

GPAT

2027-28



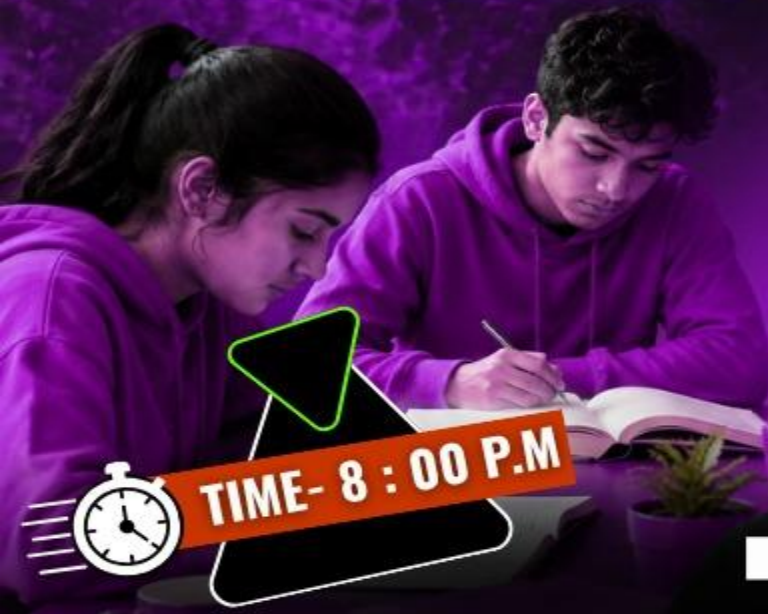
HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

CLASS- 22

TISSUE

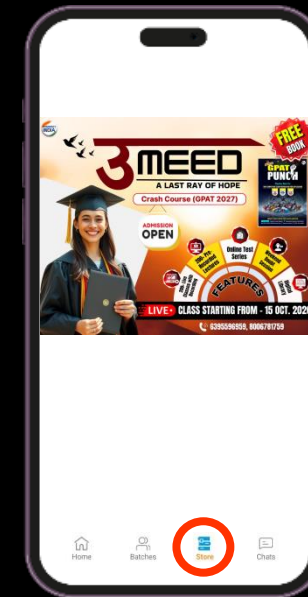
UPDATED QUESTIONS TILL GPAT 2026

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GPAT



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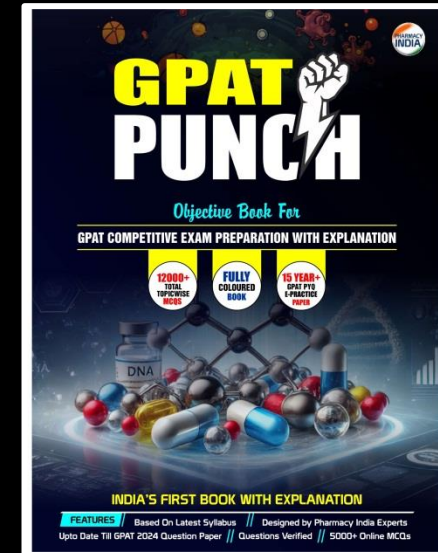




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01. Which type of epithelium is found in the lining of the urinary bladder that allows it to stretch?

- a) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- b) Stratified squamous epithelium
- c) Transitional epithelium
- d) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium



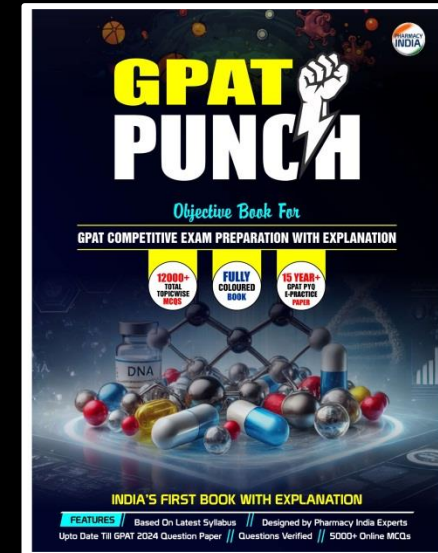
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Explanation:

- **Transitional epithelium is a specialized type of epithelial tissue that is uniquely designed to stretch and withstand tension.**
- **Allows for stretching and expansion without tearing.**
- **Provides a protective barrier to prevent urine from diffusing into surrounding tissues.**



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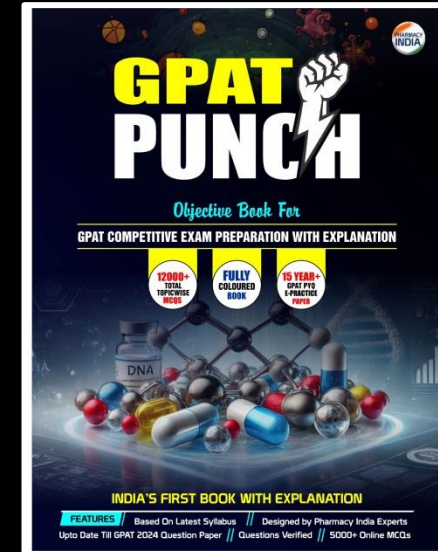


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02.

Which of the following connective tissues is avascular?

- a) Bone
- b) Cartilage
- c) Tendons
- d) Adipose tissue



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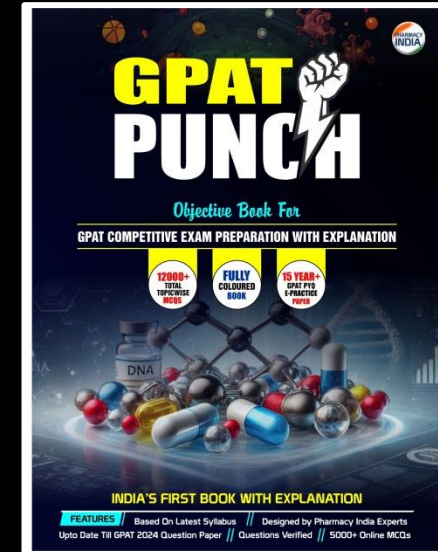


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Explanation:

- From the question in the image, cartilage is the connective tissue that is avascular.
- Unlike most other connective tissues, cartilage lacks a direct blood supply and relies on diffusion for nutrients and waste removal.



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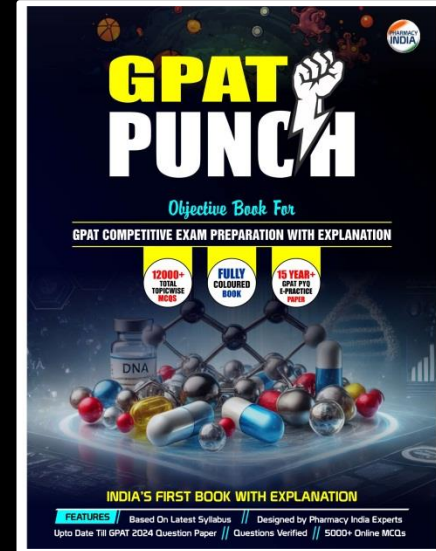


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03.

What is the name of the protein that provides elasticity to connective tissues such as the skin and arteries?

- a) Keratin
- b) Collagen
- c) Elastin
- d) Actin



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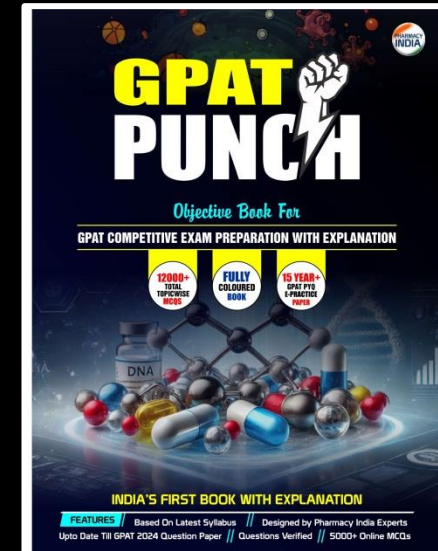


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Explanation:

Aspect	Elastin	Collagen
Function	Provides elasticity, allowing tissues to stretch and recoil.	Provides strength, structure, and rigidity to tissues.
Flexibility	Highly elastic and flexible.	Less elastic but very strong and durable.
Location	Found in elastic tissues like skin, lungs, arteries, and ligaments.	Found in bones, tendons, cartilage, skin, and connective tissues.
Abundance	Less abundant compared to collagen.	Most abundant protein in the human body.
Appearance	Thin and branched fibers.	Thick, rope-like fibers.
Chemical Composition	Rich in glycine and proline, with more hydrophobic amino acids.	Rich in glycine, proline, and hydroxyproline.



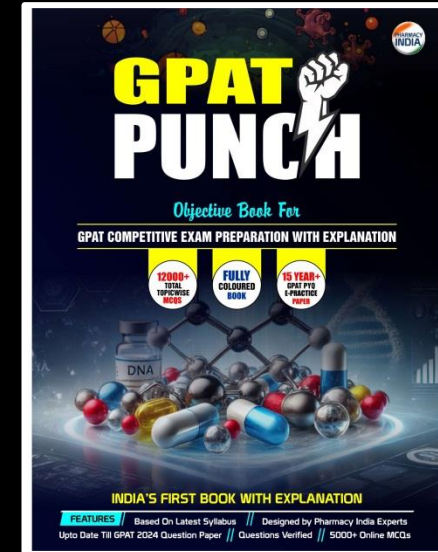
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04. In which tissue would you expect to find lacunae?

- a) Nervous tissue
- b) Cartilage and bone
- c) Muscle tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



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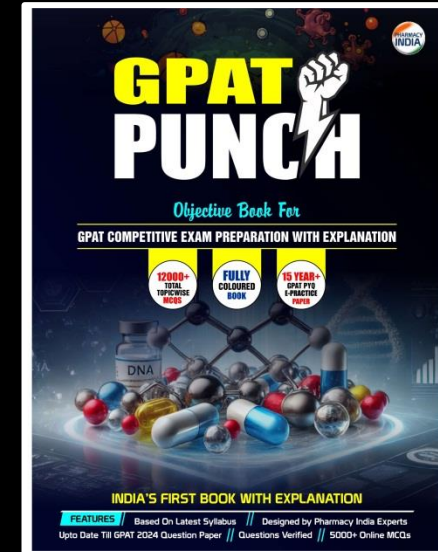
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Explanation:

Aspect	Bone	Cartilage
Composition	Hard, calcified matrix (rich in calcium and phosphorus).	Flexible, gel-like matrix (rich in chondroitin sulfate).
Cells	Osteocytes, housed in lacunae.	Chondrocytes, housed in lacunae.
Blood Supply	Rich blood supply, highly vascularized.	Avascular; nutrients diffuse through the matrix.
Function	Provides structural support, protection, and mineral storage.	Provides cushioning, flexibility, and reduces friction.



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Location	Found in the skeleton (e.g., skull, femur).	Found in joints, ear, nose, trachea, etc.
Matrix	Dense, made of collagen fibers and minerals.	Softer, made of collagen and elastic fibers.
Flexibility	Rigid and inflexible.	Flexible and elastic (depending on type).



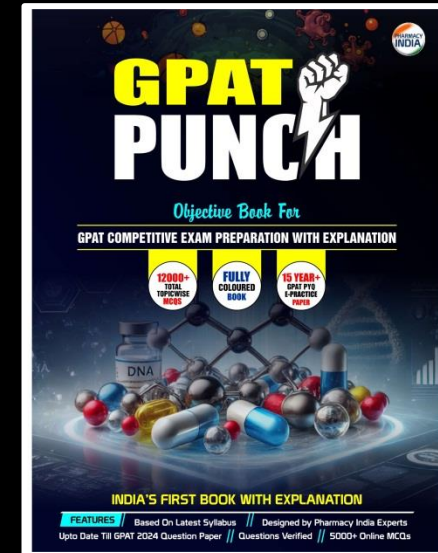
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05. Which layer of the skin is primarily composed of dense irregular connective tissue?

- a) Epidermis
- b) Hypodermis
- c) Dermis
- d) Subcutaneous layer



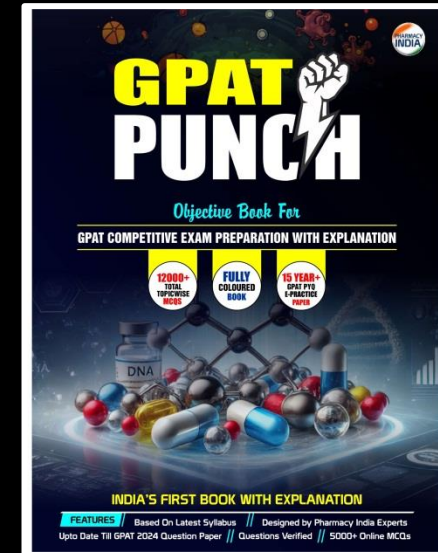
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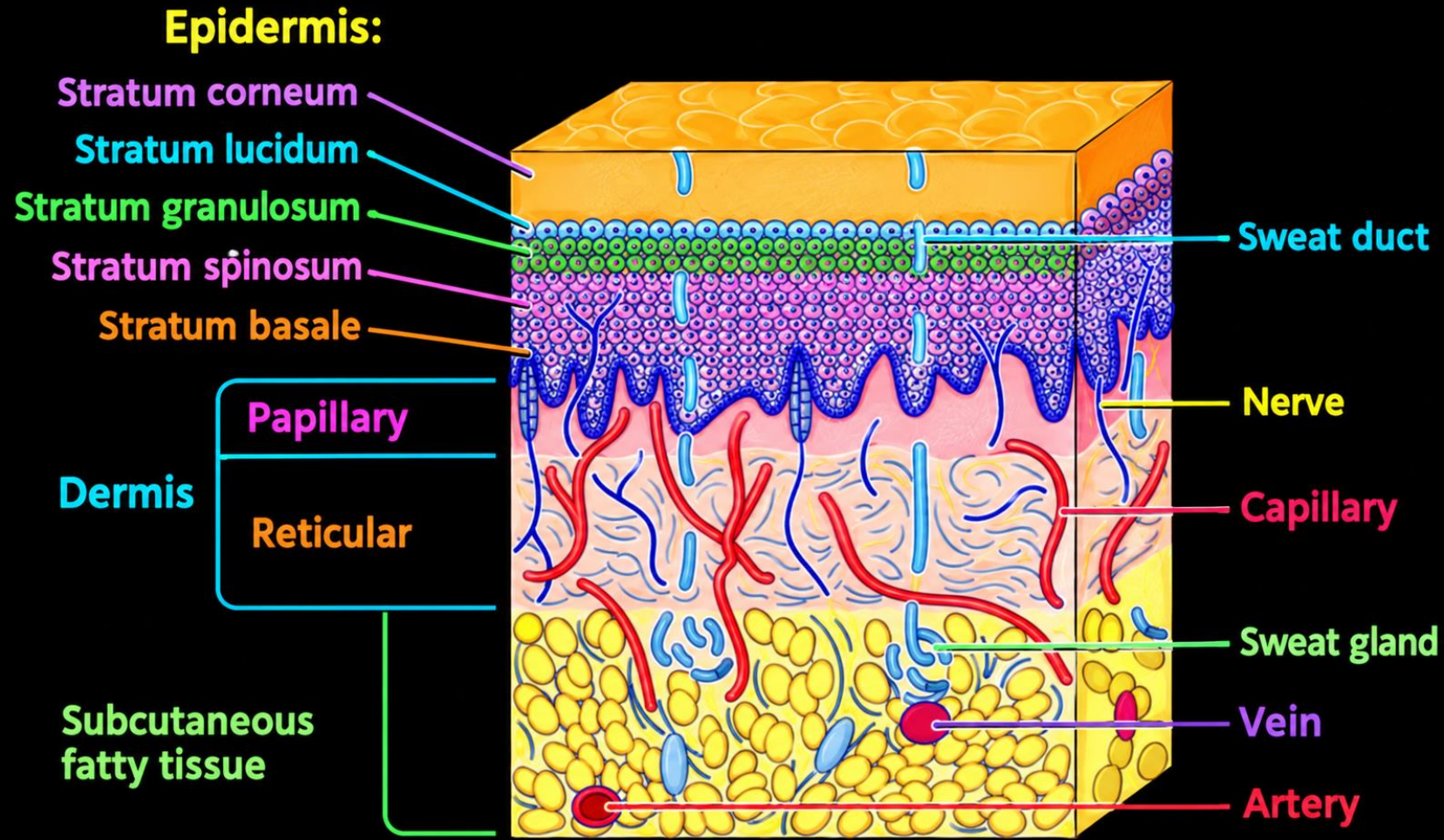


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Explanation:



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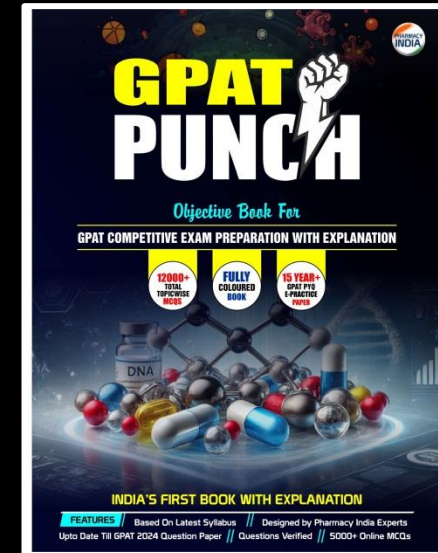




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06. What type of epithelium is involved in absorption in the small intestine?

