

**Drug Inspector Paper 2023 BPSC Bihar**

12/AUN/M-2023-5

Booklet Series

Candidate's Roll Number

**C**

Serial No.

300228

Question Booklet

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HEALTH EDUCATION****PAPER—3****Unit—I**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This Question Booklet contains 50 questions in all.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Attempt all questions.
4. Immediately after commencement of the examination, you should check up your Question Booklet and ensure that the Question Booklet Series is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Booklet. Please check that the Booklet contains 16 printed pages including two pages (Page Nos. 14 and 15) for Rough Work and no page or question is missing or unprinted or torn or repeated. If you find any defect in this Booklet, get it replaced immediately by a complete Booklet of the same series.
5. If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature, then out of English and Hindi versions of the questions, the English version will be treated as standard.
6. You must write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
7. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You must write your Name, Roll No., Question Booklet Series and other particulars in the space provided on Page-1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
8. You should encode your Roll Number and the Question Booklet Series A, B, C or D as it is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Question Booklet with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen in the space provided on Page-2 of your Answer Sheet. If you do not encode or fail to encode the correct series of your Question Booklet, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated correctly.
9. Questions and their responses are printed in English and Hindi versions in this Booklet. Each question comprises of four responses—(A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark it in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
10. In the Answer Sheet, there are four brackets—(A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for each question. Select only one response for each question and mark it in your Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. Use Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen only to mark the answer in the Answer Sheet. Any erasure or change is not allowed.
11. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from the Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. After the examination has concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Thereafter, you are permitted to take away the Question Booklet with you.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर उपा है।



1. ✓ Maximum amount of oxygen is exchanged from blood in  
(A) left auricle of the heart  
(B) right auricle of the heart  
(C) arteries of the body  
(D) ✓ capillaries surrounding the alveoli
2. ✓ Oxygen is mainly transported as  
(A) carboxyhaemoglobin  
(B) globin  
(C) ✓ oxyhaemoglobin  
(D) None of the above
3. ✓ Breathing rate in humans is controlled by  
(A) hypothalamus  
(B) thalamus  
(C) ✓ medulla oblongata  
(D) cerebellum
4. ✓ Removal of amino group of amino acid to transform it into keto acid is called  
(A) oxidation  
(B) amination  
(C) ✓ transamination  
(D) deamination
5. ✓ What is the structural and functional unit of the nervous system?  
(A) Axon  
(B) Brain  
(C) ✓ Neuron  
(D) Dendron
6. ✓ Nerve cell does not divide because they do not have  
(A) Golgi body  
(B) mitochondria  
(C) ✓ nucleus  
(D) centrosome
7. ✓ Connection between axon and dendrite is called  
(A) desmosome  
(B) animation  
(C) ✓ synapse  
(D) brain
8. ✓ Blood is a  
(A) bone  
(B) ✓ connective tissue  
(C) cardiac tissue  
(D) None of the above
9. ✓ The brain and spinal cord together make  
(A) PNS  
(B) reflux action  
(C) ✓ CNS  
(D) ANS

10. Which membrane connects tongue to the bottom of the mouth?

- (A) Leg
- (B) Frenulum
- (C) Barrier
- (D) Septum

11. Eustachian tube is present between

- (A) middle ear and pharynx
- (B) inner ear and larynx
- (C) middle ear and larynx
- (D) outer ear and pharynx

12. Which of the following sphincters causes the release of the urine?

- (A) Urethral
- (B) Oesophageal
- (C) Cardiac
- (D) Pyloric

13. What is the process of excreting urine known as?

- (A) Defaecation
- (B) Urination
- (C) Digestion
- (D) Polyuria

14. What is the diastolic blood pressure in normal humans?

- (A) 90 mm Hg
- (B) 80 mm Hg
- (C) 120 mm Hg
- (D) 140 mm Hg

15. What causes angina pectoris?

- (A) Increase in blood pressure
- (B) Irregular heartbeat
- (C) Lack of oxygen in heart muscles
- (D) None of the above

16. Which of the following is *not* a heart disease?

- (A) Celiac disease
- (B) Atherosclerosis
- (C) Hypertension
- (D) Angina pectoris

17. What is the full form of ECG?

- (A) Electrocardium Granules
- (B) Electrocardiogram
- (C) Electricity Cardiac Group
- (D) Electrocardio Group

18. ✓ Where are the sperms produced?

