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AMC/AFNS/NUMS Biology-6 Test Preparation

Human Physiology Part 2

1. The circulatory system is mainly responsible for:

- A. Transport of substances in the body
- B. Digestion of food only
- C. Production of bile only
- D. Formation of bones only

Correct Answer: A. Transport of substances in the body

Explanation: The circulatory system transports oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, hormones, and waste materials throughout the body. It includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels. This system helps maintain homeostasis by supplying cells with useful substances and removing harmful wastes.

2. The main pumping organ of the human circulatory system is:

- A. Lung
- B. Heart
- C. Liver
- D. Kidney

Correct Answer: B. Heart

Explanation: The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body. It works continuously to send oxygenated blood to tissues and deoxygenated blood to the lungs. Its rhythmic contractions maintain blood circulation.

3. The human heart has:

- A. Two chambers
- B. Three chambers
- C. Four chambers
- D. Five chambers

Correct Answer: C. Four chambers

Explanation: The human heart has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles. The right side pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs, while the left side pumps oxygenated blood to the whole body. This separation prevents mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.

4. The upper chambers of the heart are called:

- A. Ventricles
- B. Atria
- C. Valves
- D. Arteries

Correct Answer: B. Atria

Explanation: The atria are the two upper chambers of the heart. The right atrium receives

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deoxygenated blood from the body, while the left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the lungs. Blood then moves from atria into ventricles.

5. The lower chambers of the heart are called:

- A. Atria
- B. Ventricles
- C. Veins
- D. Capillaries

Correct Answer: B. Ventricles

Explanation: The ventricles are the two lower chambers of the heart. The right ventricle pumps blood to the lungs, while the left ventricle pumps blood to the entire body. The left ventricle has thicker muscular walls because it pumps blood at higher pressure.

6. Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called:

- A. Veins
- B. Arteries
- C. Capillaries
- D. Lymph vessels

Correct Answer: B. Arteries

Explanation: Arteries carry blood away from the heart. Most arteries carry oxygenated blood, except the pulmonary artery, which carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs. Arteries have thick, elastic walls to withstand high pressure.

7. Blood vessels that carry blood toward the heart are called:

- A. Arteries
- B. Veins
- C. Capillaries
- D. Bronchioles

Correct Answer: B. Veins

Explanation: Veins carry blood toward the heart. Most veins carry deoxygenated blood, except pulmonary veins, which carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart. Veins have valves to prevent the backflow of blood.

8. The smallest blood vessels are called:

- A. Arteries
- B. Veins
- C. Capillaries
- D. Vena cava

Correct Answer: C. Capillaries

Explanation: Capillaries are the smallest and thinnest blood vessels. They connect arteries and veins and allow exchange of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, and wastes between blood and body cells. Their thin walls make diffusion easy.



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9. The liquid part of blood is called:

- A. Plasma
- B. Platelet
- C. Hemoglobin
- D. Lymphocyte

Correct Answer: A. Plasma

Explanation: Plasma is the liquid part of blood, making up more than half of blood volume. It is mostly water and contains proteins, salts, nutrients, hormones, gases, and waste products. Plasma helps transport dissolved substances throughout the body.

10. Red blood cells mainly transport:

- A. Oxygen
- B. Bile
- C. Urea only
- D. Digestive enzymes

Correct Answer: A. Oxygen

Explanation: Red blood cells transport oxygen from the lungs to body tissues. They contain hemoglobin, an iron-containing pigment that binds oxygen. Their biconcave shape increases surface area for efficient gas exchange.

11. Hemoglobin is present in:

- A. Red blood cells
- B. White blood cells
- C. Platelets
- D. Plasma only

Correct Answer: A. Red blood cells

Explanation: Hemoglobin is a protein pigment found in red blood cells. It combines with oxygen in the lungs to form oxyhemoglobin and releases oxygen in tissues. It also helps transport a small amount of carbon dioxide.

12. White blood cells mainly help in:

- A. Blood clotting
- B. Body defense
- C. Oxygen transport
- D. Bile production

Correct Answer: B. Body defense

Explanation: White blood cells are part of the immune system. They protect the body against pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Some white blood cells engulf microbes, while others produce antibodies.

13. Platelets help in:

- A. Digestion
- B. Blood clotting

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- C. Oxygen transport
- D. Hormone secretion

Correct Answer: B. Blood clotting

Explanation: Platelets are small cell fragments that help stop bleeding. When a blood vessel is damaged, platelets gather at the site and help form a clot. Blood clotting prevents excessive blood loss and entry of pathogens.

14. The largest artery in the human body is:

- A. Pulmonary artery
- B. Aorta
- C. Vena cava
- D. Coronary vein

Correct Answer: B. Aorta

Explanation: The aorta is the largest artery in the body. It carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to different parts of the body. Because it receives blood under high pressure, its wall is thick and elastic.

15. The largest vein in the human body is:

- A. Aorta
- B. Vena cava
- C. Pulmonary artery
- D. Coronary artery

Correct Answer: B. Vena cava

Explanation: The vena cava is the largest vein in the human body. The superior vena cava brings blood from the upper body, while the inferior vena cava brings blood from the lower body. Both empty deoxygenated blood into the right atrium.

