

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY  
TECHNOLOGY  
FIRST SEMESTER  
ANATOMY-1  
DMLT – 101**

**SET  
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

( **Objective** )

Marks: 20

**1×20=20**

***Choose the correct answer from the following:***

1. Which is the first bone to ossify?  
a. Humerus  
b. Clavicle  
c. Radius  
d. Ulna
2. Which is most site of fracture in femur bone?  
a. Head  
b. Neck  
c. Shaft  
d. Condyles
3. Which is the longest bone of lower limb  
a. Humerus  
b. Fibula  
c. Tibia  
d. Femur
4. Which bone is present medial to forearm  
a. Ulna  
b. humerus  
c. Radius  
d. Scaphoid
5. How many carpal bones are present  
a. 7  
b. 6  
c. 8  
d. 5
6. What is the outer covering of heart is called  
a. Pericardium  
b. periosteum  
c. Pleura  
d. Epimysium
7. Which bone is known as collar bone?  
a. Clavicle  
b. Ulna  
c. Radius  
d. Humerus
8. What is the total number of cervical vertebra  
a. 8  
b. 6  
c. 7  
d. 5
9. What is the name of the structure present between two vertebra  
a. Intervertebral disc  
b. cartilage  
c. Ligament  
d. Tendon

10. Cardiac muscles are found in-
  - a. Lungs
  - b. Stomach
  - c. Heart
  - d. Liver
11. What is the correct pathway of air entering the lungs?
  - a. Pharynx → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Alveoli
  - b. Larynx → Pharynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Alveoli
  - c. Trachea → Pharynx → Larynx → Bronchi → Alveoli
  - d. Alveoli → Bronchi → Trachea → Pharynx → Larynx
12. What is the main role of the stomach in digestion?
  - a. Absorption of water
  - b. Mechanical and chemical breakdown of food
  - c. Storage of nutrients
  - d. Production of bile
13. Which of the following cells are responsible for bone formation?
  - a. Osteoclasts
  - b. Osteocyte
  - c. Osteoblasts
  - d. Chondrocytes
14. Which of the following is a function of the rib cage?
  - a. Protects the spinal cord
  - b. Provides attachment points for leg muscle
  - c. Protects the heart and lungs
  - d. Supports the skull
15. Which bone connects the arm to the body and assists in shoulder mobility?
  - a. Femur
  - b. Humerus
  - c. Clavicle
  - d. Tibia
16. What type of joint is found at the knee, allowing for bending and straightening motions?
  - a. Ball-and-socket
  - b. Hinge
  - c. Pivot
  - d. Saddle
17. Which of the following is the primary muscle responsible for breathing?
  - a. Diaphragm
  - b. Heart
  - c. Stomach
  - d. Trachea
18. What is the main function of the ribosomes?
  - a. Protein synthesis
  - b. Lipid synthesis
  - c. DNA replication
  - d. Waste removal
19. How many pairs of ribs does a typical human have?
  - a. 10
  - b. 12
  - c. 14
  - d. 16
20. Which part of the cell is involved in producing ATP?
  - a. Golgi apparatus
  - b. Ribosomes
  - c. Mitochondria
  - d. Lysosomes

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

***[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]***

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| 1. Define joint. Write about its classification and different types of synovial joints in detail | 10 |
| 2. Define clavicle bone, mention its side determination and unique features with diagram.        | 10 |
| 3. Explain the structure of muscles with its different types                                     | 10 |
| 4. Write down about the different vertebra's in the vertebral column                             | 10 |
| 5. Draw the structure of heart and explain its circulatory system                                | 10 |
| 6. Define Connective Tissue. Write about different types of connective tissue with example.      | 10 |
| 7. Write in detail about Thorax with diagram. Mention about typical and atypical ribs.           | 10 |
| 8. Define cell. Explain about the structure of cell and its type in detail.                      | 10 |

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