- a) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- b) Simple columnar epithelium with microvilli
- c) Stratified squamous epithelium
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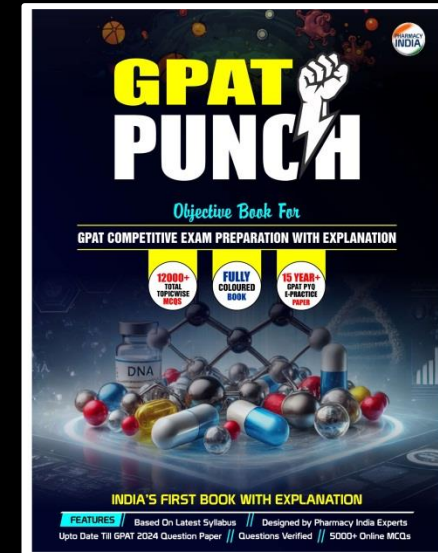
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Explanation:

Location	Digestive tract, biliary tract, renal pelvis, Fallopian tubes, and uterus
Function	Absorption, secretion, and protection
Cells	Surface absorptive cells (enterocytes) and goblet cells
Microvilli	Tiny finger-like projections that increase the surface area of the cell
Goblet cells	Modified columnar epithelial cells that secrete mucus



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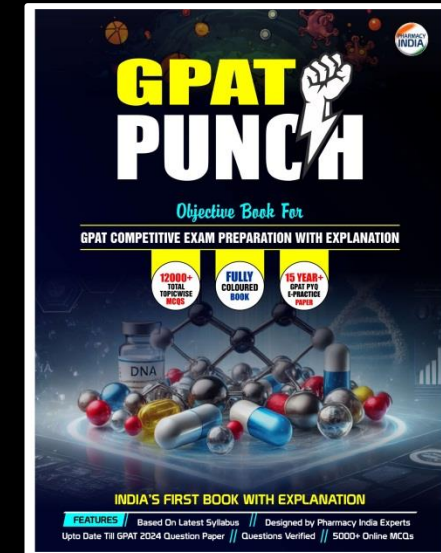


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07.

Which of the following is true about reticular connective tissue?

- a) It forms the framework of lymphoid organs.
- b) It is composed of elastic fibers.
- c) It connects muscles to bones.
- d) It stores fat.



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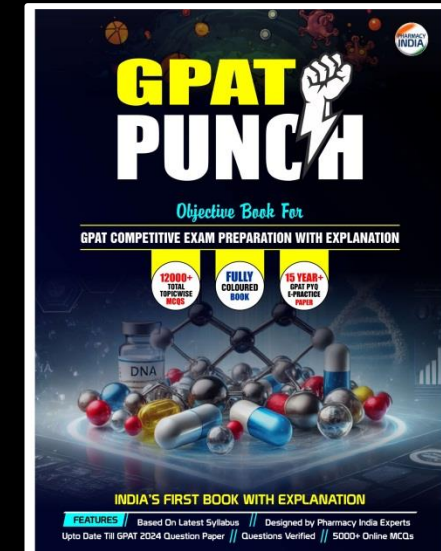


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Explanation:

- **Reticular connective tissue is a specialized type of connective tissue that consists primarily of a network of reticular fibers made from type III collagen.**
- **Locations:**
 - **Lymphoid organs: Lymph nodes & Spleen**
 - **Bone marrow**
 - **Liver**
 - **Endocrine organs**



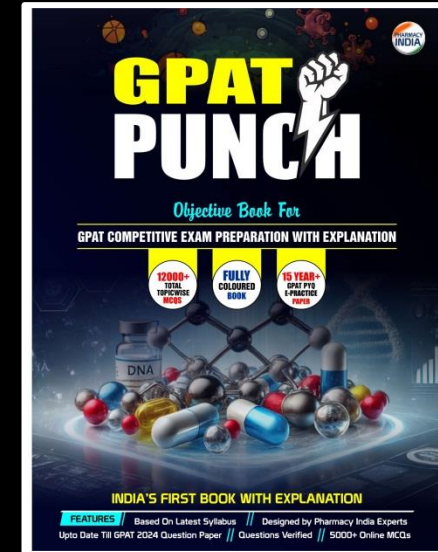
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08. Which connective tissue cells are involved in immune response and release histamine?

- a) Fibroblasts
- b) Mast cells
- c) Osteocytes
- d) Chondrocytes



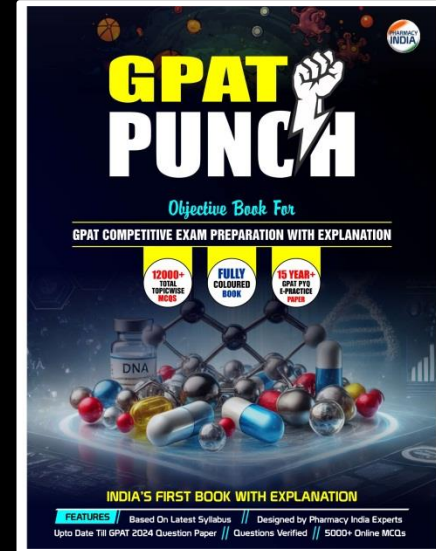
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Explanation:

- Mast cells contain granules filled with histamine and other chemical mediators, such as heparin, cytokines, and proteases.
- When activated, they degranulate and release histamine, leading to:
- Increased vascular permeability.
- Vasodilation
- Smooth muscle contraction
- Itchiness and swelling



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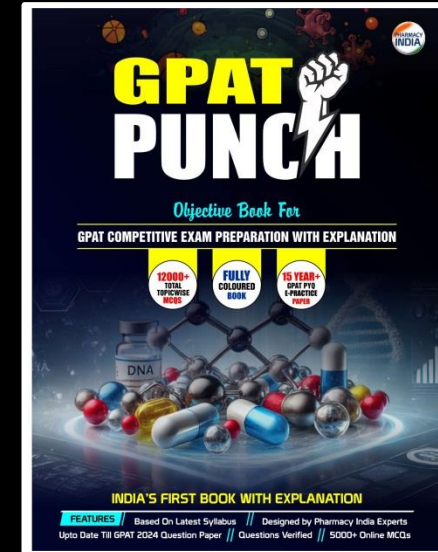


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09.

The Haversian canal is found in:

- a) Cartilage
- b) Spongy bone
- c) Ligaments
- d) Compact bone



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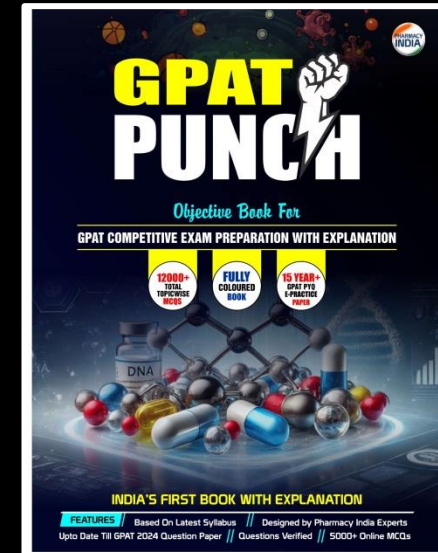


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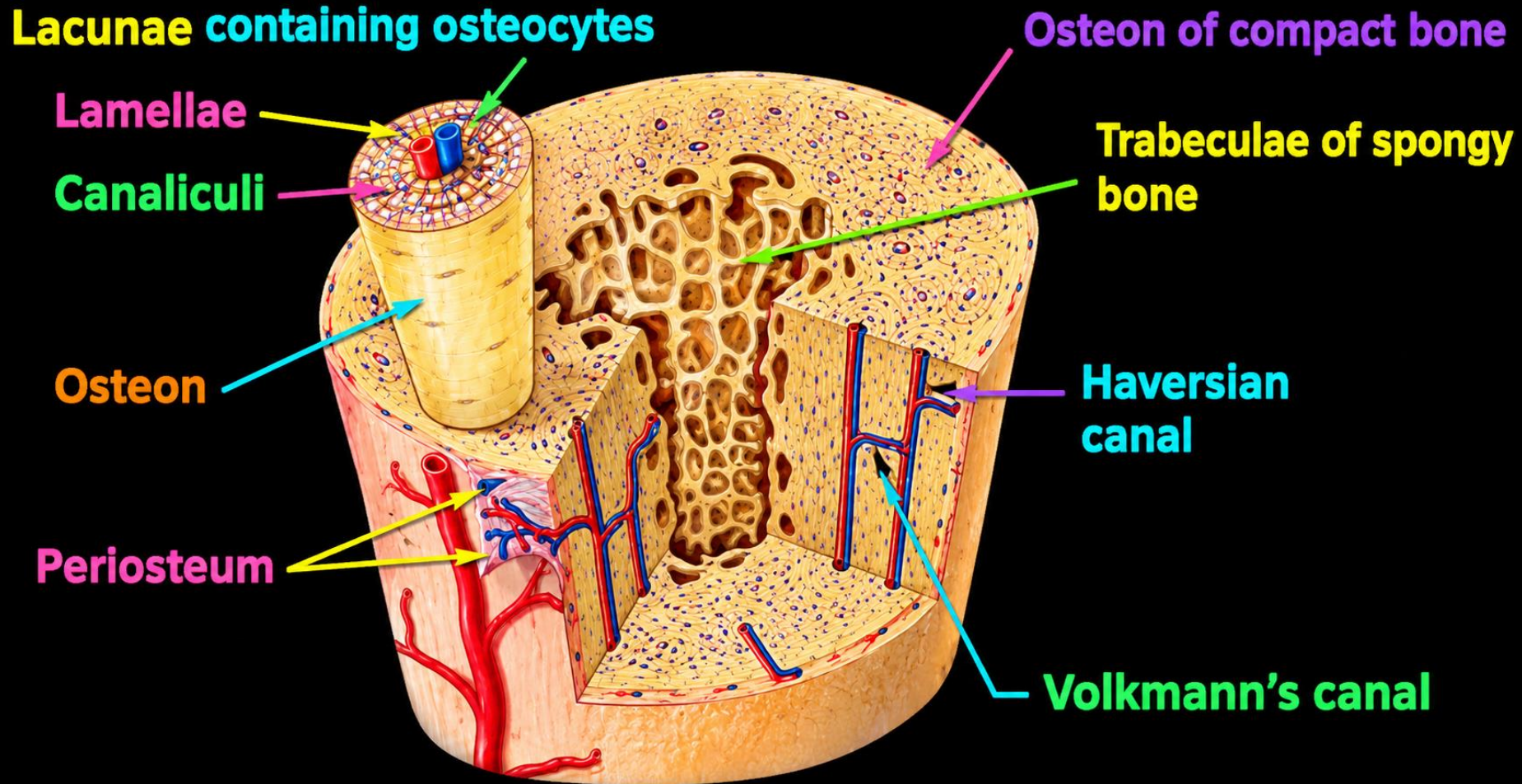


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Explanation:



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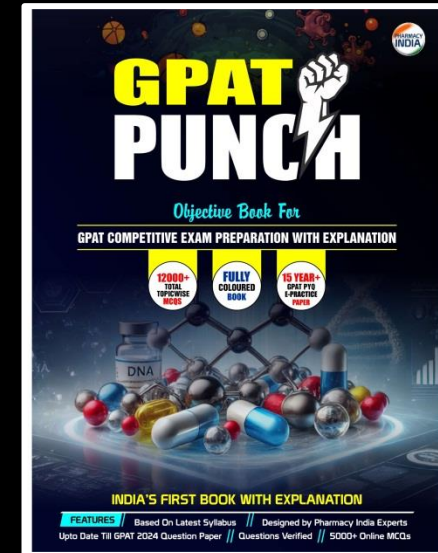


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10.

What type of connective tissue is found in the walls of large arteries and helps withstand pressure changes?

- a) Dense regular connective tissue
- b) Dense elastic connective tissue
- c) Hyaline cartilage
- d) Reticular connective tissue



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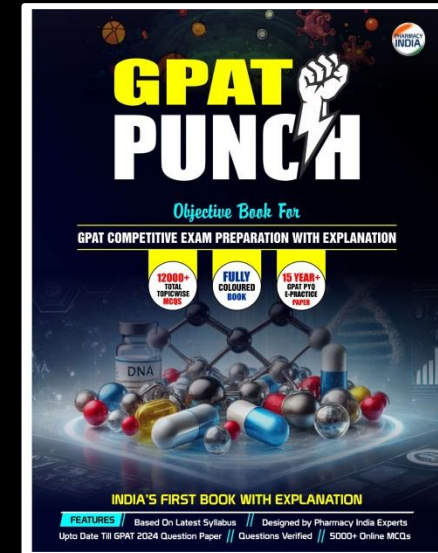


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Explanation:

Feature	Dense Elastic Connective Tissue	Loose Elastic Connective Tissue
Fiber Composition	High density of elastic fibers, fewer collagen fibers	More ground substance, fewer elastic fibers, more collagen fibers
Arrangement of Fibers	Fibers are densely packed, often in parallel or wavy patterns	Fibers are more loosely arranged and dispersed
Ground Substance	Less ground substance, more fibers	More ground substance, less dense arrangement of fibers



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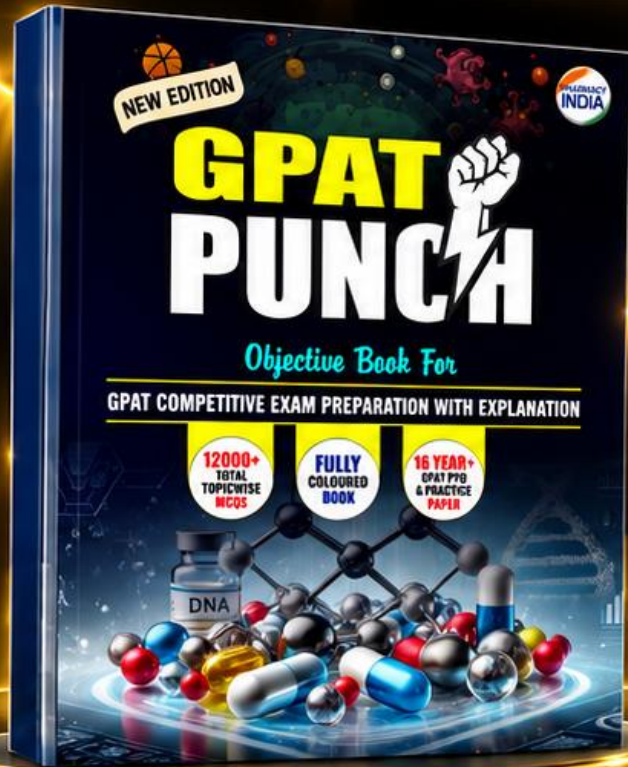


Elastic Fiber Density	High density of elastic fibers, providing stretch and recoil	Lower density of elastic fibers compared to dense form
Collagen Fiber Density	Lower than elastic fibers but still present for tensile strength	More collagen fibers compared to dense elastic tissue
Function	Provides strength and elasticity to structures under tension (e.g., arteries, ligaments)	Provides flexible support and cushioning (e.g., under skin, around organs)
Location	Found in structures requiring strength and elasticity, like arteries and some ligaments	Found in more flexible regions, like beneath skin, around blood vessels, and organs

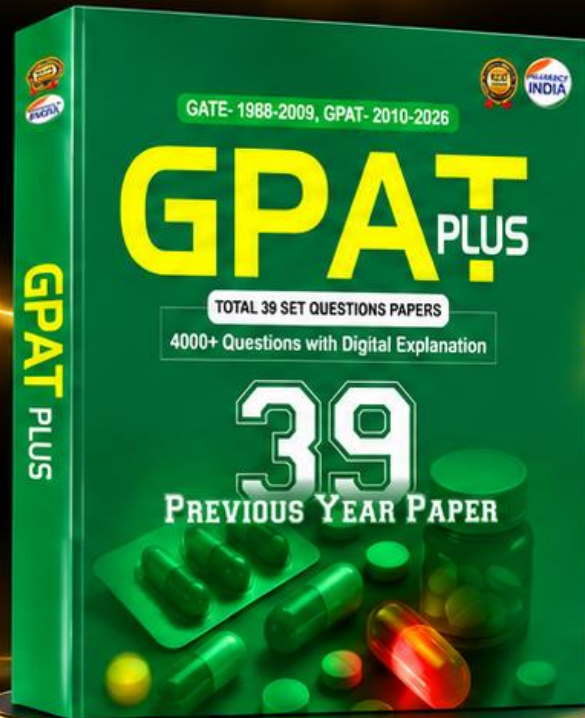


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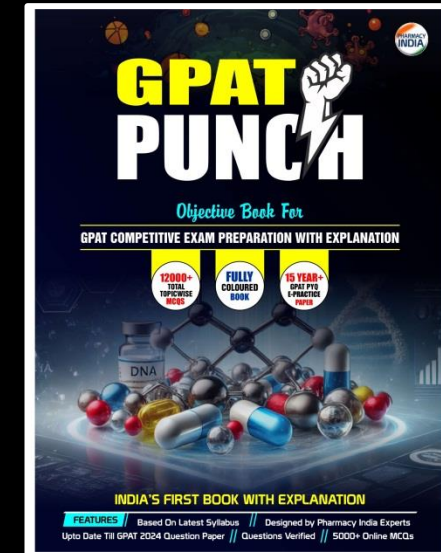
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11. Which type of muscle tissue has intercalated discs?

