Note : Answer all following questions

Q1 \\ choose the correct answer

Pharmacology

1. **Antiemitic used to prevent aspiration in emergency surgery:**

a) Ondansetrone b) Promethazine c) Metoclopromide d)Ranitidine

2. **Which of the following statements about the mechanism of action of ipratropium is correct?**

(a) It acts centrally to decrease vagal acetylcholine (ACh) release

(b) It inhibits pulmonary ACh receptors

(c) It decreases mast cell release of histamine

(d) It blocks the action of histamine at H1 Receptors

3. **Zileuton is useful in the treatment of asthma because it**

(a) Inhibits prostaglandin biosynthesis

(b) Inhibits leukotriene synthesis

(c) Inhibits leukotriene receptors

(d) Inhibits 12-lipoxygenase

4. **Which of the following statements regarding the pharmacokinetics of theophylline is correct?**

(a) It is primarily metabolized by the kidney

(b) Its metabolism depends on age

(c) It is poorly absorbed after oral

(d) It has a wide therapeutic index

5. Which of the following statements correctly describes the action of theophylline?

(a) It stimulates cyclic adenosine monophosphate (AMP) phosphodiesterase

(b) It is an adenosine-receptor antagonist

(c) It does not cross the blood–brain barrier

(d) It blocks the release of acetylcholine (ACh) in the bronchial tree

6. If the urine of dog is made alkaline the acidic drugs are;

(a)Rapidly excreted (b)Slowly excreted (c)Not excreted at all (d) both A and B

7. Antitussives are used to;

(a) Depress respiration (b) Suppress coughing (c) Dull the pain (d) not all above

8. The drugs are used for increasing vascularity of specific area are known as;

(a) Emollient (b)Demulcent (c) Counter irritant (d) increase irritant

9. Caster-oil is;

(a)Bulk purgative (b)Lubricant purgative

(c) Stimulant purgative (d)decrease purgative

10. Expectorants are used;

(a) To increase the fluidity of mucus

(b) To decrease the mucus

(c) To remove the mucus

(d) not all above

11. Kaoline is traditional;

(a)Purgative (b) Toxin absorbing agent

(c) Counter irritant (d) organic compound

12. Histamine is synthesized from;

(a)Nor-epinephrine (b) Histidine (c) Nor-adrenaline (d) Adrenaline

13. Prostaglandin is;

(a)Neurotransmitter (b) Autacoids (c) Endocrine hormone (c) Enzyme

14. Arichidonic acid is precursor of;

(a) Histamine (b) Epinephrine

(c) Prostaglandins (d) Nor-adrenaline

15. Acetylcholine is a chemical mediator at;

(a) Sympathetic nervous system

(b)Parasympathetic nervous system

(c) None of the above

(d) CNS

16. Drug allergy refers to those situations in which unusual response is due to;

(a) Over dose

(b) Wrong rout of administration

(c) Antigen-antibody reaction

(d)Not all above

17. Histamine is stored in the following cell in the body;

(a) Epithelial cells (b) Eosinophils

(c)Mast cells and basophis (d) Mast cell only

18. Idiosyncracy is attributable to;

(a) Immunological basis

(b) Genetic abnormality

(c) Over dose of a drug

(d) A and B

19. Hard solid preparation applied to skin under a cloth are leather covering are known as;

(a)Emulsions (b)Lotions (c) Plasters (d) Oil

20. If the gut motility is increased then;

(a) Drug absorption is decreased

(b) Drug absorption increased

(c)Drug absorption is not affected

(d)Not all above

21. The rate of drug absorption is greatest in;

(a)The small intestine (b) The large intestine (c) The stomach (d) A and B

22. The magnesium sulfate acts as a purgative because;

(a) Magnesium and sulfate ions are rapidly absorbed

(b) Magnesium and sulfate ions are poorly absorbed

(c)Magnesium ion stimulate protect the mucosa

(d) Magnesium ion irritant the mucosa

23. H1-receptor of histamines are mainly associated with;

(a) Blood vascular system

(b) Blood vascular and respiratory system

(c) Stomach

(d) not all above

24. Mucolytics are used;

(a) To destroy secretion

(b) To loosen viscid secretion

(c) To harden the secretion (d) increase mucus viscosity

25. If nor adrenaline antagonize the action of histamine, The antagonism is known as;

(a)Competitive (b) Noncompetitive (c). Physiological antagonism (d) A and B

26. Antihistamine antagonizes the action of histamine;

(a)Competitively (b) Non-competitively (c)Physiologically (d)Physiological antagonist

