fats
- (D) Minerals
- (E) Vitamins

40) In men, specimens for gonococcal cultures are most commonly obtained from which of the following structures?

- (A) Anus
- (B) Bladder
- (C) Skin
- (D) Testicle
- (E) Urethra

41) Which of the following describes the cluster of blood capillaries found in each nephron in the kidney?

- (A) Afferent arteriole
- (B) Glomerulus
- (C) Loop of Henle
- (D) Renal pelvis
- (E) Renal tubule

42) Which of the following conditions is characterized by the presence of kidney stones (renal calculi)? <https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>

- (A) Glomerulonephritis
- (B) Interstitial nephritis
- (C) Nephrolithiasis
- (D) Polycystic kidney
- (E) Pyelonephritis

43) Which of the following best describes the structure that collects urine in the body?

- (A) Bladder
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Ureter
- (D) Urethra
- (E) Urethral meatus

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44) In men, which of the following structures is located at the neck of the bladder and surrounds the urethra?

- (A) Epididymis
- (B) Prostate
- (C) Scrotum
- (D) Seminal vesicle
- (E) Vas deferens

45) Male hormones are produced by which of the following?

- (A) Glans penis
- (B) Prepuce
- (C) Prostate
- (D) Testes
- (E) Vas deferens

46) Which of the following are mucus-producing glands located on each side of the vaginal opening?

- (A) Adrenal
- (B) Bartholin's
- (C) Bulbourethral
- (D) Corpus luteum
- (E) Parotid

47) Fertilization of an ovum by a spermatozoon occurs in which of the following structures?

- (A) Cervix
- (B) Fallopian tube
- (C) Ovary
- (D) Uterus
- (E) Vagina

48) Calcium, potassium, and sodium are classified as which of the following?

- (A) Androgens
- (B) Catecholamines
- (C) Electrolytes
- (D) Estrogens

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(E) Prostaglandins

49) Which of the following is the master gland of the endocrine system?

- (A) Adrenal
- (B) Pancreas
- (C) Pineal
- (D) Pituitary
- (E) Thyroid

50) Patients with which of the following diseases are treated with injections of vitamin B-12?

- (A) Bell's palsy
- (B) Crohn's disease
- (C) Diabetes mellitus
- (D) Graves' disease
- (E) Pernicious anemia