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Smooth muscle
- c) Cardiac muscle
- d) None of the above



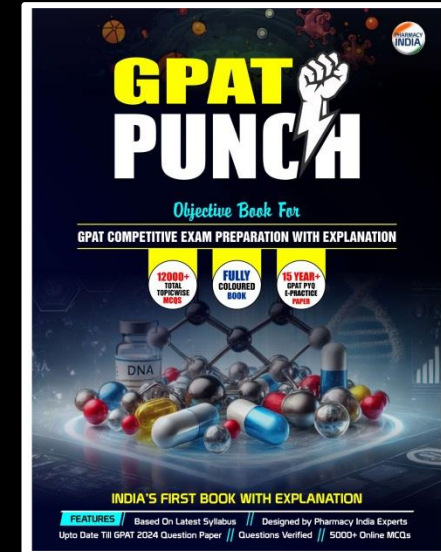
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Explanation:

Feature	Cardiac Muscle	Smooth Muscle	Skeletal Muscle
Location	Heart	Walls of hollow organs	Attached to bones
Cell Shape	Branched, cylindrical	Spindle-shaped, elongated	Long, cylindrical, and striated
Nuclei	Single, central	Single, central	Multiple, peripheral
Striations	Present	Absent	Present
Contraction Type	Involuntary	Involuntary	Voluntary
Control	Autonomic nervous system, pacemaker cells	Autonomic nervous system	Somatic nervous system



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Contraction Speed	Moderate to fast	Slow	Fast
Fatigue	Does not fatigue	Does not fatigue	Can fatigue
Innervation	Involuntary (pacemaker cells + autonomic)	Involuntary	Voluntary
Example	Heart	Intestines, blood vessels, bladder	Biceps, quadriceps, diaphragm



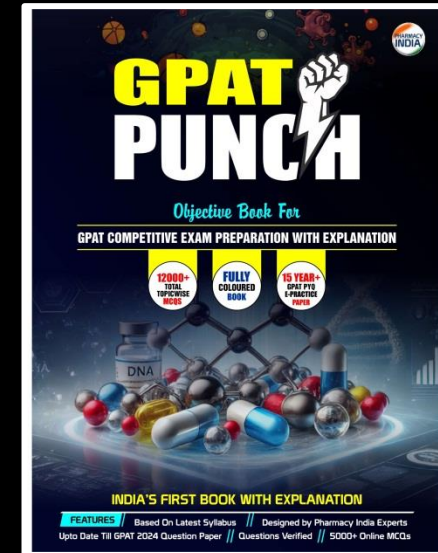
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12. The function of goblet cells in epithelial tissue is to:

- a) Absorb nutrients
- b) Secrete mucus
- c) Provide structural support
- d) Facilitate diffusion



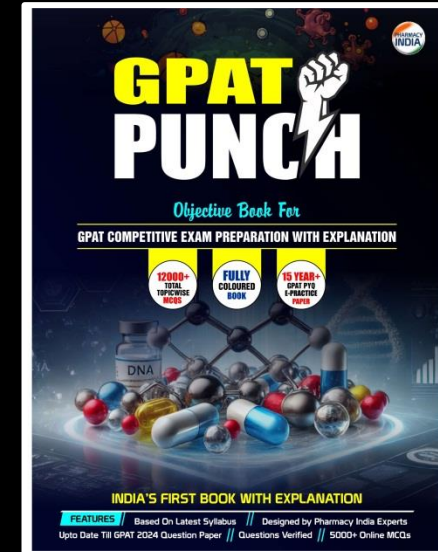
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Explanation:

- **Goblet cells are specialized mucus-secreting epithelial cells commonly found in the lining of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.**
- **They produce and release mucin, which combines with water to form mucus.**
- **This mucus helps lubricate and protect the epithelial surface and can trap dust, microorganisms, and other foreign particles.**



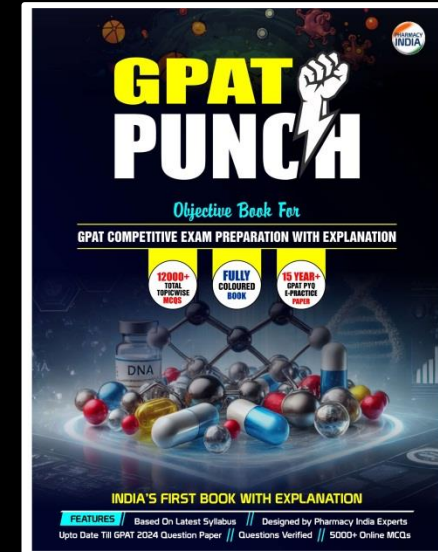
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13. Which type of junctions in epithelial cells prevent leakage between adjacent cells?

- a) Tight junctions
- b) Gap junctions
- c) Desmosomes
- d) Adherens junctions



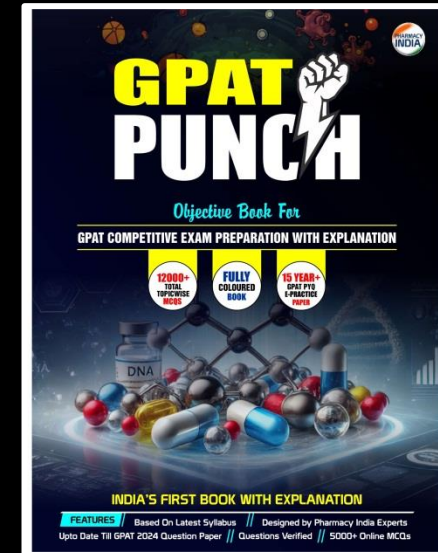
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Explanation:

Type	Definition	Example/Function
Tight Junction	A connection between adjacent epithelial cells to prevent leakage of molecules between them.	Found in the intestines and blood-brain barrier, maintaining selective permeability.
Gap Junction	Channels that connect adjacent cells, allowing ions and small molecules to pass directly between them.	Found in cardiac and smooth muscle, enabling synchronized contraction.
Adherens Junction	Cell junctions that connect actin filaments of adjacent cells.	Maintains tissue integrity and allows mechanical stress distribution in epithelial and endothelial cells.



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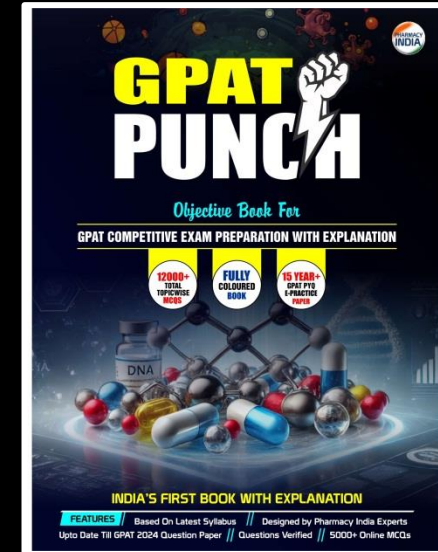


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14.

Which of the following connective tissues is responsible for hemopoiesis (blood cell formation)?

- a) Yellow bone marrow
- b) Red bone marrow
- c) Dense regular connective tissue
- d) Reticular connective tissue



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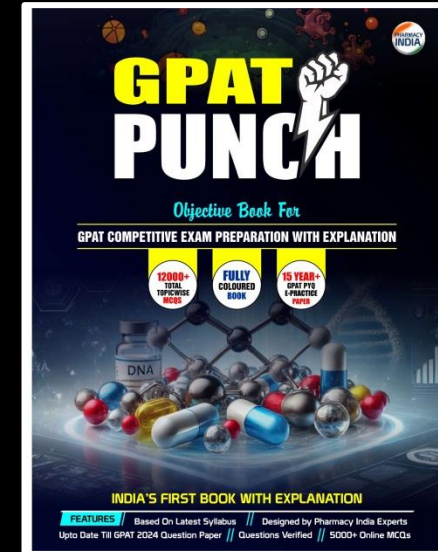


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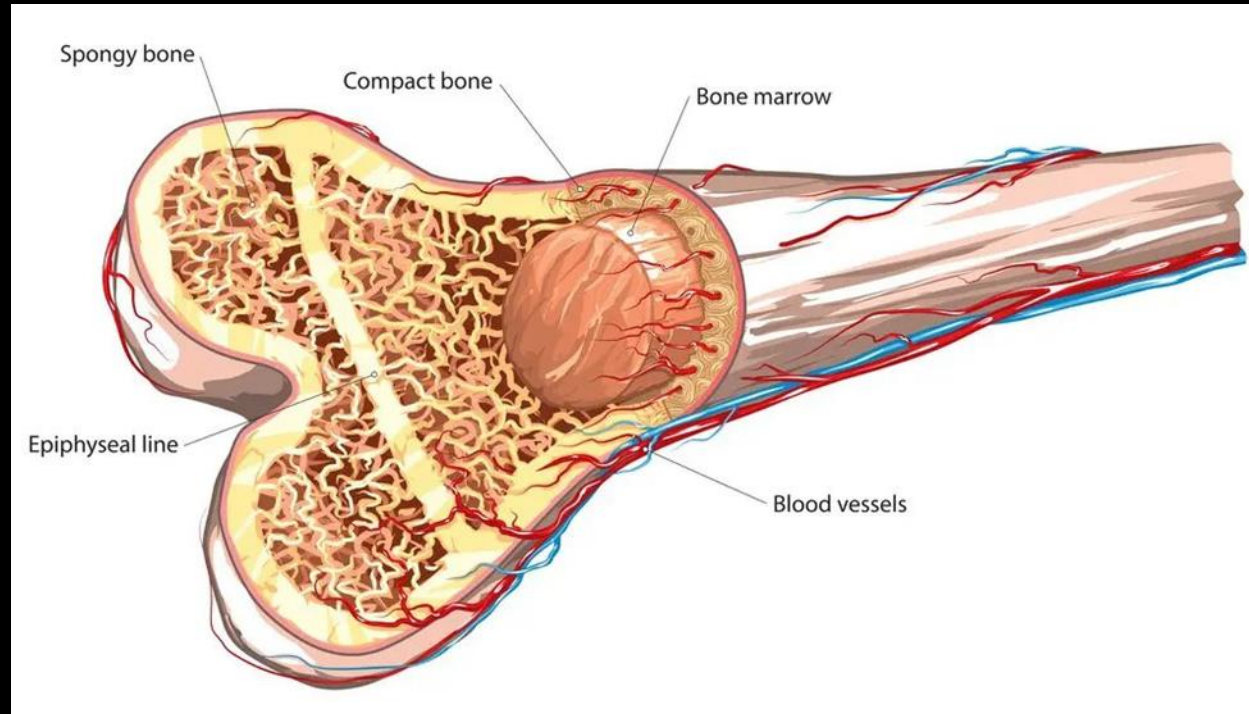


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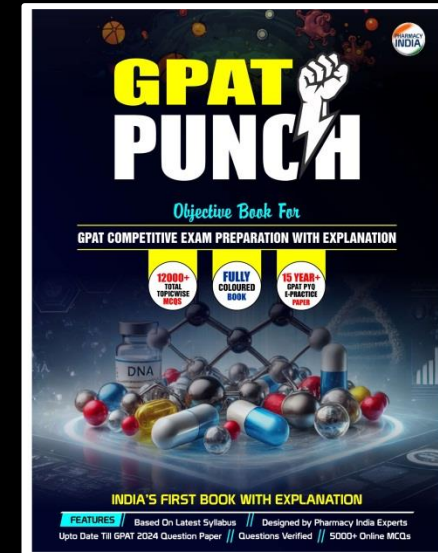


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15.

Which connective tissue fiber type resists tensile forces and is the most abundant in the body?

- a) Elastic fibers
- b) Reticular fibers
- c) Collagen fibers
- d) Fibrillin



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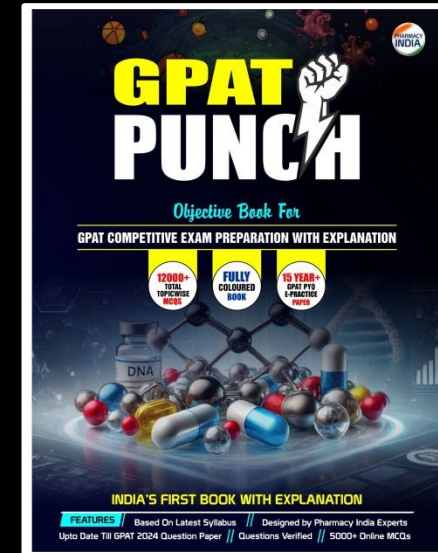


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Explanation:

- Collagen fibers are the most abundant connective tissue fibers in the body.
- They provide high tensile strength and resist pulling or stretching forces.
- They are commonly found in tendons, ligaments, skin, cartilage, and bone.
- Elastic fibers provide stretch, while reticular fibers mainly form supporting networks.



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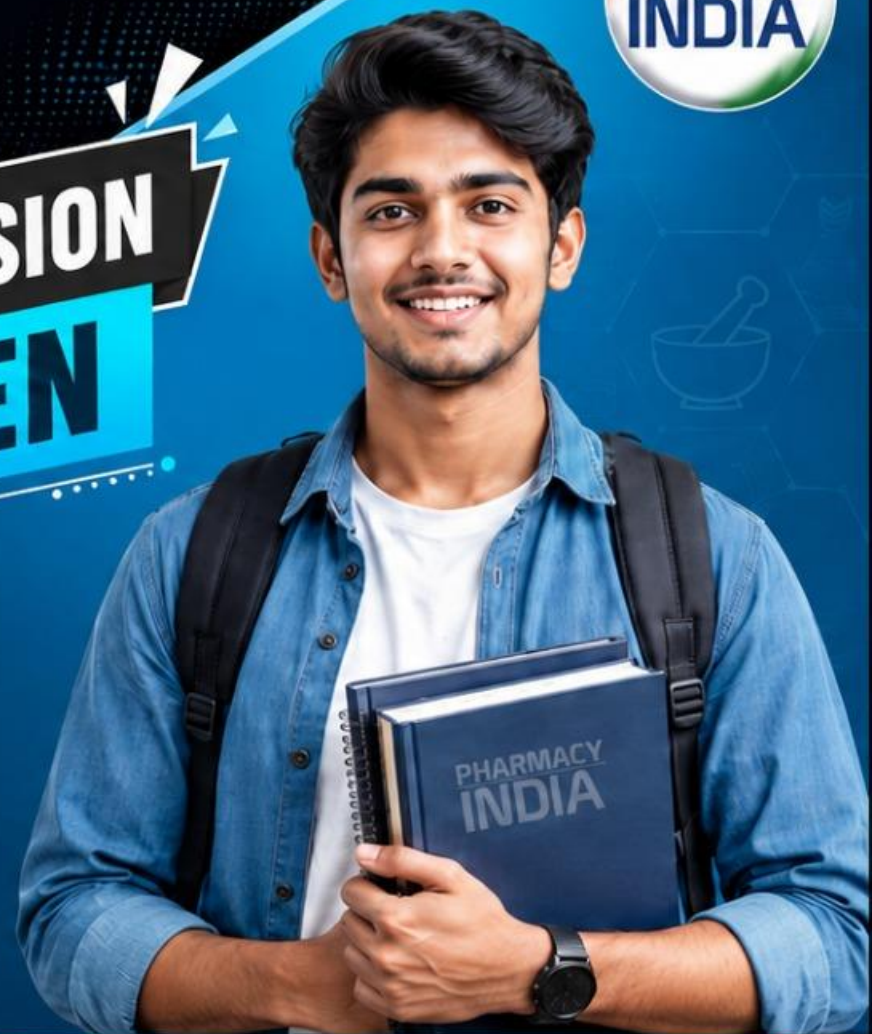
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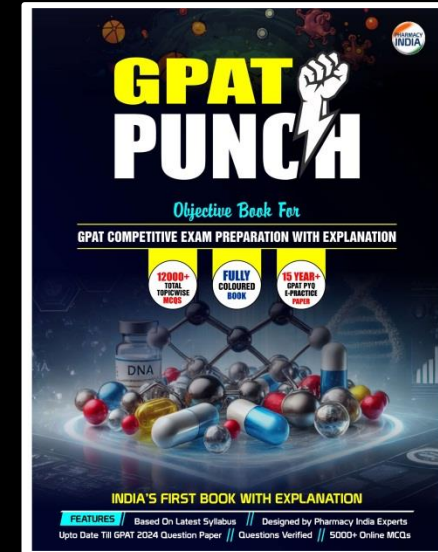
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16. The sarcomere is the functional unit of which type of muscle tissue?