27. Which one is true;

(a)No drugs are completely specific in their action

(b) Many drugs are completely specific in their action

(c) Some drugs are completely specific in their action

(d) All drugs are completely specific in their action

28. Antiemetics are commonly used to prevent vomiting;

(a) In buffalo and cow (b) In equines (c) In felines and canines (d) None

29. Prostaglandins are;

(a)Basic lipids (b) Acidic lipids (c)Neutral lipids (d)A and B

30. Prostaglandins are also known as;

(a) Ecosanoids (b)Derivatives of ponstanoic acids (c) Both A & B (d)None

31. Kinins have got;

(a) Vasodilator polypeptids

(b) Vasoconstrictor polypeptids

(c) Both A & B

(d) Not all above

32. Precursor for the synthesis of nor epinephrine is;

(a). Histidine (b) Tyrosine (c) Tryptamine (d)Mast cell

33. Cholinergic blocking agents may be used as;

(a). Antiemetics (b) Antispasmodics (c). Antiseptics (d) Antibiotics

34. Isoprenaline is a potent stimulator of;

(a)Beta receptors (b) Alpha receptors (c) Both A & B (d) Nicotinic receptors

35. Phenyle epinephrine acts exclusively on;

(a) Beta receptors (b) Alpha receptors (c)Nicotinic receptors (d)M receptor

36. Atropine over dosage may cause;

(a) Contraction of GIT muscles

(b) Decrease in gastric secretion

(c) Papillary constriction

(d) not all above

37. Nicotinic receptors include;

(a) Parasympathetic ganglia (b) Sympathetic ganglia

(c)Both A & B (d) not all above

38. Antitussive drugs depress;

(a) Respiratory Centre (b) Vomiting Centre (c) Cough Centre (d) A and C

39. Saline expectorant can give;

(a) Orally (b) I/V (c).I/M (d) I\ P

40. Which of the following statements concerning griseofulvin is true?

(a) It inhibits the growth of dermatophytes

(b). It inhibits synthesis of the cell wall

(c) It inhibits synthesis of the cell membrane

(d) It is use primarily as a short-term drug

41. Pharmacodynamics involves the study of following EXCEPT:

(a) Biological and therapeutic effects of drugs

(b) Absorption and distribution of drugs

(c) Mechanisms of drug action

(d) Drug interactions.

42. What is the type of drug-to-drug interaction which is connected with processes of absorption, biotransformation, distribution and excretion?

(a) Pharmacodynamic interaction

(b) Physical and chemical interaction

(c) Pharmacokinetic interaction

(d) Pharmaceutical interaction

43. What phenomenon can occur in case of using a combination of drugs?

(a) Tolerance (b) Tachyphylaxis (c) Synergism (d) Accumulation

44.Which type of drug prevents or inhibits a cellular response?

(a) agonist (b) antagonist (c) cholinergic (d)) nonspecific drug

45..... are drugs that bind to a cell's receptor in order to mimic the effects of a substance the body naturally produces that binds to the same receptor.

(a) Stimulant (b) Neutralizers (c) Agonists (d) Antagonists

46-Which of the following routes of administration do not by pass the first pass metabolism?

(a) intravenous (b) nasogastric tube (c) sublingual (d) topical.

47. If a drug has a small therapeutic index what does this mean.

(a) A bigger dose is required to get the drug affect

(b) The drug is not effective

(c)There is little difference between the dose for the right affect and the dose to be toxic

(d) There is a big different between the dose for the right affect and the dose to be toxic

48. Location of M2 cholinoreceptor:

(a) Heart (b) Glands (c) Smooth muscle (d) Endothelium

49-Treatment of atropine toxicity.