16. The blood vessels that carry blood from heart to lungs are:

- A. Pulmonary veins
- B. Pulmonary arteries
- C. Coronary arteries
- D. Vena cava

Correct Answer: B. Pulmonary arteries

Explanation: Pulmonary arteries carry deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs. In the lungs, carbon dioxide is removed and oxygen is added. This is an exception because arteries usually carry oxygenated blood.

17. The blood vessels that carry blood from lungs to heart are:

- A. Pulmonary veins
- B. Pulmonary arteries
- C. Aorta
- D. Vena cava

Correct Answer: A. Pulmonary veins

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Explanation: Pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart. This is an exception because veins usually carry deoxygenated blood. Pulmonary veins help complete pulmonary circulation.

18. The normal pacemaker of the heart is:

- A. AV node
- B. SA node
- C. Bundle of His
- D. Purkinje fibers

Correct Answer: B. SA node

Explanation: The sinoatrial node, or SA node, is called the natural pacemaker of the heart. It generates electrical impulses that start each heartbeat. These impulses spread through the heart and coordinate rhythmic contraction.

19. Blood pressure is highest in:

- A. Veins
- B. Arteries
- C. Capillaries
- D. Lymph vessels

Correct Answer: B. Arteries

Explanation: Blood pressure is highest in arteries because they receive blood directly from the heart. Their thick elastic walls help withstand and maintain this pressure. Blood pressure gradually decreases as blood moves through capillaries and veins.

20. Excretion is the process of removal of:

- A. Undigested food only
- B. Metabolic wastes from the body
- C. Oxygen from lungs only
- D. Nutrients from blood

Correct Answer: B. Metabolic wastes from the body

Explanation: Excretion is the removal of metabolic wastes produced by body cells. These wastes include urea, carbon dioxide, excess salts, and excess water. Excretion helps maintain internal balance and prevents toxic buildup.

21. The main excretory organs in humans are:

- A. Kidneys
- B. Lungs only
- C. Stomach
- D. Pancreas

Correct Answer: A. Kidneys

Explanation: Kidneys are the main excretory organs in humans. They filter blood and remove nitrogenous wastes such as urea, along with excess water and salts. The filtered waste forms urine.



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22. The functional unit of kidney is:

- A. Neuron
- B. Nephron
- C. Alveolus
- D. Villus

Correct Answer: B. Nephron

Explanation: The nephron is the structural and functional unit of the kidney. Each kidney contains many nephrons that filter blood, reabsorb useful substances, and secrete wastes. Nephrons help regulate water, salts, and pH of blood.

23. Urine is formed in the:

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Stomach
- D. Heart

Correct Answer: A. Kidney

Explanation: Urine is formed in the kidneys through filtration, reabsorption, and secretion. Blood is filtered in nephrons, useful substances are reabsorbed, and wastes are removed. Urine then passes to the urinary bladder through ureters.

24. The tube that carries urine from kidney to urinary bladder is called:

- A. Urethra
- B. Ureter
- C. Nephron
- D. Renal artery

Correct Answer: B. Ureter

Explanation: Ureters are muscular tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Each kidney has one ureter. Peristaltic movements help move urine toward the bladder.

25. The urinary bladder functions to:

- A. Produce urine
- B. Store urine
- C. Filter blood
- D. Produce urea

Correct Answer: B. Store urine

Explanation: The urinary bladder is a muscular sac that temporarily stores urine before it is eliminated from the body. When it fills, nerve signals create the urge to urinate.

26. Urea is mainly produced in the:

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Lungs
- D. Heart

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Correct Answer: B. Liver

Explanation: Urea is produced in the liver from the breakdown of excess amino acids. Ammonia, which is highly toxic, is converted into less toxic urea. Urea is then transported by blood to the kidneys for excretion.

27. The process of filtering blood in the nephron begins in the:

- A. Glomerulus
- B. Ureter
- C. Bladder
- D. Urethra

Correct Answer: A. Glomerulus

Explanation: Filtration begins in the glomerulus, a network of capillaries inside Bowman's capsule. Blood pressure forces water and small dissolved substances out of the blood into the nephron. Large proteins and blood cells normally remain in the blood.

28. Reabsorption in nephron means:

- A. Removal of all substances from blood
- B. Return of useful substances to blood
- C. Formation of bile
- D. Breaking of proteins only

Correct Answer: B. Return of useful substances to blood

Explanation: Reabsorption is the process by which useful substances such as glucose, amino acids, water, and salts move back from the nephron into the blood. This prevents loss of important materials in urine.

29. The skin helps in excretion by removing:

- A. Sweat
- B. Bile
- C. Digestive enzymes
- D. Oxygen only

Correct Answer: A. Sweat

Explanation: Skin acts as an accessory excretory organ by producing sweat. Sweat contains water, salts, and small amounts of urea. Sweating also helps regulate body temperature.

30. Lungs help in excretion by removing:

- A. Urea only
- B. Carbon dioxide and water vapour
- C. Glucose
- D. Salts only

Correct Answer: B. Carbon dioxide and water vapour

Explanation: Lungs remove carbon dioxide produced during cellular respiration and also release water vapour during exhalation. This makes lungs important excretory organs in addition to their role in gas exchange.



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