- a) Smooth muscle
- b) Skeletal muscle
- c) Cardiac muscle
- d) Both b and c



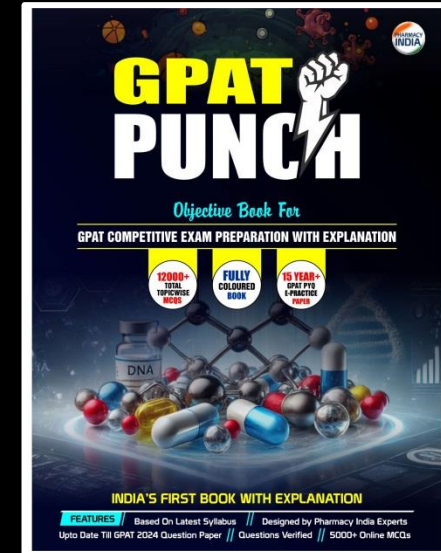
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Explanation:

- **Sarcomere is the basic functional and contractile unit of striated muscle.**
- **It is present in both skeletal muscle and cardiac muscle.**
- **Sarcomeres contain organized actin and myosin filaments responsible for muscle contraction.**
- **Smooth muscle does not contain sarcomeres because its filaments are arranged differently.**



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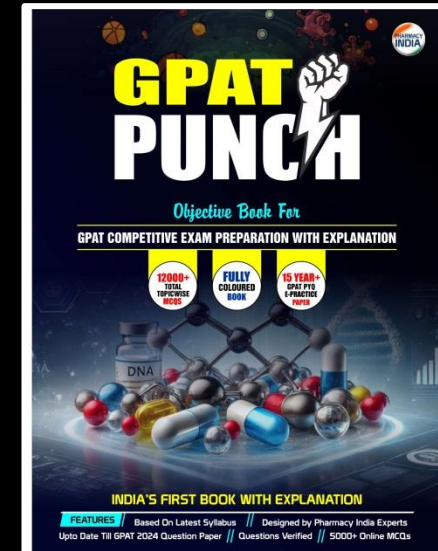


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17. Assertion (A): Adipose tissue acts as an insulator in the human body.

Reason (R): Adipose tissue contains a large number of stored triglycerides, which reduce heat conduction.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.



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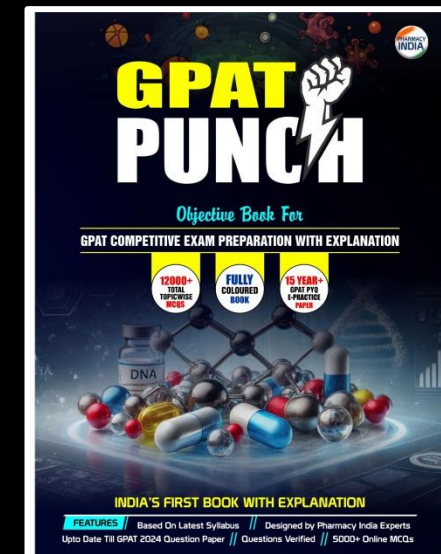
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- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.



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Explanation:

- **Adipose tissue helps reduce heat loss from the body and therefore acts as an insulator.**
- **Its cells store large amounts of triglycerides (fat).**
- **Fat is a poor conductor of heat, so it slows heat transfer from the body to the surroundings.**
- **Therefore, the reason correctly explains the assertion.**

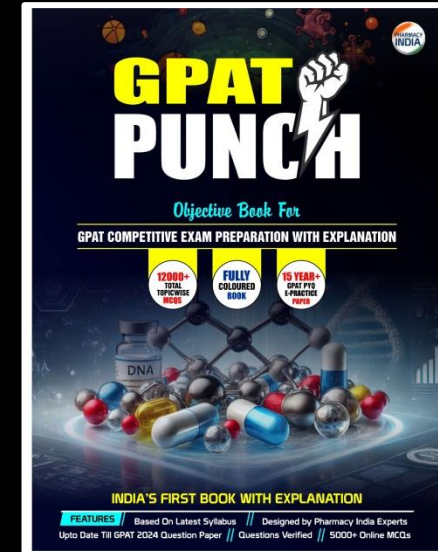




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18. Which type of connective tissue forms the embryonic skeleton?

- a) Elastic cartilage
- b) Hyaline cartilage
- c) Fibrocartilage
- d) Bone



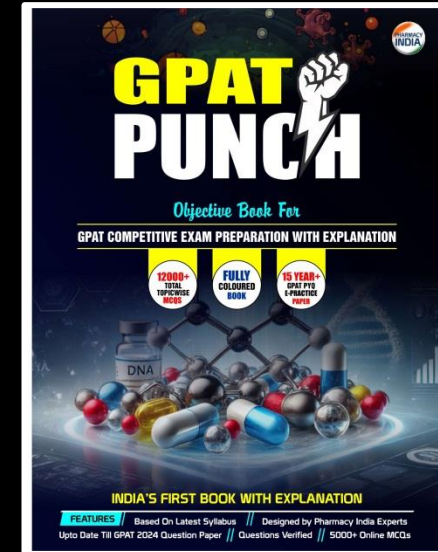
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Explanation:

- Hyaline cartilage forms most of the embryonic skeleton during early development.
- It provides a flexible framework that is gradually replaced by bone through endochondral ossification.
- It is also found in the nose, trachea, costal cartilages, and articular surfaces.
- Elastic cartilage and fibrocartilage have more specialized supportive functions.



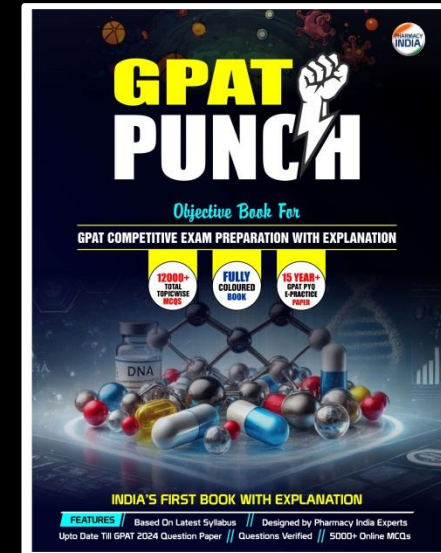
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19. Which component of the extracellular matrix in connective tissue provides compressive strength?

- a) Elastin fibers
- b) Ground substance (proteoglycans)
- c) Reticular fibers
- d) Collagen fibers



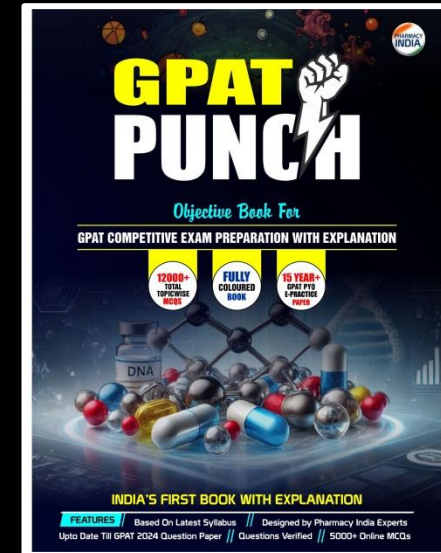
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Explanation:

- **Proteoglycans are large, complex molecules found in the extracellular matrix and connective tissues of the body.**
- **They consist of a protein core to which long chains of carbohydrates called GAGs are attached.**
- **Functions:**
 - **Tissue Hydration and Resilience**
 - **Structural Support**
 - **Cell Signaling**
 - **Lubrication**



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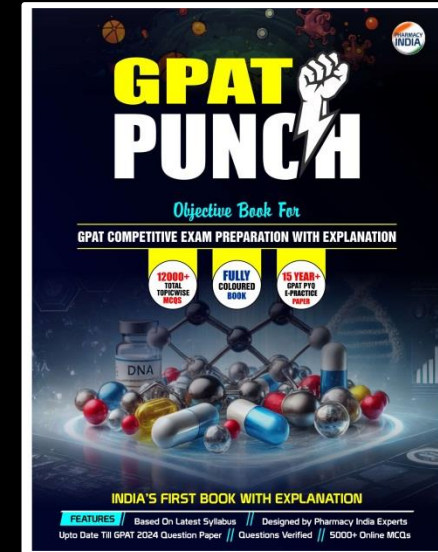


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20.

The cells in the nervous tissue responsible for support and protection are called:

- a) Neurons
- b) Axons
- c) Glial cells
- d) Dendrites



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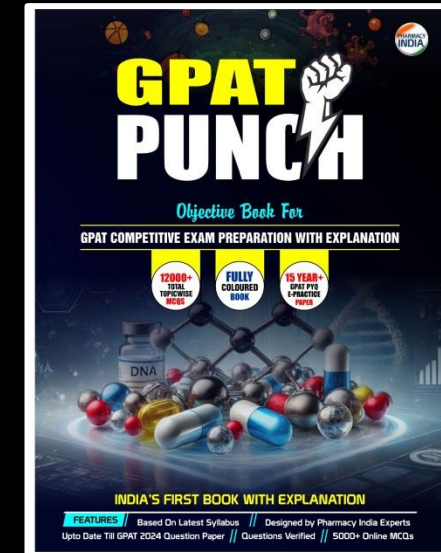


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Explanation:

➤ Types of Glial Cells:

➤ Astrocytes

➤ Oligodendrocytes

➤ Microglia

➤ Ependymal Cells

➤ Schwann Cells

➤ Satellite Cells



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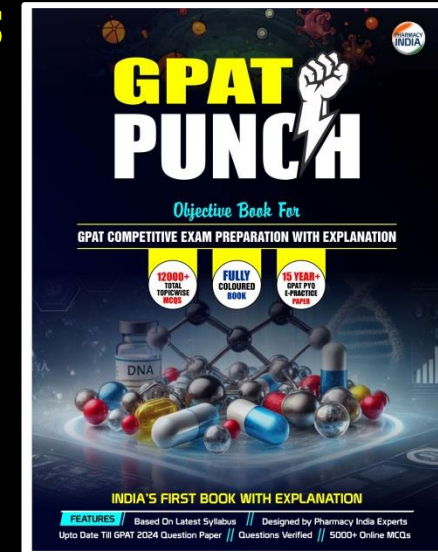


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21.

Which type of connective tissue contains large amounts of stored triglycerides?

- a) Areolar connective tissue
- b) Adipose tissue
- c) Dense regular connective tissue
- d) Reticular connective tissue



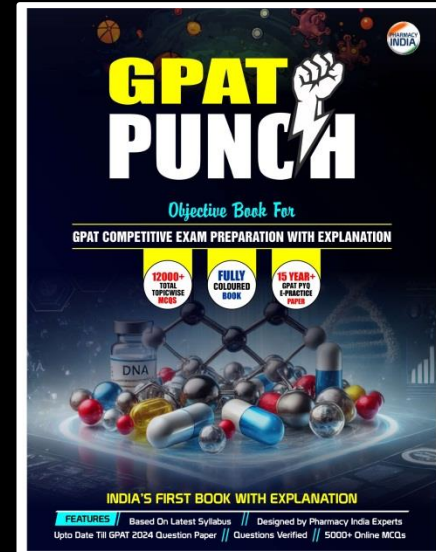
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- a) Areolar connective tissue
- b) Adipose tissue**
- c) Dense regular connective tissue
- d) Reticular connective tissue



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Explanation:

➤ **Functions of Adipose Tissue:**

- **Energy Storage:** Stores excess energy in the form of fat, which can be mobilized during fasting.
- **Insulation:** Helps maintain body temperature by reducing heat loss.
- **Cushioning:** Protects internal organs from mechanical damage.
- **Endocrine Function:** Produces hormones and cytokines involved in appetite regulation, metabolism, and immune response.
- **Heat Production:** Brown adipose tissue produces heat, especially in newborns.



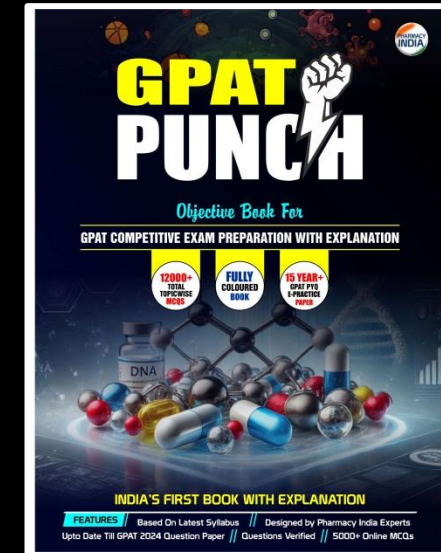
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22. Which muscle tissue exhibits the property of auto rhythmicity?

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Smooth muscle
- c) Cardiac muscle
- d) All of the above



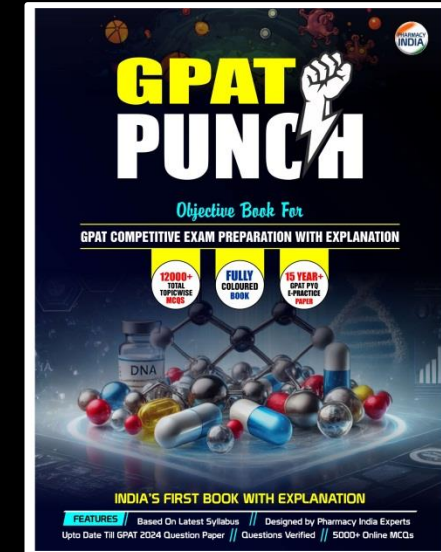
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- c) Cardiac muscle
- d) All of the above



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Explanation:

- **Autorhythmicity refers to the ability of certain cells to generate and maintain their own rhythmic activity or action potentials without external stimulation.**
- **The heart's autorhythmic cells are located in the sinoatrial (SA) node, atrioventricular (AV) node, and Purkinje fibers.**



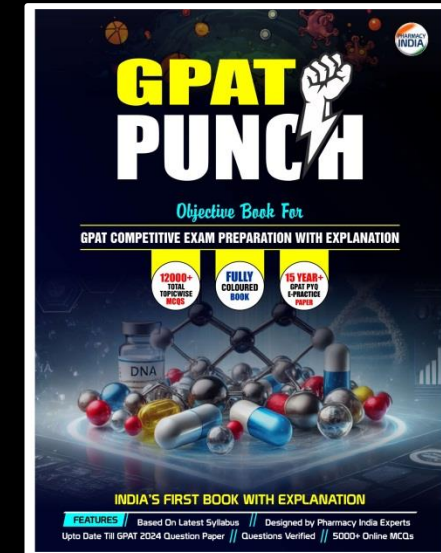
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23. Which of the following is an example of stratified cuboidal epithelium?