(a) pralidoxime (b) Naloxone (c) Physostigmine (d) Flumazenil

50. Which of the most important drug in the treatment of organophosphate poisoning:

(a) Atropine sulfate (b) Pralidoxime (c) Diazepam (d) Adrenaline

51. A direct acting cholinomimetic that is lipid soluble and has been used in the treatment of glaucoma is:

(a) Acetylcholine (b) Physostigmine (c) Pilocarpine (d) Neostigmine

52. Which of the following is a ganglion-blocking drug?

(a) Homatropine (b) Hexamethonium (c) Rapacuronium (d) Edrophonium

53. All of the following agents are used in glaucoma treatment, EXCEPT:

(a) Apraclonidine (b) Timolol (c) Metoprolol (d) Pilocarpine

54. Botulinum toxin produces skeletal muscle paralysis by:

(a) Enhancing release of nor-epinephrine

(b) Inhibiting release of acetylcholine

(c) Direct damage to nerve ending

(d) Producing hemolysis.

55. What receptors are involved in the parasympathetic division ?

(a)Adrenergic Receptors

(b)Ligand Gated Receptors

(c)Cholinergic Receptors.

(d) Norepinepherine Receptors

56. Acharactreristic of a drug that could enable to pass easy through the blood –brain barrier would be .

(a)High lipid solubility.

(b)Low lipid solubility

(c)High molecular weight.

(d) Charged particles.

57. An optimal anesthetic agent will have :-

(a) Low blood and tissue solubility.

(b)High blood and tissue solubility.

(c)High lipid soulbility and long half life .

(d))High blood –gas partition coefficient

58. The interaction between general anaesthesia and drugs such as opioids could lead to :

(a)Hepatotoxicity.

b)Potentiation of CNS depression.

(c)Hypovolemic and acidosis.

(d) Malignant hyperthermia.

59. Which is a dissociation drug that causes somatic analgesia?

(a)Thiopental. (b)pentobarbitone. (c)Ketamine. (d) Propofol.

60. Atropine is a premedication given before surgery which among the following is expectedactions of atropine

(a)Reduce secretions (b)Prevent bradycardia

(c)All of the above. (d) prevent hypotention

61. The following organs are innervated by both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves:

(a)Smooth muscles of gut, bronchus and urinary bladder

b)Spleen, sweat gland and radial muscles of iris

(c)Arterioles and veins (d) Cerebral blood vessels

62. Example of NMDA receptor antagonist:

(a) Xylazine (b) Diazepam (c)Ketamine (d) Tramadol

63. Which of the following is a phase one reaction?

(a) Reduction (b) Acetylation (c) Glucuronidation (d) Methylation

64. Bioavailability is

(a) The difference between the amount of drug absorbed and the amount excreted

(b) The proportion of the drug in a formulation that is found in the systemic circulation

(c) The AUC relating plasma concentration of drug to time after administration

(d) Always identical with different formulations of the same drug

65. Drug that acting as Beta adrenergic receptor blocker:-

(a) Propranolol (b) phenoxybenzamine (c) Ergotamine. (d)None

66. If an agonist can produce submaximal effects and has moderate efficacy it's called:

(a) Partial agonist (b) Antagonist (c) Agonist-antagonist (d) Full agonist

67. The primary mechanism of action of local anesthetics is

(a) Activation of ligand-gated potassium channels
(b) Blockade of voltage-gated sodium channels

(c) Stimulation of voltage-gated N-type calcium channels

(d)None

68. Flumazenil is an antidote for all the following except:

(a) Triazolam (b) Buspirom (c) Zolpiden (d) Diazepam

69. Which of the following does not act as second messenger:

(a) Cyclic AMP (b) Inositol trisphosphate (c) G-proteins. (d) Diacylglycerol

70. Physiological antagonism is found :

(a) Isoprenaline and propranolol.

(b) Isoprenaline and adrenalin

(c)Adrenalin and histamine.

(d) None

71. This type of eicosanoid causes the contraction of the smooth muscles of the uterus, making it important during labor.

(a)Prostaglandins (b)Thromboxanes (c) Leukotrienes (d) NSAIDS

72. Aggregation of platelet is promoted by

(a) Prostaglandins only

(b)Thromboxane only

(c)Prostaglandin and Thromboxane

(d) Prostacyclin

73. A 40-year-old male with a diagnosis of moderate to severe asthma is placed on Zileuton. What is the mechanism of action of Zileuton?