- (A) ✓ Testis
- (B) Seminiferous tubules
- (C) Prostate gland
- (D) Epidermis

19. ✓ The primary sex organ of female reproductive system is

- (A) uterus
- (B) cervix
- (C) fallopian tube
- (D) ✓ ovary

20. ✓ Cell was discovered by

- (A) Robert Swanson
- (B) Robert Brown
- (C) ✓ Leeuwenhoek
- (D) Robert Hooke

21. ✓ ABCs of basic life support are

- (A) ✓ Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- (B) Action, Breathing, Circulation
- (C) Airway, Bridge, Canal
- (D) None of the above

22. ✓ An efficient dressing should be

- (A) oily
- (B) moist
- (C) with germ
- (D) ✓ germ-free

23. ✓ The aim of first aid is to

- (A) limit further injuries
- (B) promote recovery
- (C) preserve life and limbs
- (D) ✓ All of the above

24. ✓ HIV belongs to which of the following genus members of virus?

- (A) Parvovirus
- (B) Reovirus
- (C) Rotavirus
- (D) ✓ Retrovirus

25. ✓ What is sex ratio?

- (A) ✓ The study of population growth
- (B) The difference between birthrate and death rate
- (C) ✓ The number of females per thousand male
- (D) The number of females per hundred male



(9)

26. Name the State having the highest percentage of literacy level.

- (A) Punjab  
(B) West Bengal  
(C) Kerala  
(D) Maharashtra

(C)

27. The number of people in different age groups is referred as

- (A) adolescent population  
(B) occupational structure  
(C) sex ratio  
(D) age composition

(D)

28. Water-soluble vitamin is

- (A) vitamin D  
(B) vitamin B  
(C) vitamin A  
(D) vitamin E

(B)

29. Which vitamin is abundant in citrus fruits?

- (A) Vitamin D  
(B) Vitamin B  
(C) Vitamin A  
(D) Vitamin C

(D)

30. Pepsin converts

- (A) carbohydrate to glucose  
(B) protein to amino acid  
(C) starch to glucose  
(D) fat to fatty acid

(B)

31. How many bones does an adult human skeleton have?

- (A) 209  
(B) 206  
(C) 205  
(D) 207

(B)

32. Which of the following parts of human skeleton forms the helmet for the protection of human brain?

- (A) Hyoid  
(B) Mandible  
(C) Cranium  
(D) Temporal bone

(C)

33. Which of the following types of cartilage is present at the joints of long bones in humans?

- (A) Elastic  
(B) Calcified  
(C) Fibrous  
(D) Hyaline

(D)

34. Which of the following structures keeps blood flowing unidirectionally in humans?

- (A) Septum  
(B) Valve  
(C) Bronchiole  
(D) Neuron

(B)

(b)

35. Which of the following taste buds is present on the lateral sides of the human tongue?

- (A) Sour
- (B) Sweet
- (C) Bitter
- (D) Salty

36. Which of the following hormones helps in the secretion of HCl from stomach?

- (A) Pepsin
- (B) Renin
- (C) Gastrin
- (D) Secretin

37. Which of the following cells in the pancreas makes insulin?

- (A) Germ cell
- (B) Beta cell
- (C) Epithelial cell
- (D) Hepatic cell

38. Which of the following is the largest gland in human body?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Pancreas
- (C) Thymus
- (D) Kidney

39. Crown of teeth is covered by

- (A) dentine
- (B) skin
- (C) enamel
- (D) None of the above

40. Normal pH range of saliva is

- (A) 1.0-2.0
- (B) 6.2-7.6
- (C) 11.0-12.0
- (D) 8.0-10.0

41. The involuntary muscular movement of alimentary canal is called

- (A) peristalsis movement
- (B) smooth movement
- (C) amoeboid movement
- (D) All of the above

42. Which of the following does **not** release any enzyme?

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Pancreas
- (C) Salivary gland
- (D) Esophagus



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43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the liquid which is present between eye lens and cornea.

- (A) Aqueous humor  
(B) Vitreous humor  
(C) Cerebrospinal fluid  
(D) Synovial fluid

47. Who identified lysosome?

- (A) Claude  
(B) Palade  
(C) Christian de Duve  
(D) Novikoff

44. Which of the following is true for aerobic respiration in humans?

- (A) Glucose + Oxygen = Carbon dioxide + Water  
(B) Glucose = Carbon dioxide + Water  
(C) Glucose + Water = Carbon dioxide + Water  
(D) None of the above

48. The site of respiration inside the lungs is

- (A) bronchi  
(B) bronchioles  
(C) alveoli  
(D) diaphragm

45. In humans, respiration results in

- (A) anabolism  
(B) release of carbon dioxide  
(C) release of oxygen  
(D) None of the above

49. \_\_\_\_\_ acts as air conditioners.

- (A) Pharynx  
(B) Lung  
(C) Nasal chamber  
(D) Larynx

46. Where in a cell most of the aerobic respiration takes place?

- (A) Ribosome  
(B) Cytoplasm  
(C) Mitochondria  
(D) Nucleus

50. After deep inspiration, maximum expiration of lungs is called

- (A) inspiratory capacity  
(B) functional residual capacity  
(C) vital capacity  
(D) total lung capacity