- a) Ducts of sweat glands
- b) Lining of blood vessels
- c) Inner lining of stomach
- d) Alveoli of lungs



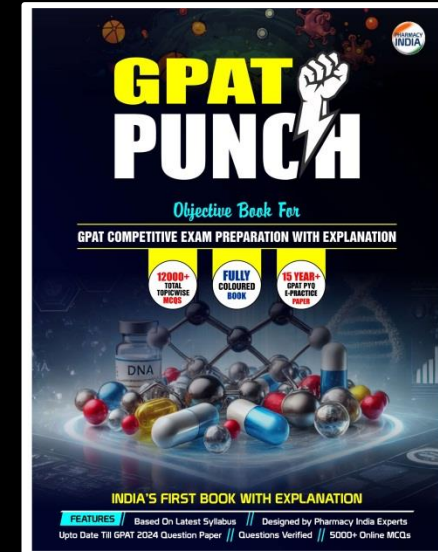
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- c) Inner lining of stomach
- d) Alveoli of lungs



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Explanation:

- **Stratified cuboidal epithelium consists of two or more layers of cuboidal cells.**
- **It is commonly found in the ducts of sweat glands, where it provides protection and support.**
- **Blood vessels and lung alveoli are lined mainly by simple squamous epithelium.**
- **The stomach is lined by simple columnar epithelium.**



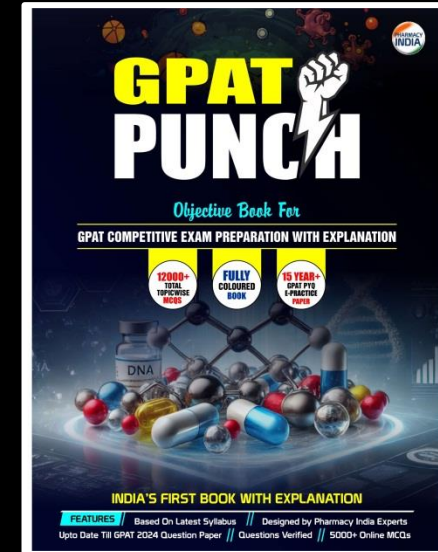
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24. Which cell junction allows the direct transfer of ions and molecules between adjacent cells?

- a) Tight junctions
- b) Desmosomes
- c) Gap junctions
- d) Hemidesmosomes



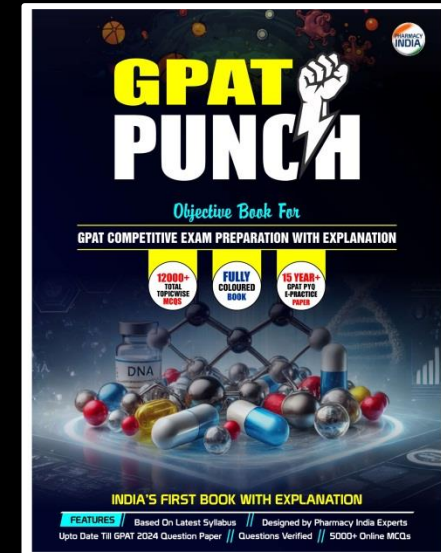
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- c) Gap junctions
- d) Hemidesmosomes



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Explanation:

- **Gap junctions form small channels between adjacent cells.**
- **These channels allow direct passage of ions and small molecules from one cell to another.**
- **They are important for cell-to-cell communication, especially in cardiac and smooth muscle.**
- **Tight junctions seal cells, while desmosomes and hemidesmosomes mainly provide attachment.**



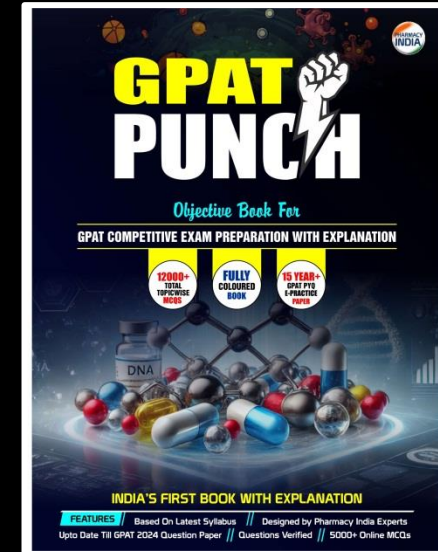
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25. Which protein forms the structural framework of connective tissue?

- a) Actin
- b) Myosin
- c) Keratin
- d) Collagen



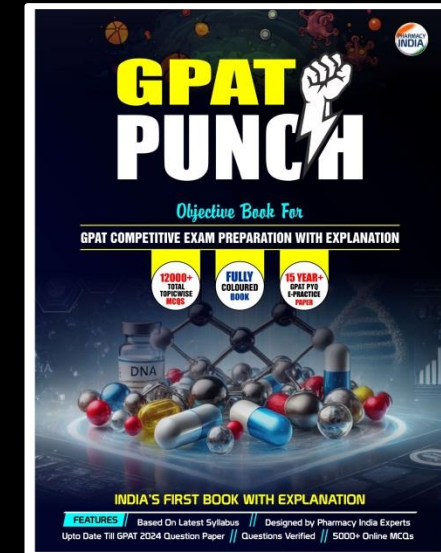
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- c) Keratin
- d) Collagen



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Explanation:

- **Collagen is the major structural protein of connective tissue.**
- **It forms strong fibers that provide support, strength, and resistance to stretching.**
- **Collagen is abundant in skin, tendons, ligaments, cartilage, and bone.**
- **Actin and myosin mainly function in muscle contraction, while keratin supports epithelial tissues.**



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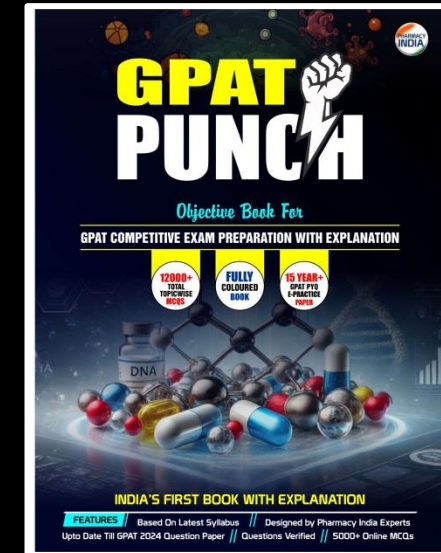


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26.

The matrix of blood tissue is called:

- a) Plasma
- b) Hemoglobin
- c) Interstitial fluid
- d) Ground substance



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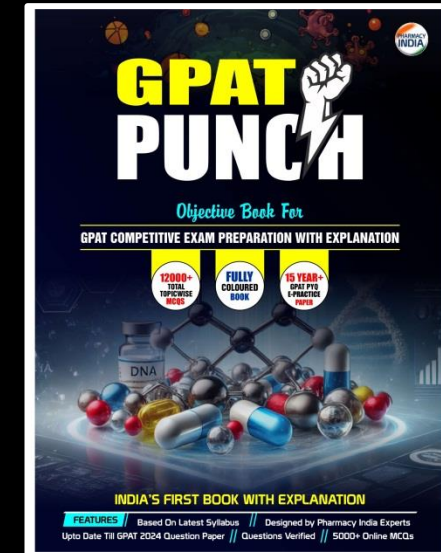


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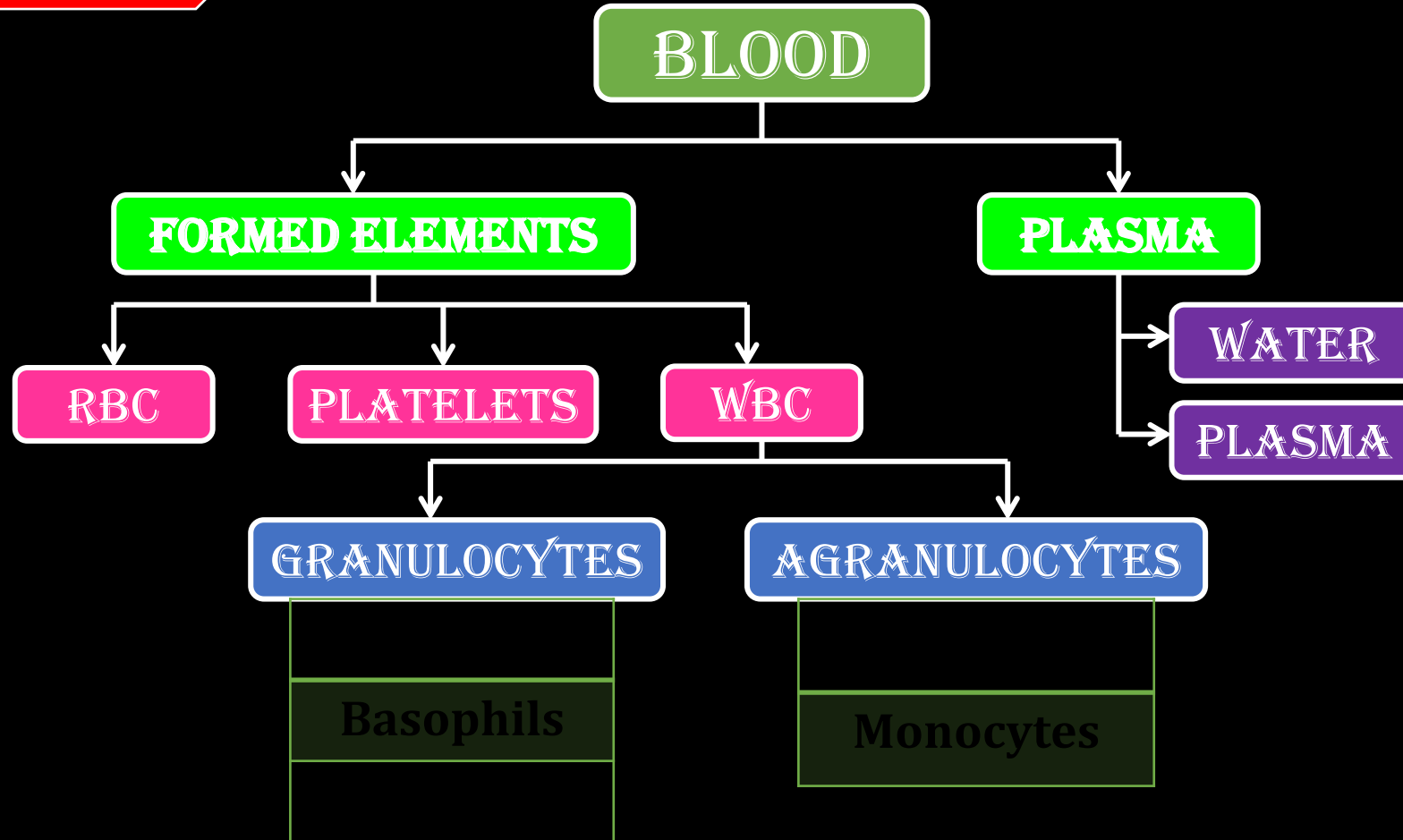


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Explanation:



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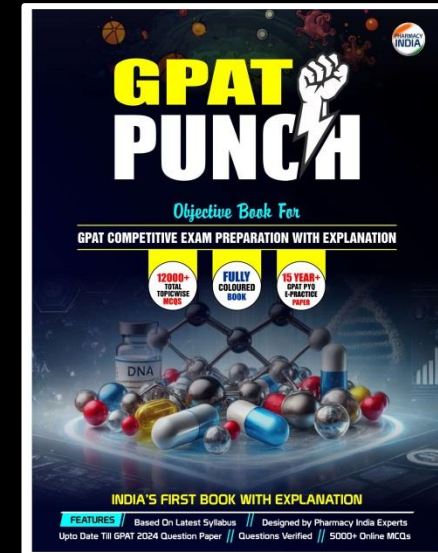


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27.

Which connective tissue has a gel-like ground substance and is found beneath epithelial tissues?

- a) Cartilage
- b) Areolar connective tissue
- c) Adipose tissue
- d) Dense regular connective tissue



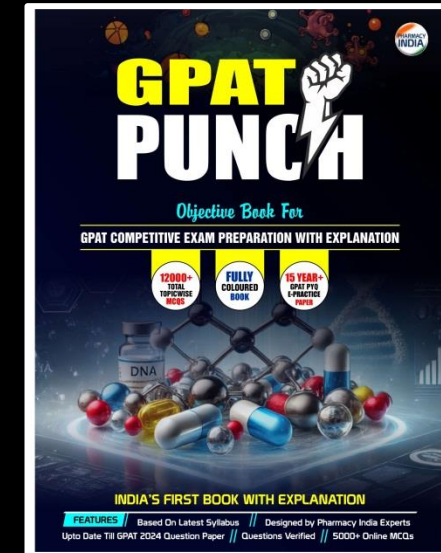
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Explanation:

- Areolar connective tissue has a soft, gel-like ground substance containing fibers and cells.
- It is commonly found beneath epithelial tissues and around blood vessels, nerves, and organs.
- It helps bind tissues together, support organs, and hold tissue fluid.
- Cartilage is firmer, adipose stores fat, and dense regular tissue forms structures like tendons.



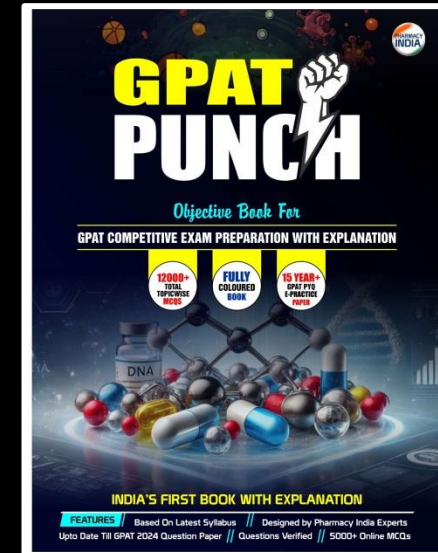
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28. The specialized connective tissue that forms the external ear is:

- a) Elastic cartilage
- b) Hyaline cartilage
- c) Fibrocartilage
- d) Adipose tissue



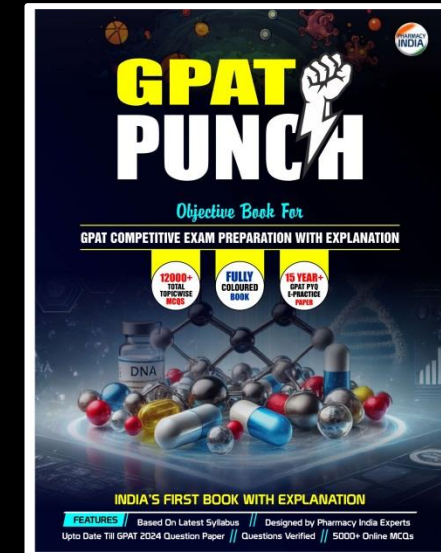
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Explanation:

- **Elastic cartilage forms the framework of the external ear (pinna).**
- **It contains abundant elastic fibers, giving it both flexibility and support.**
- **It can bend and return to its original shape without permanent deformation.**
- **Hyaline cartilage is firmer, while fibrocartilage mainly provides strong shock resistance.**



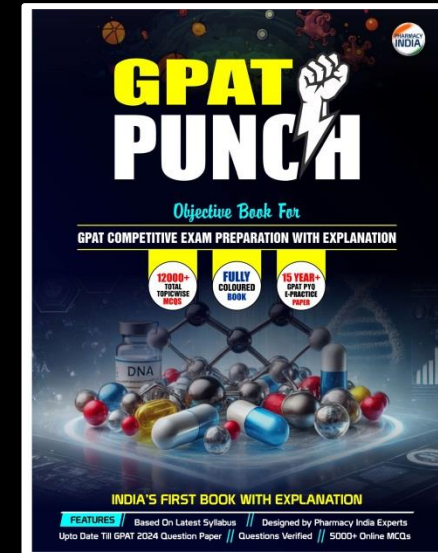
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29. Which part of the neuron propagates action potentials away from the cell body?