(a) Inhibition of Cytokine Production

(b) Inhibition of Muscarinic Receptor action

(c) Inhibition of Leukotriene Production

(d) Inhibition of Mediator release

74. All of the following drugs are antibiotics, EXCEPT:

(a) Streptomycin (b) Penicillin (c) Co-trimoxazole (d) chloramphenicol

75. Mechanisms of bacterial resistance to anti-microbial agents are the following, EXCEPT:

(a) Active transport out of a microorganism or/and hydrolysis of an agent via enzymes produced by a microorganism

(b) Enlarged uptake of the drug by a microorganism

(c) Modification of a drug's target

(d) None above

76. Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bacteristatic effect:

(a) Carbapenems (b) Macrolides (c) Aminoglycosides (d) Cephalosporins

77. Which of the following antibiotics contains a beta-lactam ring in their chemical structure :

(a) Penicillins (b) Cephalosporins (c) All groups (d) none above

78. Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-macrolides:

(a) Neomycin (b) Doxycycline (c) Erythromycin (d)) Cefotaxime

79. Antibiotics inhibiting the bacterial cell wall synthesis are:

(a) Beta-lactam antibiotics (b) Tetracyclines

(c) Aminoglycosides (d) Macrolides

80. Antibiotic inhibiting bacterial RNA synthesis is:

(a) Erythromycin (b) Rifampin (c) Chloramphenicol (d) Penicillin

81. Which of the following drugs is a gastric acid resistant:

(a) Penicillin G (b) Penicillin V (c) Carbenicillin (d)none above

82. Which of the following drugs is penicillinase resistant:

(a) Oxacillin (b) Amoxacillin (c) Bicillin-5 (d) Penicillin G

83. Mechanism of Amphotericin B action is:

(a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis

(b) Inhibition of fungal protein synthesis

(c) Alteration of cell membrane permeability
(d) none above

84. Azoles have an antifungal effect because of:

(a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis

(b) Inhibition of fungal protein synthesis

(c) Reduction of ergosterol synthesis

(d) Inhibition of DNA synthesis

85. Which of the following drugs alters permeability of Candida cell membranes:

(a) Amphotericin B (b) Ketoconazole (c) Nystatin (d) Terbinafine

86. Mechanism of sulfonamides' antibacterial effect is:

(a) Inhibition of dihydropteroate reductase

(b) Inhibition of dihydropteroate synthase

(c) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase

(d)None

87. Tick the unwanted effects of Metronidazole:

(a) Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomatitis

(b) Hypertension

(c) Disturbances of peripheral blood circulation

(d) All of the above

88. Tick the indications for fluoroquinolones:

(a) Infections of the urinary tract

(b) Bacterial diarrhea

(c) Infections of the urinary and respiratory tract, bacterial diarrhea

(d) None

89. Tick the drug used for trichomoniasis treatment:

(a) Metronidazole (b) Suramin (c) Pyrimethamine (d) Tetracycline

90. Tick the drug used for toxoplasmosis treatment:

(a) Chloroquine (b) Tetracyclin (c) Suramin (d) Pyrimethamine

Toxicology

91. The phrase that best defines "toxicodynamics" is the

(a) linkage between exposure and dose

(b) linkage between dose and response

(c) dynamic nature of toxic effects among various species

(d) dose range between desired biological effects and adverse health effects

92. Which of the following toxicity can occur due to single exposure?

(a). Acute toxicity (b) Sub-acute toxicity

(c)Sub-chronic toxicity (d) Chronic toxicity

93. The most common target organ of toxicity is the .

(a) heart (b) lung (c)CNS (brain and spinal cord) (d) skin

94. The organs least involved in systemic toxicity are ---

(a) brain and peripheral nerves (b) muscle and bone (c)liver and kidney(d)None

95. If two organophosphate insecticides are absorbed into an organism, the result will be----

(a) additive effect (b) synergestic effect (c) potentiation (d) substraction effect

96. The treatment of strychnine induced convulsions by Diazepam is an example of ----

(a) chemical antagonism

(b) dispositional antagonism

(c) functional antagonism

(d) receptor antagonism

97. The most rapid exposure to a chemical would occur through which of the following routes.

(a) oral (b) subcutaneous (c) inhalation (d) intramuscular

98. Organophosphorus compounds inhibit

(a) Acetylcholine (b) Acetylcholine esterase (c) Cytochrome oxidase(d) None

99. The LD50 is best described as which of the following:

(a) the dose at which 50 % of all test animals die

(b) the dose at which 50 % of the animals demonstrate a response to the chemical

(c) the dose at which all of the test animals die

(d) the dose at which at least one of the test animals dies

100. The TD1 / ED99 is called-

(a) margin of safety (b) therapeutic index (c) potency ratio (d) efficacy ratio

101. Which of the following are tools used in risk analysis?

(a) toxicology (b) epidemiology (c) all of the above. (d)none

102. Which of the following are common end points:

(a) death

(b) No Observable Effect Level

(c) No Observable Adverse Effect Level

(d) All of the above.

