REV-01 BMB/38/43

## B.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY BBT-201

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective )

2023/06

SET

Full Marks: 70

 $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

Marks: 20 Time: 30 mins.

## Choose the correct answer from the following:

 Ascent of high mountains may cause altitude sickness in men. What is the main cause of this? b. Decreased efficiency of haemoglobin

a. Excess of CO<sub>2</sub> in blood c. Decreased partial pressure of oxygen

d. Decreased proportion of oxygen in the air

2. Mark the one, which is NOT the precursor of the hormone.

a. Amino acids b. Cholesterol

d. Proteins c. Phospholipids

3. Serum is:

a. Blood minus fibrinogen b. Lymph minus corpuscle

c. Lymph d. Blood minus corpuscle and fibrinogen

Arterial blood is present in:

a. Pulmonary arteries b. Pulmonary veins c. All the arteries d. All the veins

5. Carbonic anhydrase is found in:

a. Leukocyte b. Lymphocyte d. Erythrocyte c. Blood plasma

6. Which of the following is the structural unit of nervous system?

a. Alveoli b. Nephron c. Neuron d. Leukocyte

7. Inferior venacava is formed by uniting the veins of:

b. Trunkd. Neck a. Legs c. a and b

8. Is the location where the majority of nutrients are absorbed:

a. Jejunum b. Large intestines d. Trachea c. Bronchi

Which term describes the space between a neuron and its target cell?

b. Synaptic cleft a. Post synaptic membrane d. Axon terminal c. Denridic spine

How many major types of blood have scientists discovered?

b. Two: white cells and red cells a. One: Type "O"

d. Four: Types A, B, AB, and O c. Three: white cells, red cells, and plasma

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	partial pressure of these chambers	b. Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub>
	c. Union of O <sub>2</sub> with haemoglobin	d. All of the above
12.	Which of the following is NOT an endocrine a. Hypothalamus	b. Pituitary
	c. Parathyroid	d. Pancreas
13.	In humans,is the difference  a. 40 mm Hg  c. 0 mm Hg	between systolic and diastolic pressure. b. 20 mm Hg d. None of the above
14.	Which one is not a WBC?	
	a. Lymphocyte c. Monocyte	<ul><li>b. Thrombocyte</li><li>d. Basophil</li></ul>
15.	Respiration in man is helped by:  a. Intercostal muscle	b. Pelvic girdle
	c. Biceps muscle	d. None of these
16.	Name the hormone which takes part in the pituitary.	release of FSH and LH from the anterior
	<ul><li>a. Growth hormone</li><li>c. Somatostatin</li></ul>	b. GnRH d. TRH
. 17.	Excitation contraction coupling involves all <b>a.</b> Release of Ca++ from troponin	the following except:  b. Formation of cross bridges between actin and myosin
	c. Spread of depolarization along the transverse tubules	d. Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP
18.	The blood vessels that supply blood to the va. Coronary arteries c. Duodenum	valls of the heart are called:  b. Coronary veins  d. Ileum
19.	In the body, both the blood sodium and pot a. Pheromones c. Cortisol	assium levels are regulated by:  b. Aldosterone  d. Androgens
20.	The endocrine gland which contributes to so a. Pituitary gland c. Pineal gland	
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## (Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. Marks: 50 [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] 1. Describe the function of blood in detail. 10 Explain briefly the mechanism of muscle contraction in detail. 10 Explain the anatomy of human heart. Write the process of circulation of 4+6=10 blood in heart. Write a short note on: 5+5=10 a) Threshold stimulus b) All and none rule What are neurotransmitters? Explain in brief with examples. 5+5=10 Explain briefly the synaptic mode of transmission. Explain the mechanism of formation of urine in detail. 10 6. 7. Explain the chloride shift in detail. 10 5+5=10 Write a brief note on the manifestation of hyper and hypo secretion of (a) Thyroid (b) Adrenal gland.

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