- a) Dendrites
- b) Axon
- c) Soma
- d) Synapse



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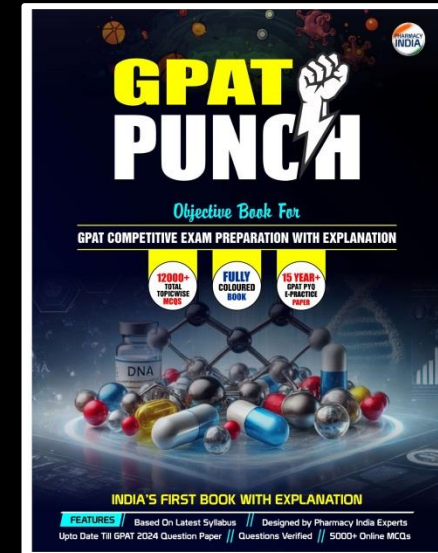
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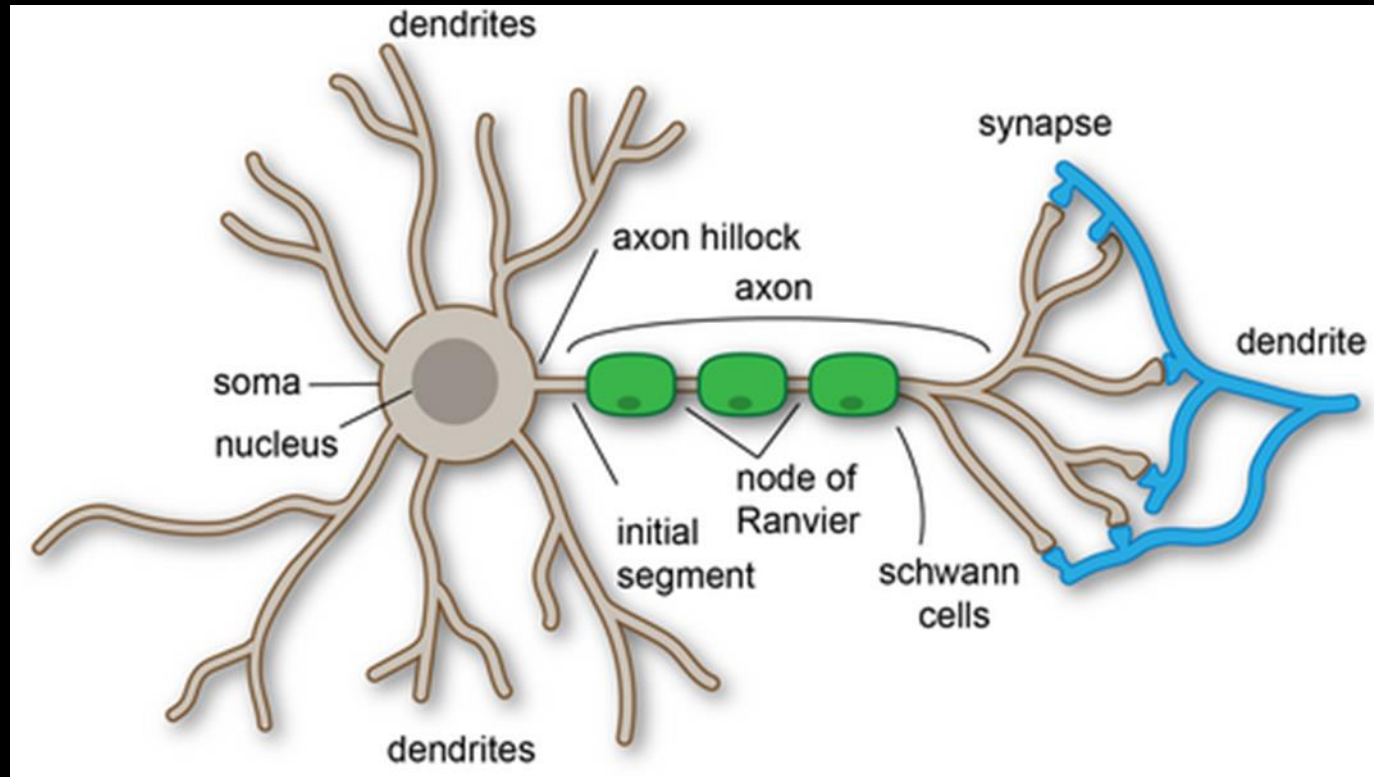


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Explanation:



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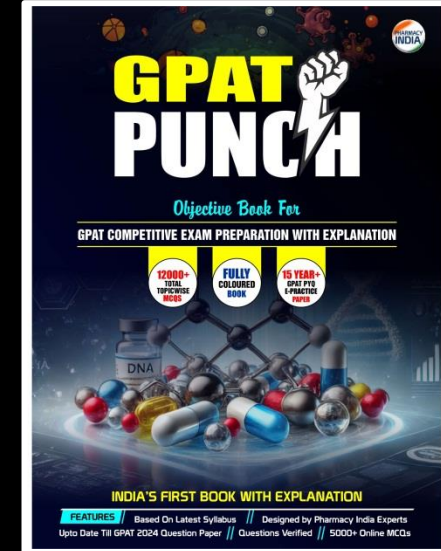


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30.

Which tissue is most abundant in the body and provides mechanical support and strength?

- a) Nervous tissue
- b) Muscle tissue
- c) Connective tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



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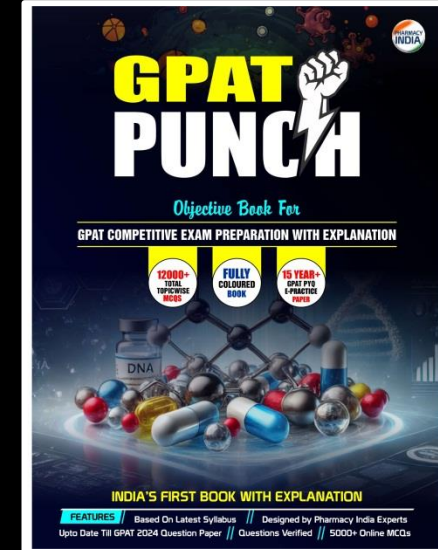


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Explanation:

- **Connective tissue is the most abundant and widely distributed tissue in the body.**
- **It provides mechanical support, strength, binding, and protection to different organs and tissues.**
- **Its extracellular matrix contains fibers such as collagen and elastin, which give structural strength.**
- **Examples include bone, cartilage, blood, adipose tissue, tendons, and ligaments.**



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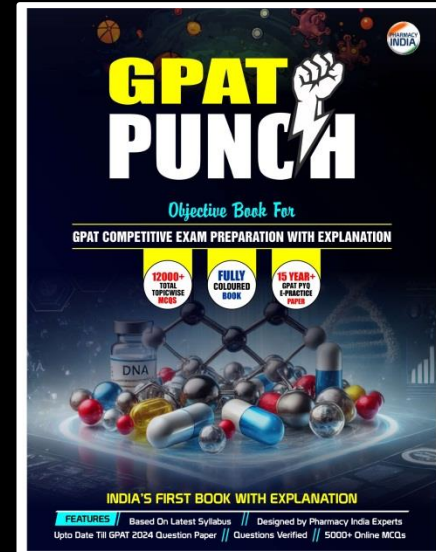


31.

Assertion (A): Cartilage is a type of connective tissue that lacks blood vessels.

Reason (R): The cells in cartilage, called chondrocytes, are embedded in a dense extracellular matrix.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
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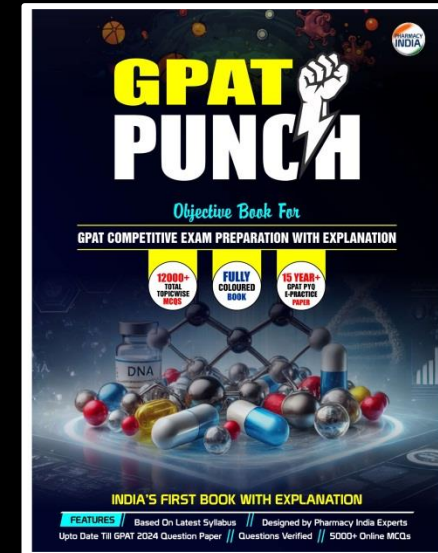
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Explanation:

- Cartilage does not contain blood vessels, so it relies on diffusion of nutrients and oxygen from surrounding tissues or the synovial fluid in joints.
- This lack of blood supply limits its ability to repair and regenerate after injury.
- Types of Cartilage:
 - Hyaline Cartilage
 - Elastic Cartilage
 - Fibrocartilage



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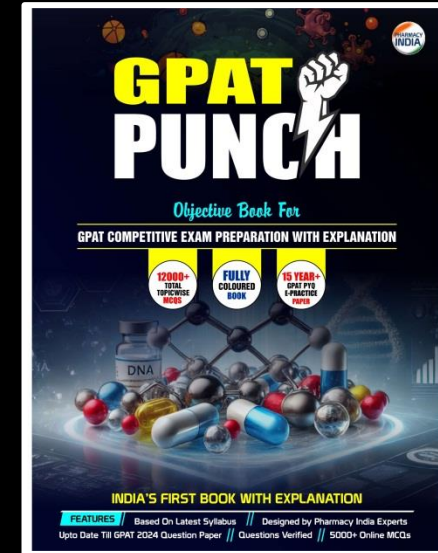


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32.

Which tissue type is primarily responsible for thermoregulation in humans?

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Adipose tissue
- c) Nervous tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



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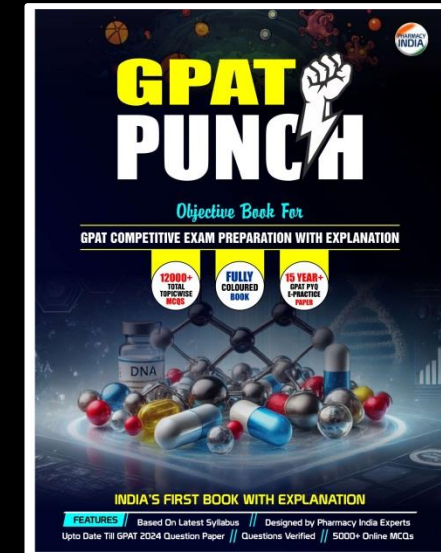


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- d) Epithelial tissue



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Explanation:

- Adipose tissue helps in thermoregulation by reducing heat loss from the body.
- The fat stored beneath the skin acts as a thermal insulator.
- It helps maintain a relatively stable body temperature in changing environmental conditions.
- Adipose tissue also serves as an energy reserve and cushioning tissue.



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33.

Match the following epithelial tissues with their locations:

Column A (Epithelial Tissues):

1. Simple squamous epithelium
2. Transitional epithelium
3. Ciliated columnar epithelium
4. Stratified squamous epithelium

Column B (Locations):

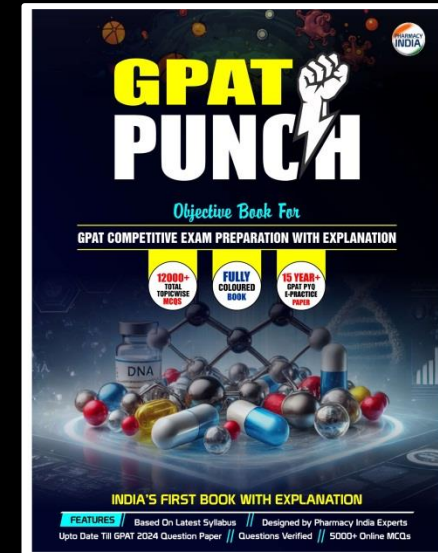
- a) Lining of blood vessels
- b) Respiratory tract
- c) Urinary bladder
- d) Skin

a) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - d

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - a

b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

d) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - c



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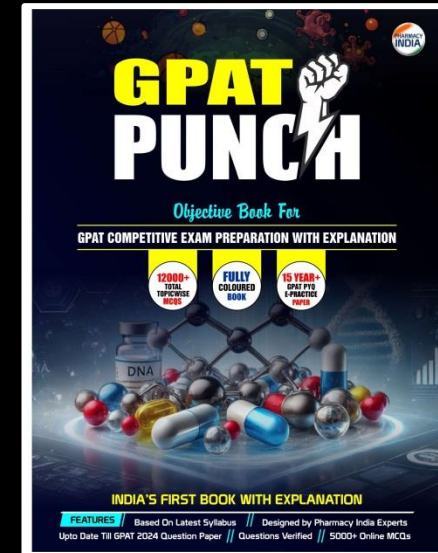
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a) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - d

c) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - a

b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

d) 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - c



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Explanation:

- Simple squamous epithelium lines blood vessels, where it forms the endothelium.
- Transitional epithelium is found in the urinary bladder and allows stretching.
- Ciliated columnar epithelium lines much of the respiratory tract and moves mucus.
- Stratified squamous epithelium forms the epidermis of the skin and provides protection.



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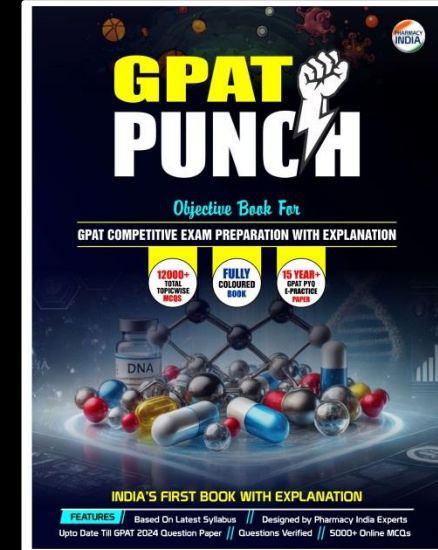


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34.

Which disease is characterized by inflammation of synovial tissue in joints?

- a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Gout
- d) Osteoporosis



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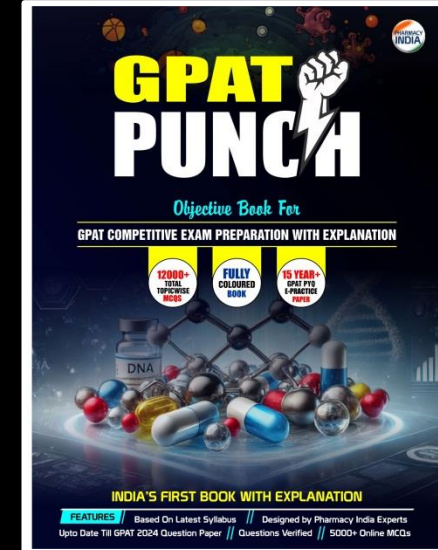


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- c) Gout
- d) Osteoporosis



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Explanation:

- Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic autoimmune disease that mainly causes inflammation of the synovial membrane of joints.
- This inflammation leads to pain, swelling, stiffness, and progressive joint damage.
- It commonly affects small joints of the hands and feet in a symmetrical pattern.
- Osteoarthritis is mainly degenerative, gout is due to urate crystal deposition, and osteoporosis affects bone density.



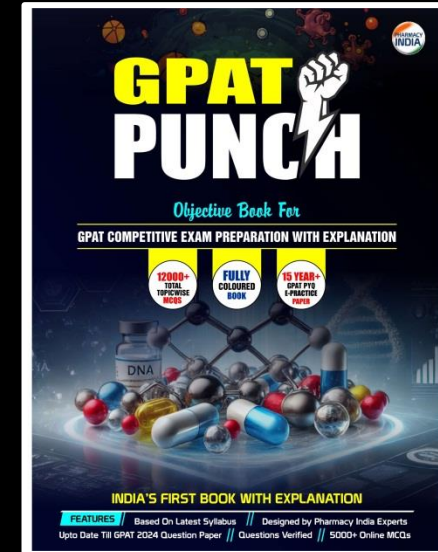
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35. Which genetic disorder affects connective tissue and leads to tall stature and heart problems?

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Turner syndrome
- c) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- d) Marfan syndrome



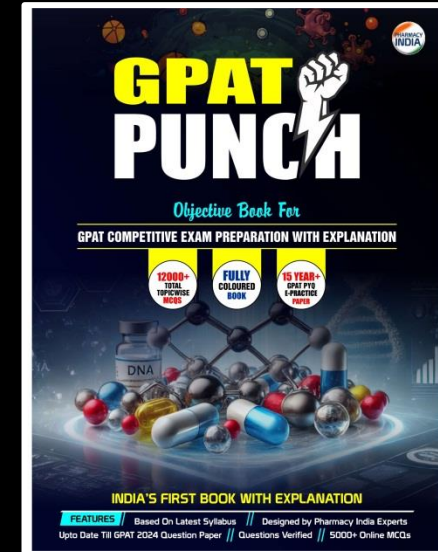
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- a) Down syndrome
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- c) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- d) Marfan syndrome



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Explanation:

- Marfan syndrome is a genetic connective tissue disorder caused by abnormalities in fibrillin.
- It commonly causes tall stature, long limbs, and long fingers.
- It can also affect the aorta and heart valves, leading to serious cardiovascular problems.
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome mainly causes joint hypermobility and unusually elastic skin.