103. The effective dose is best described as which of the following:

(a) the dose at which 50 % of all test animals die

(b) the dose at which some of the animals demonstrate a response to the chemical

(c) the dose at which 50 % of all test animals demonstrate a response to the chemical

(d)) The dose at which all of the animals demonstrate a response to the chemical

104. Which of the following is true with regard to Acetaminophen toxicity?

(a)Diazepam should be used to treat Acetamenophen toxicity.

b) N-Acetylcysteine (NAC) should be started within 8 hours of ingestion of Acetaminophen.

(c) Activated Charcoal should be used for all sustained-release ingestions.

(d) Sodium carbonate and vit (C) should be used to treat Acetamenophen toxicity.

105. Muscarinic manifestations of organophosphates are treated with

(a) Atropine (b) Nicotine (c) Morphine (d) Naloxone

106. The type of treatment by which of toxicity of acidic or basic drugs can be minimized is known as

(a) Chelation therapy (b) Ion trapping (c) Antidote therapy (d) Neutralization.

107. Anti-dote for IRON toxicity :-

(a) Pencellamine (b) DMSA (c) Deforaxamine (d) BAL

108. Heparin and protamine used together is an example of

(a) Physiologic antagonism

(b) Chemical antagonism

(c)Partialagonism

(d)None

109. What type of toxicologist takes samples of your blood, urine and hair for testing?

(a) Descriptive (b) Analytical (c) Forensic (d) Mechanistic

110. The mechanism of neurotoxicity for strychnine?

(a) glycine receptor antagonist

(b) GABA uptake inhibitor

(c) glutamate receptor agonist

d) blockade of muscarinic cholinoceptors

Biochemistry

111. Most fatty acids present in

)a) Human cells, (b) Omega3 (c)Carbon (d) lipids.

112. Phospholipids are lipids that contain

)a(Ketone (b) Phosphorus atom (c) Photopolymers (d) protein

113. amino acids are joined together by amide bonds, they form larger molecules called

(a) peptides and protein (b) amino bonds, (c)Ionic bonds (d) bonds

114. Hormones are used to communicate between

.(a)Organs only (b) Tissues (c) Organs and tissues (d) vitamins

115. Hormones affect distant cells by binding to specific

(a) Receptor protein, (b) Receptor in present (c) Receptor in organs (d) None

116. Hormones are responsible for wide range of processes including both

.(a) Physiological (b) Metabolism (c) Enzymes (d) protein

117. The vitamins are divided into.

(a) Ten, (b) Two (c) Four (d) Six

118. The polysaccharides may be.

(a) Cellulose& Starch (b) Starch only (c) Glucose (d)) Lactose

119. Isomalose obtained during the hydrolysis of

(a) .Glycogen (b) Galactose (c) D-glucose (d) mannose

120. Enzymes are actually classified in to.

(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Nine (d) Ten

121. Enzymes defined is …… that help speed up metabolis.

(a) Lipids (b) Carbohydrate (c) Protein, (d) fatty acids

122- Enzymes molecules contain a special pocket or cleft called the……

(a)Active sites (b) Product (c)Substance (d)Reaction

123- Beeswax, a complex mixture of over …….different compounds, contains the wax myricyl palmitate as its major component.

(a)50 (b) 200, (c)150 (d) 100

124. Sugar beets and sugar canes are the common source of……

(a) Lactose, (b(Fructose (c) Sucrose, (d)Acid

125. Carbohydrates plays an important role in the……

(a)metabolism of proteins & Fatty acids (b) disaccharide

. (c) polysaccharides (d) No one of them

126. A phosphoacylglycerol has…

(a) two distinct regions (b) Ten distinct regions (c) Three distinct regions d)none

127. Vitamin D is called the….

(a)sun-shine vitamin, (b) Tocopherol, (c) Retinol (d) palmitate.

128.Fatty acid may contains one or more double bonds……

(a) Saturated (b) Unsaturated (c) Simple (d)Complex

129-Cellulose give structure to….

