

D 123852

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025**

M.Sc. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 200 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Answer all the questions.

1. Cardiac output is :
(A) 5 – 6L. (B) 6 – 7L.
(C) 7 – 8 L. (D) None of the above.
2. Volume of air that can be expired forcefully after a deep inspiration :
(A) Tidal Volume. (B) Residual Volume.
(C) Inspiratory capacity. (D) Vital Capacity.
3. Intrinsic factor is produced by :
(A) Mucus neck cells. (B) Oxyntic cells.
(C) Parietal cells. (D) Enterochromaffin cells.
4. Vit B12 deficiency anemia is called :
(A) Aplastic anemia. (B) Megaloplastic anemia.
(C) Sickle cell anemia. (D) Pernicious anemia.
5. Normal GFR is _____.
(A) 125ml/min. (B) 180ml/min
(C) 100ml/min. (D) Both (A) and (B).

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Turn over

6. The catalytic efficiency of two different enzymes can be compared by the :
- (A) Formation of the product.
 - (B) K_m Value.
 - (C) Molecular size of the enzymes.
 - (D) pH of optimum value.
7. Which of the following enzyme is not associated with Pancreas ?
- (A) Lipase.
 - (B) Amylase.
 - (C) Trypsin.
 - (D) Tylin.
8. Fetal hemoglobin contains ————— polypeptide chains.
- (A) 2 alpha, 2 gamma.
 - (B) 2 alpha, 2 beta.
 - (C) 2 alpha, 2 delta.
 - (D) 2 beta, 2 delta.
9. An insertion or deletion of nucleotides that alters the reading frame of a gene is called :
- (A) Nonsense.
 - (B) Missense.
 - (C) Frameshift.
 - (D) Transversion.
10. Which of the following cells is involved in cell-mediated immunity ?
- (A) B cells.
 - (B) Mast cells.
 - (C) T cells.
 - (D) Monocytes.
11. Monocytes differentiate into which kind of phagocytic cells ?
- (A) Neutrophil.
 - (B) Mast cells.
 - (C) T cells.
 - (D) Macrophages.
12. Normal serum calcium level :
- (A) 5mg/dl.
 - (B) 10mg/dl.
 - (C) 15mg/dl.
 - (D) 20mg/dl.

13. Hepatitis vaccine is an example of :
- (A) Subunit Vaccine. (B) Inactivated Vaccine.
(C) Toxoids Vaccine. (D) Recombinant Vaccine.
14. Name the site where the maximum digestion of proteins occurs.
- (A) Small intestine. (B) Rectum.
(C) Stomach. (D) Mouth.
15. If the stool of a person is whitish-grey, which organ is responsible for it ?
- (A) Kidney. (B) Liver.
(C) Spleen. (D) Gall bladder.
16. _____ is a protein-digesting enzyme that causes milk to curdle by converting caseinogen into insoluble casein.
- (A) Peptidase. (B) Rennin.
(C) Amylases. (D) Maltase.
17. Where are the parotid glands located ?
- (A) Below the stomach.
(B) Behind and above the pancreas.
(C) Below and in front of the ear canal.
(D) Underneath the armpits.
18. Carbon Monoxide poisoning happens due to ?
- (A) Carbonic acid. (B) Carboxy haemoglobin.
(C) Methane. (D) Carbamino hemoglobin.
19. The maximum amount of carbon dioxide in the human body is transported as :
- (A) Bicarbonate (B) Carbide.
(C) Physical Form. (D) Carbamino compounds.

20. Kidney's ability to produce concentrated urine depends on ?
- (A) Active transport. (B) Diffusion.
(C) Countercurrent mechanism. (D) None of the above.
21. Which of the following organisms have book lungs ?
- (A) Spider. (B) Ant.
(C) Penguin. (D) Sealion.
22. Normal value of ESR is :
- (A) 10 – 20 mm/hr. (B) 0 – 20 mm/hr.
(C) 100 – 200 mm/hr. (D) 1 – 20 mm/hr.
23. In the case of uricotelic animals, urea is removed via ?
- (A) Ornithine cycle. (B) Krebs's cycle.
(C) Cori Cycle. (D) None of the above.
24. What is the ratio of WBC to RBC in the body ?
- (A) 1 : 50. (B) 1 : 600.
(C) 1 : 6000. (D) 1 : 200.
25. A genetic linkage map represents the :
- (A) Relative location of genes on a chromosome.
(B) Distribution of the mutational hotspots.
(C) Phylogenetic linkage of the organism.
(D) Accurate physical distance among loci.
26. Lungs are enclosed within :
- (A) Perichondrium. (B) Periosteum.
(C) Pleural membrane. (D) Pericardium.