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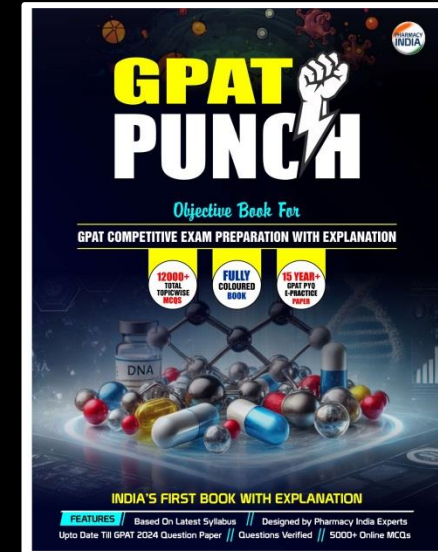


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36.

Which condition is caused by the destruction of myelin in nervous tissue?

- a) Parkinson's disease
- b) Alzheimer's disease
- c) Multiple sclerosis
- d) Huntington's disease



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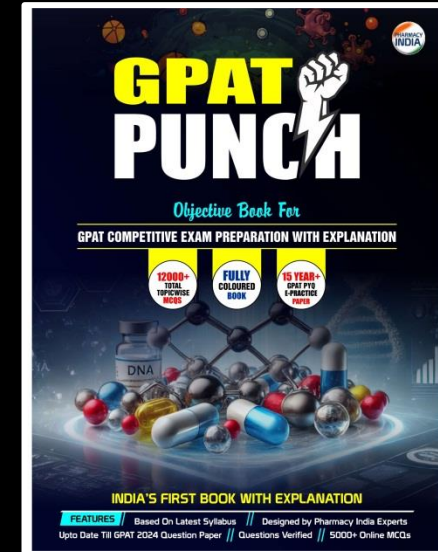


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Explanation:

- **Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a neurological disorder caused by the destruction of the myelin sheath surrounding nerve fibers.**
- **Myelin helps in the rapid transmission of nerve impulses through the nervous system.**
- **Its destruction disrupts nerve signaling, leading to problems with movement, sensation, balance, and coordination.**



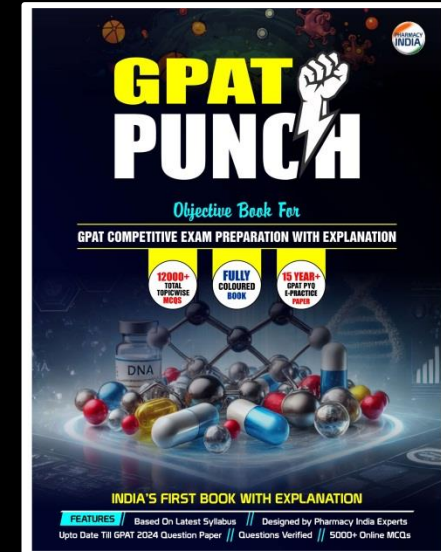
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37. What is the primary tissue affected in Duchenne muscular dystrophy?

- a) Nervous tissue
- b) Muscular tissue
- c) Connective tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



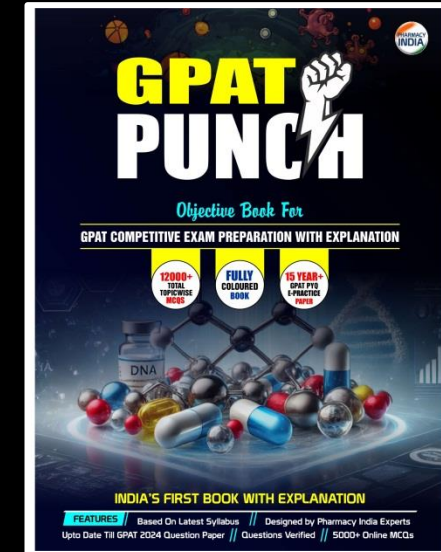
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- d) Epithelial tissue



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Explanation:

- **Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a genetic disorder that primarily affects skeletal muscles.**
- **It is caused by a deficiency of dystrophin, a protein important for muscle fiber stability.**
- **Progressive muscle weakness and degeneration occur, especially in the muscles used for movement.**



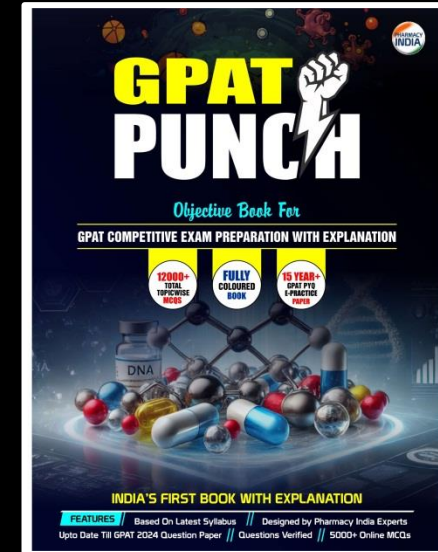
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38. Which disease is caused by the accumulation of uric acid crystals in tissues?

- a) Gout
- b) Osteoarthritis
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Spondylitis



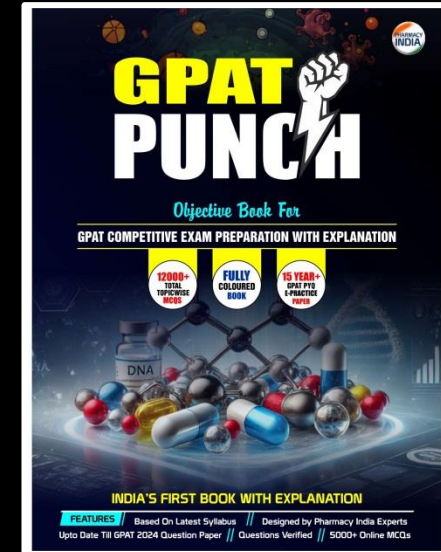
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Explanation:

- **Gout is a metabolic disorder caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood.**
- **Uric acid can form needle-like crystals that accumulate in joints and surrounding tissues.**
- **This causes sudden severe pain, swelling, redness, and inflammation.**



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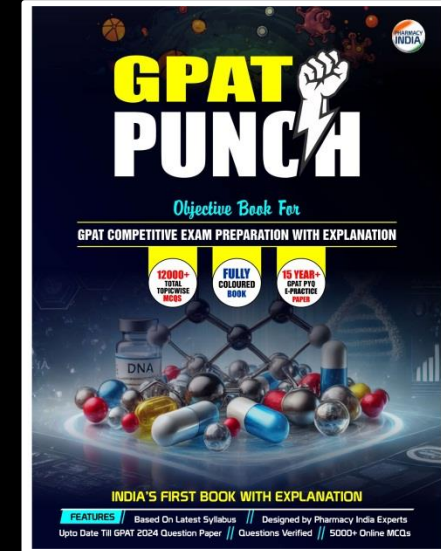


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39.

Which connective tissue disorder is characterized by excessive collagen deposition in skin and organs?

- a) Systemic lupus erythematosus
- b) Scleroderma
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Fibromyalgia



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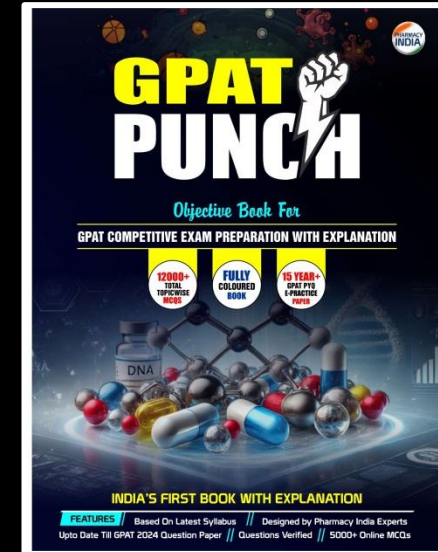


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Explanation:

- **Scleroderma is a connective tissue disorder characterized by excessive collagen deposition.**
- **This causes thickening and hardening of the skin and may affect internal organs.**
- **It can lead to stiffness and impaired function of affected tissues and organs.**



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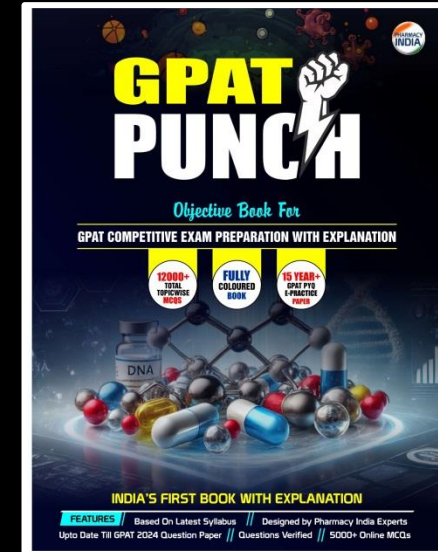


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40.

Which disorder is caused by vitamin C deficiency leading to defective collagen synthesis?

- a) Rickets
- b) Scurvy
- c) Pellagra
- d) Beriberi



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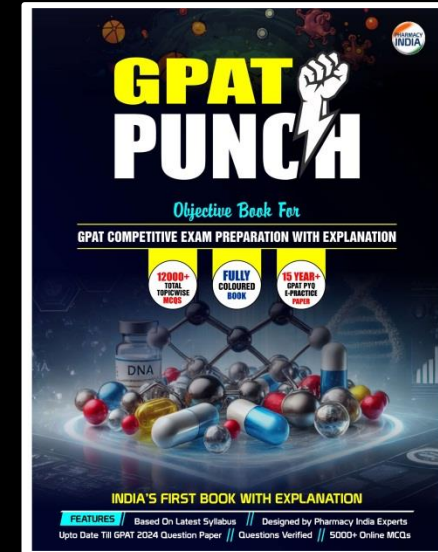


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Explanation:

- **Scurvy is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid).**
- **Vitamin C is essential for collagen synthesis and maintaining connective tissues.**
- **Its deficiency causes poor wound healing, bleeding gums, and fragile blood vessels.**



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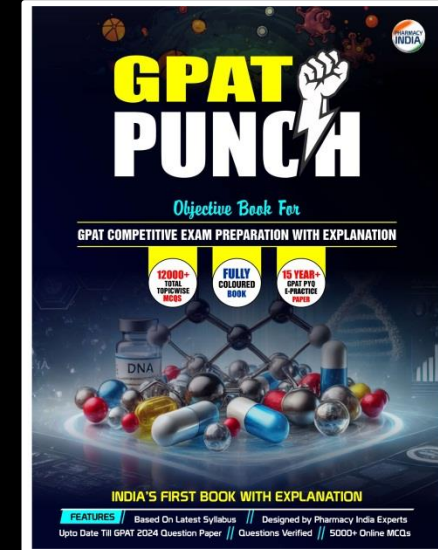


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41.

What is the hallmark feature of osteoporosis?

- a) Loss of bone mass
- b) Inflammation of bones
- c) Overgrowth of bone tissue
- d) Joint stiffness



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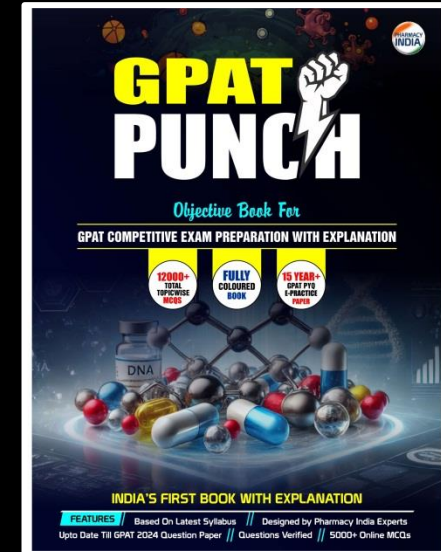


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Explanation:

- **Osteoporosis is a condition characterized by reduced bone mass and bone density.**
- **The bones become weak, porous, and more fragile over time.**
- **This increases the risk of fractures, especially in the hip, spine, and wrist.**
- **Therefore, loss of bone mass is the hallmark feature of osteoporosis.**



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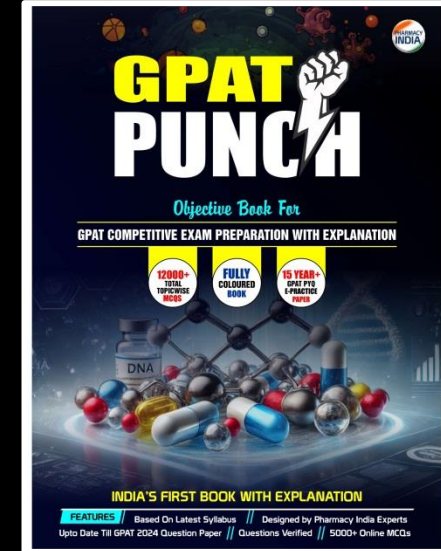


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42.

Which tissue is primarily affected in systemic lupus erythematosus?

- a) Muscular tissue
- b) Connective tissue
- c) Nervous tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



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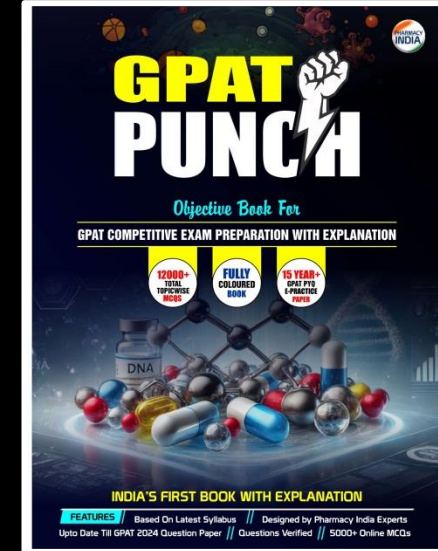


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- c) Nervous tissue
- d) Epithelial tissue



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Explanation:

- **Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disorder that primarily affects connective tissues.**
- **The immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues, causing inflammation.**
- **It can affect the skin, joints, kidneys, blood vessels, and other organs.**



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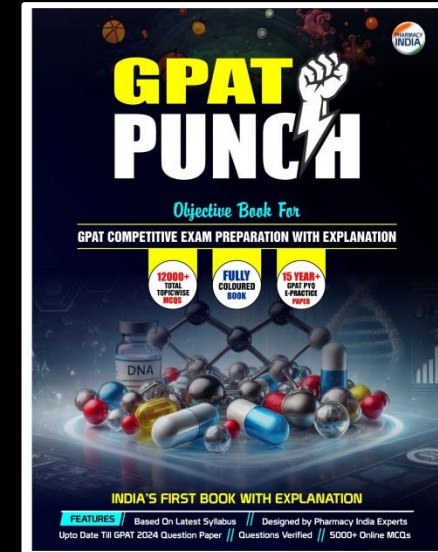


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43.

Which disease leads to progressive loss of skeletal muscle tissue?

- a) Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- b) Myasthenia gravis
- c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- d) Fibromyalgia



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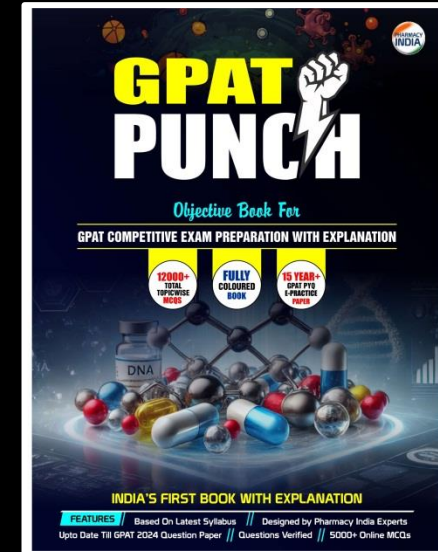


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- c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- d) Fibromyalgia



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Explanation:

- **Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a genetic disorder causing progressive degeneration of skeletal muscles.**
- **It results from a deficiency of dystrophin, a protein that helps maintain muscle fiber stability.**
- **Progressive muscle weakness can lead to difficulty in walking, climbing, and other movements.**



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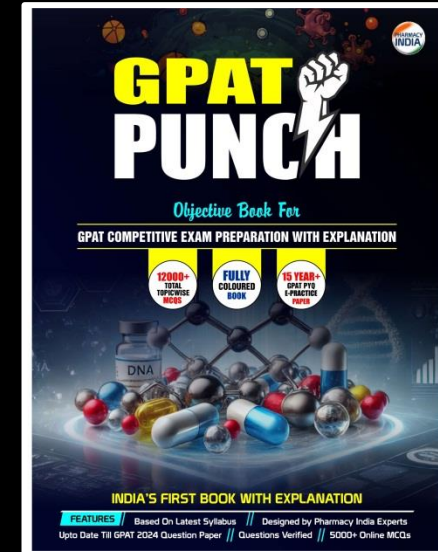


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44.