(a)Cell walls in plants, (b) Cell membrances (c)Both of them. (d)No one

130. Short Fatty acids contain….

(a) 2 to 4 carbon atom, (b) 12 to 26 or more carbon atoms

(c) 6 to 10 carbon atoms (d) to 4 carbon atom.

Physiology

131. The posterior pituitary stores and releases:

(a) Growth hormone and prolactin.

(b) Prolactin and oxytocin.

(c) Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone (ADH).

(d) ADH and growth hormone

132. Most hormones of the endocrine system are regulated by a:

(a) Negative feedback mechanism.

(b) Positive feedback mechanism.

(c) Hormone-receptor complex.

(d) Hormone-gene complex

133.which of the following statements about antidiuretic hormone (ADH) isincorrect?

(a) ADH regulates the amount of water reabsorbed by the kidneys

(b) ADH is also known as vasopressin

(c)without ADH, the proximal parts of the nephron are impermeable to water

(d) ADH plays a key role in the homeostatic process called osmoregulation

134.Coordination of complex movements by the cerebellum involves all the Following mechanisms, except:-

(a) sequencing of movements

(b)Decomposition of movements

(c)Damping of movements

(d) Timing of movements

135. The central nervous system includes all the following components, except

(a)spinal cord (b)Medulla oblongata (c) Autonomic ganglia (d)None

136. Most sensory receptors: -

(a) are stimulated by different types of stimuli

(b)Are stimulated only by specific stimuli

(c)Possess a high threshold for their specific stimuli

(d) Only 'b' and 'c' are correct

137. The plasma protein with the highest concentration & lowest molecular weight is:

(a) Albumin. (b)Beta globulin. (c)Alpha globulin (d) No one

138. Vitamin B 12

(a) Deficiency produces normocytic anemia.

(b) Needs gastric HCl for its absorption.

(c) Is needed for nuclear maturation and cell division.

(d) c. Is absorbed from the upper part of the small intestine

139. The synthesis and release of erythropoietin is increased in a person who goes to live at high altitude because:

(a) Cardiac output is increased.

(b) Hematocrit is increased.

(c) Partial pressure of oxygen is less.

(d) Alveolar ventilation rate is increased

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140. The most important functional process that neutrophils and monocytes carry out is:

(a) Coagulation. (b) Antibody formation.

(c) Phagocytosis. (d) Heparin secretion

141. In the Intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation:

(a) Longer than the extrinsic pathway (4-8 minutes).

(b) Need factor VII

(c) Can occur In Vivo only.

(d) Enough RBCs are needed to be completed.

142. An increased white blood cell count is indicative of which disease?

(a) Lupus (b) Leukemia (c) Anemia (d) Melanoma

143. The midbrain, pons and medulla oblongata are housed in the:

(a) diencephalon (b)hypothalamus (c) brain stem (d) pineal gland

144. Afferent nerves are called ……..and motor nerves are called ……..

(a) motor nerves; sensory nerves

(b) peripheral nerves; cranial nerves

(c) sensory nerves; efferent nerves

(d) cranial nerves; peripheral nerves

145. Control of temperature, endocrine activity, metabolism, and thirst are functions associated with the:

(a) medulla oblongata (b) cerebellum (c) hypothalamus (d) cerebrum

146. Blood type O persons are considered universal donors due to:

(a) Type O blood has the commonest distribution.

(b) Their RBCs contain neither A nor B agglutinogens.

(c)Their RBCs may contain the Rh- factor.

(d) Their plasma contains both alpha and beta agglutinins

147. Glucagon

(a) accelerates protein synthesis within cells

(b) accelerates conversion of glycogen into glucose

(b) decreases conversion of glycogen into glucose

(d) slows down glucose formation from lactic acid.

148. Oxytocin is essential for:

(a) Initiation of labour (b) Formation of milk

(d) Milk ejection reflex (d) Both A and B are correct.

149. The target organs of growth hormone.

(a) Skin (b) Muscle and bone (c) Visceral organs. (d) None

150. the process of taking dissolved material into the substances of the cell to be carried across the plasma membrane by active transport is called.

a. phagocytosis (b) pinocytosis (c) absorption (d) diffusion

Good luck

Examiner	Examiner	Head of the Dept.	Examiner	Examiner

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