

Total Pages—8

UN(1)—Ana. & Phy.
NUR(I)-Gr. A & B

2023

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

Answer from **both** the Sections as directed

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to answer in their own words as far as practicable

SECTION – A

(*Applied Anatomy*)

1. MCQ :

1 × 6

(i) The highest centre of the brain that controls several functions of the body is

(a) Medulla oblongata

(b) Cerebellum

(c) Cerebrum

(Turn Over)

(d) Diencephalon

(ii) Increased intraocular pressure results in

(a) Glaucoma

(b) Presbopia

(c) Cataract

(d) Mvopia

(iii) Alpha cells of pancreas secrete

(a) Insulin

(b) Somatostain

(c) Glucagon

(d) Pancreatic polypeptide

(iv) The motor speech area is present in the following lobe of cerebrum

(a) Frontal

(b) Parietal

(c) Temporal

(d) Occipital

(v) The most abundant tissue in human body _____.

(a) Epithelial

(b) Connective

(c) Muscle

(d) Nervous

(vi) Which of the following bone in our body does not articulate with another bone ?

(a) Mandible

(b) Nasal bone

(c) Cricoid bone

(d) Hyoid bone

2. Long questions : 10 × 1

Name the location, surfaces, borders, blood supply and applied anatomy of the liver.

3. Short note (any three) : 5 × 3

(i) Classify synovial joints with examples.

(4)

(ii) Describe the layers of skin with diagram

(iii) Structure of eyeball

(iv) Chambers of heart.

4. Very short :

2 × 3

(a) Difference between small and large intestine

(b) Parts of a nephron

(c) Name the parts of male urethra.

SECTION - B

(Applied Physiology)

1. MCQ :

1 × 7

(i) The normal range of blood pH

(a) 6.4 to 6.5

(b) 7.35 to 7.45

(5)

(c) 7.85 to 7.95

(d) 6.8 to 6.9

(ii) Sympathetic nervous system is also known as

(a) Craniosacral outflow

(b) Thoracosacral outflow

(c) Craniolumbar outflow

(d) Thorecolumbar outflow

(iii) Decrease in partial pressure of oxygen (pO₂) at tissue is called ?

(a) Hypoxia

(b) Asphyxia

(c) Hypercapnia

(d) Cyanosis

(iv) Deficiency of thyroid hormones (thyroxine) in adults leads to

(a) Acromegaly

- (b) Dwarfism
 - (c) Myxedema
 - (d) Diabetes insipidus
- (v) Maintenance of constancy of the internal environment of the body is called
- (a) Diffusion
 - (b) Haemostasis
 - (c) Homeostasis
 - (d) Osmosis
- (vi) The body of a cervical vertebra is in which shape
- (a) Round
 - (b) Oval
 - (c) Heart
 - (d) Triangle
- (vii) The Hormone responsible for the contraction of gall bladder is known as

(7)

- (a) Secretin
- (b) Gastrin
- (c) Cholecystokinin
- (d) Intrinsic factors

2. Long Questions : 10

Describe the structure, synthesis and functions of Haemoglobin.

3. Short notes : 5 × 3

(a) Explain the mechanism of muscle contraction.

(b) Role of skin in temperature regulation

(c) Functions of placenta.

4. Very short (Any three) : 2 × 3

(i) Types of Neurons

(ii) Non excretory functions of kidney

(iii) Functions of bile

(iv) Salivary juice.