What condition results in weakened bones due to a deficiency of vitamin D?

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Scurvy
- d) Paget's disease



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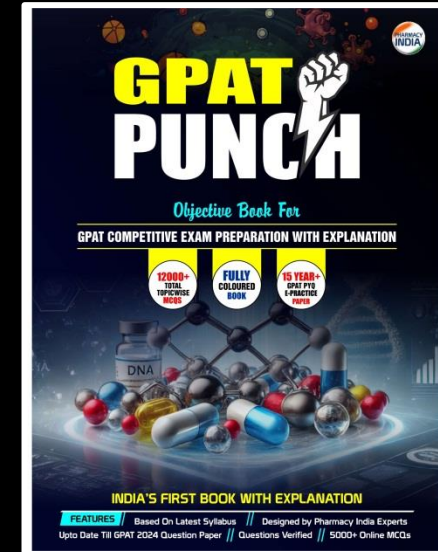


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- a) Osteoporosis
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- d) Paget's disease



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Explanation:

- Osteomalacia is a bone disorder commonly caused by vitamin D deficiency.
- Vitamin D is essential for the proper absorption of calcium and phosphate.
- Its deficiency leads to poor mineralization and softening of bones.



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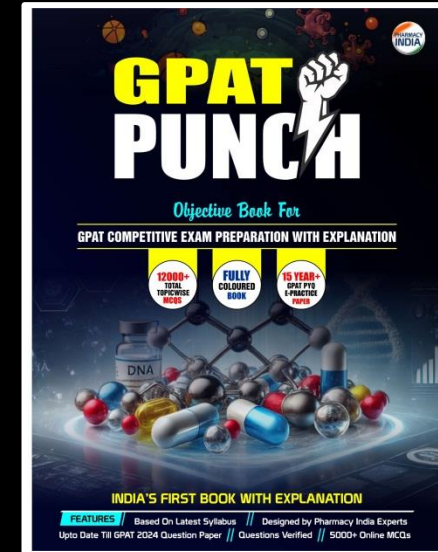


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45.

Which disease causes the degeneration of dopamine-producing neurons in the brain?

- a) Alzheimer's disease
- b) Multiple sclerosis
- c) Parkinson's disease
- d) Huntington's disease



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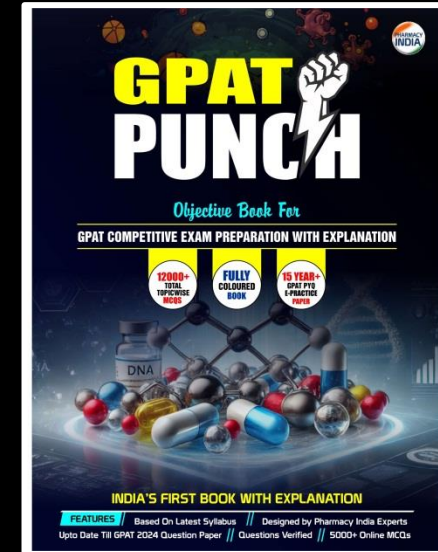


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- a) Alzheimer's disease
- b) Multiple sclerosis
- c) Parkinson's disease**
- d) Huntington's disease



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Explanation:

- **Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder involving the loss of dopamine-producing neurons.**
- **These neurons are mainly located in the substantia nigra of the brain.**
- **Reduced dopamine levels lead to tremors, muscle rigidity, and slowed movement.**



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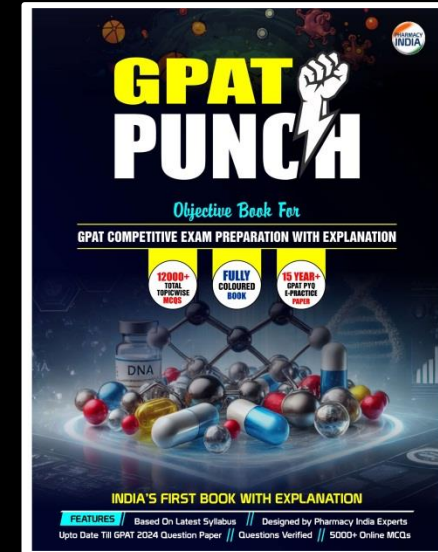


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46.

Which type of epithelial tissue is found Bowman's capsule of the kidney?

- a) Simple squamous epithelium
- b) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- c) Transitional epithelium
- d) Pseudostratified epithelium



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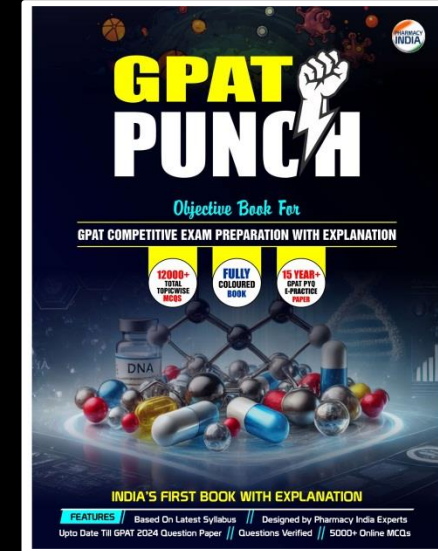


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- d) Pseudostratified epithelium



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Explanation:

- **Bowman's capsule is lined by simple squamous epithelium, which forms a thin barrier.**
- **Its thin structure allows efficient filtration of blood plasma in the kidney.**
- **It surrounds the glomerulus and is involved in the formation of glomerular filtrate.**



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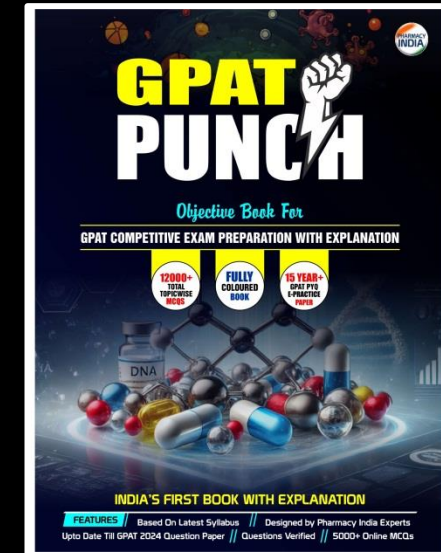


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47.

Where is stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium found?

- a) Epidermis of skin
- b) Lining of the esophagus
- c) Urinary bladder
- d) Respiratory tract



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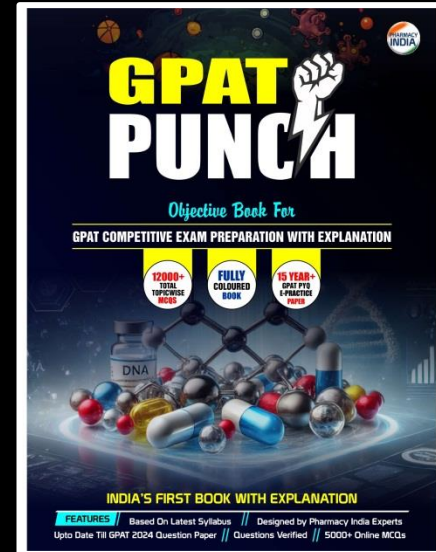


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Explanation:

- **Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium lines areas exposed to friction and moisture.**
- **It is found in the esophagus, oral cavity, and vagina.**
- **It protects underlying tissues from mechanical abrasion while remaining moist.**



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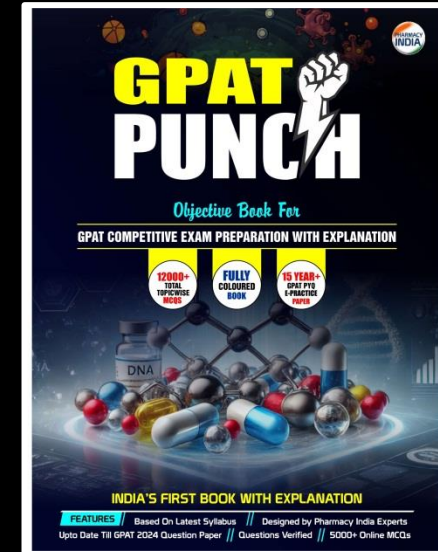


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48.

What is the primary location of ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium?

- a) Alveoli of the lungs
- b) Small intestine
- c) Trachea and upper respiratory tract
- d) Kidney tubules



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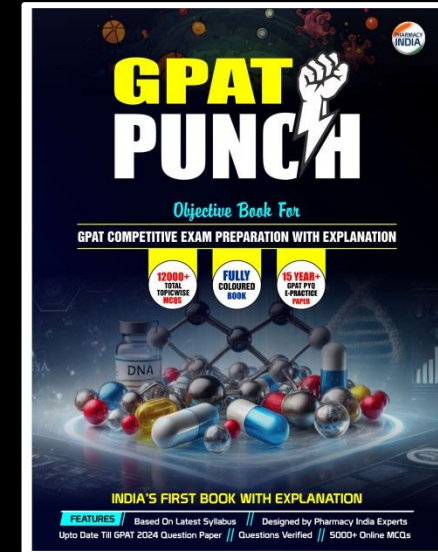


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Explanation:

- **Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium is mainly found in the trachea and upper respiratory tract.**
- **Its cilia help move mucus and trapped particles toward the throat.**
- **This provides protection and helps clear the respiratory passages.**



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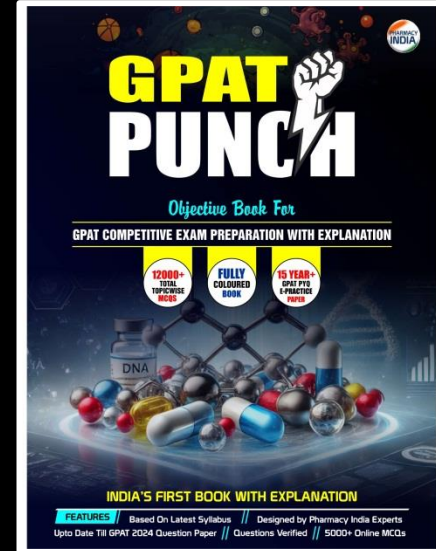


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49.

Which tissue forms the framework of lymph nodes and spleen?

- a) Areolar tissue
- b) Reticular connective tissue
- c) Adipose tissue
- d) Hyaline cartilage



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49.

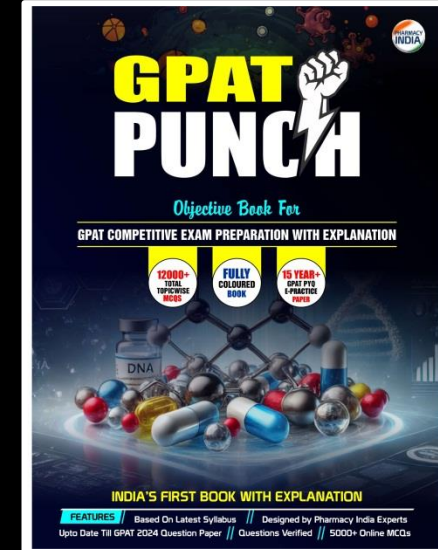
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d) Hyaline cartilage



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Explanation:

- Reticular connective tissue forms the supporting framework (stroma) of lymph nodes and the spleen.
- It consists of reticular fibers and cells that provide structural support.
- It helps support immune cells and other cells within these lymphoid organs.



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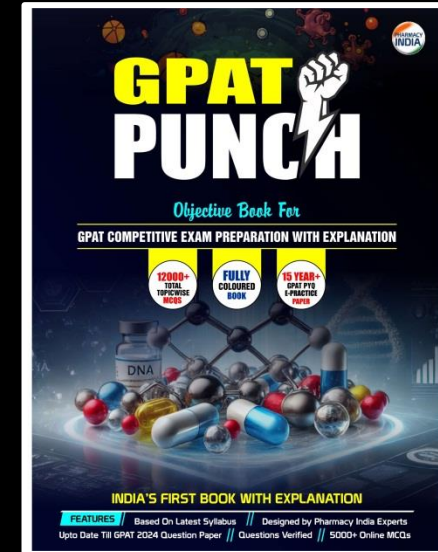


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50.

Where is elastic cartilage primarily found?

- a) External ear and epiglottis
- b) Intervertebral discs
- c) Ends of long bones
- d) Articular surfaces of joints



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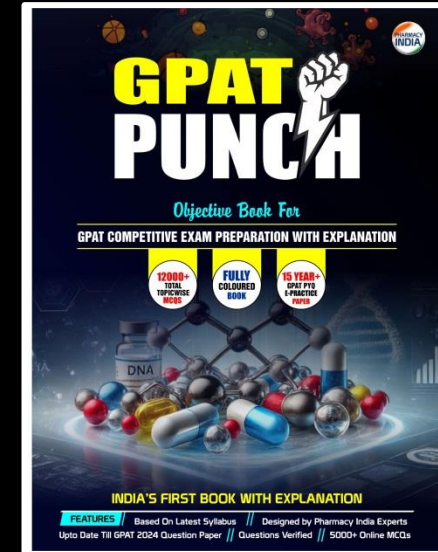


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- d) Articular surfaces of joints



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Explanation:

- Elastic cartilage contains elastic fibers, making it flexible and able to return to its original shape.
- It is primarily found in the external ear and epiglottis.
- It provides support while maintaining flexibility in these structures.



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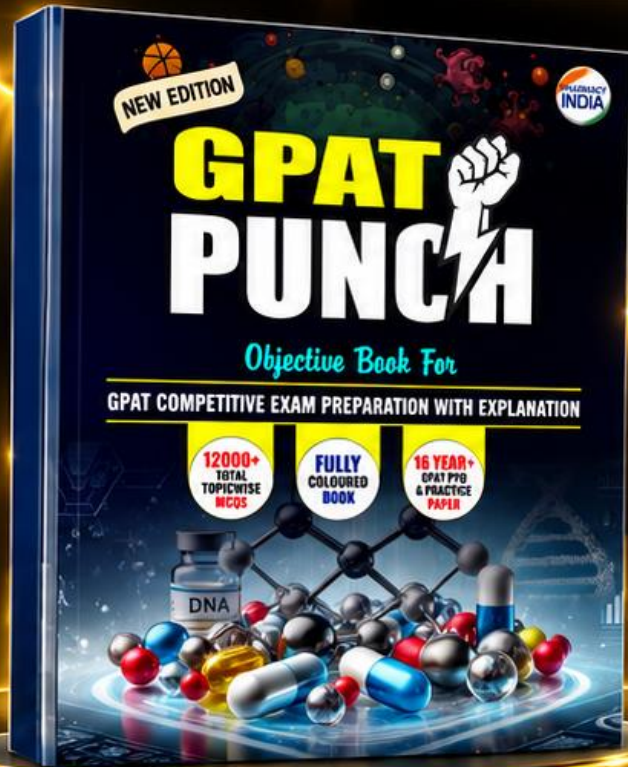
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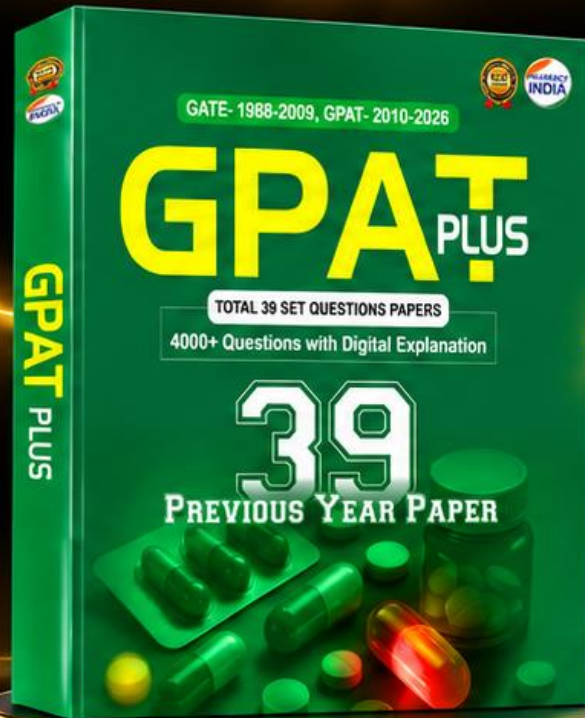


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