27. Single uriniferous tubule does not contain :
- (A) Loop of Henle. (B) Collecting duct.
(C) Distal convoluted tubule. (D) Bowman's capsule.
28. Which of the following organs is known as the "graveyard" of RBCs ?
- (A) Spleen. (B) Kidney.
(C) Liver. (D) Gall bladder.
29. Which of the following joints is immovable ?
- (A) Fibrous joint. (B) Synovial joint.
(C) Cartilaginous joints. (D) Ball and Socket joint.
30. What should be the blood pressure of a healthy human being ?
- (A) 120/80 mmHg. (B) 120/100 mmHg.
(C) 110/90 mmHg. (D) 140/90 mmHg.
31. Which body muscle can resist fatigue ?
- (A) Skeletal muscle. (B) Striped muscle.
(C) Cardiac muscle. (D) Smooth muscle.
32. In which area does the comprehension of spoken and written words take place ?
- (A) Broca's area. (B) Wernicke's area.
(C) Association area. (D) Sensory area.
33. When Sympathetic Nerves get activated, it releases ?
- (A) Adrenaline, which stimulates the organ.
(B) Adrenaline, which inhibits the organ.
(C) Acetylcholine, which stimulates the organ.
(D) None of the above.

34. The middle portion of the human sperm contains :
- (A) Nucleus. (B) Proteins.
(C) Centriole. (D) Mitochondria.
35. The balancing organ of the ear is :
- (A) Organ of Corti. (B) Vestibular system.
(C) Tectorial membrane. (D) Cochlea.
36. Which of the following component cause coagulation if introduced to the blood stream ?
- (A) Fibrinogen. (B) Prothrombin.
(C) Heparin. (D) Thromboplastin.
37. Which leucocytes release heparin and histamine into the blood ?
- (A) Basophils. (B) Neutrophils.
(C) Monocytes. (D) Lymphocytes.
38. Arrange the following components in correct order of reflex arc :
- (A) Receptor-Sensory neuron-Afferent neuron-Effector organ.
(B) Receptor-Sensory neuron-Center-Motor neuron-Effector organ.
(C) Sensory Neuron-Motor neuron-Centre-Effector organ.
(D) Receptor-Sensory neuron-Center-Effector organ.
39. Which of the following is a part of the hindbrain ?
- (A) Hypothalamus. (B) Cerebellum.
(C) Spinal cord. (D) Corpus callosum.
40. Respiratory centre is located in _____.
- (A) Cerebrum. (B) Cerebellum.
(C) Medulla. (D) Hypothalamus.

41. _____ is known as the centre of memory.
- (A) Amygdala. (B) Hippocampus.
(C) Basal ganglia. (D) Cerebrum.
42. Which of the following is an imino acid ?
- (A) Serine. (B) Alanine
(C) Glycine. (D) Proline.
43. The amino acid sequences of thousands of different proteins from many species have been determined using principles first developed by ?
- (A) Watson and Crick. (B) Edman.
(C) Federick Sanger. (D) Mendel.
44. An example of auto-immune disease :
- (A) Myasthenia gravis. (B) Grave's disease.
(C) Diabetes Mellitus. (D) All of the above.
45. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection can lead to :
- (A) Hashimoto's thyroiditis. (B) Agranulocytosis.
(C) Stevens-Johnson syndrome. (D) Thrombocytopenic purpura.
46. Thyroxine regulates :
- (A) Blood glucose level. (B) Blood calcium level.
(C) Basal metabolic Rate. (D) Control ovulation.
47. _____ is the hormone responsible for ovulation
- (A) Estrogen. (B) Progesteron.
(C) FSH. (D) LH.

48. Photoreceptors are found in :
- (A) Retina. (B) Cornea.
(C) Sclera. (D) Lens.
49. Which of the following condition is caused due to intra ocular pressure changes ?
- (A) Myopia. (B) Glaucoma.
(C) Cataract. (D) Hyperopia.
50. Outer most layer of Epidermis :
- (A) Stratum lucidum. (B) Stratum corneum.
(C) Stratum spinosum. (D) Stratum basalis.