



Date : 14th Dec 2023

General Knowledge – Human Body

English

Q:1 Which of the following is the largest gland in the human body?

1. Pancreas
2. Pineal
3. Liver
4. Hypothalamus

Q:2 Consider the following statements.

I. Mandu is in Dhar district.

II. Hindola Mahal is in Mandu.

In human body percentage of which element is highest ?

1. Hydrogen
2. Nitrogen
3. Carbon
4. Oxygen

Q:3 Which of the following organs of the human body has the function of filtering blood?

1. Kidney
2. Liver
3. Heart
4. Lungs

Q:4 In human body, the food passes through a continuous canal which begins at _____ and ends at anus.

1. stomach
2. buccal cavity
3. food pipe
4. rectum

Q:5 Since the clinical thermometer is designed to measure the temperature of the human body only, it displays the range of 35°C to _____.

1. 46°C
2. 48°C
3. 44°C
4. 42°C

Q:6 Which part of the brain maintains the posture and balance of the human body?

1. Medulla
2. Pons
3. Cerebellum
4. Cerebrum

Q:7 Which of the following are destroyed by the HIV virus that leads to weakening of the human body?

1. Mast Cells
2. Erythrocytes
3. Platelets
4. Lymphocytes

Q:8 'Uveitis' disease is related to which part of the human body?

1. Brain
2. Eyes
3. Stomach
4. Heart

Q:9 The number of "True Ribs" in the human body is _____.

1. 12
2. 13
3. 14
4. 15

Q:10 Which is the longest bone in the human body?

1. Ulna
2. Radius
3. Tibia
4. Femur

Answer Key

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (1)	4. (2)	5. (4)
6. (3)	7. (4)	8. (2)	9. (3)	10. (4)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Liver**.

The **liver** is the largest solid organ and the largest gland in the human body. It is located in the upper right section of the abdomen and sits below the diaphragm. It typically weighs around 3 pounds. It carries out over 500 essential tasks. The roles of the liver include detoxification, protein synthesis, and the production of chemicals that help digest food. It is part of the digestive system.

Q:2 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Oxygen**

The element that makes up the highest percentage by mass in the human body is oxygen. Oxygen is a crucial component of water and organic molecules, and it plays a vital role in cellular respiration, the process by which cells generate energy.

Approximately 65% of the human body's mass is made up of oxygen.

The other major elements in the human body include carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus, among others.

Q:3 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Kidney**.

Humans have five vital organs that are essential for survival. These are the brain, heart, kidneys, liver, and lungs.

The **human brain** is the body's control center, receiving and sending signals to other organs through the nervous system and through secreted hormones. It is responsible for our thoughts, feelings, memory storage, and general perception of the world.

The **human heart** is responsible for pumping blood throughout our bodies.

The job of the **kidneys** is to remove waste and extra fluid from the blood. The kidneys take urea out of the blood and combine it with water and other substances to make urine. i.e. **filtering of blood**.

The **liver** has many functions, including detoxification of harmful chemicals, breakdown of

drugs, secretion of bile, and production of blood-clotting proteins.

The **lungs** are responsible for removing oxygen from the air we breathe and transferring it to our blood where it can be sent to our cells. The lungs also remove carbon dioxide, which we exhale.

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **buccal cavity**.

In the human body, a continuous canal, known as the gastrointestinal or digestive tract, commences at the mouth and concludes at the anus.

This canal is pivotal for the ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination of food.

The process initiates with mastication in the mouth, breaking down food into smaller pieces and mixing it with saliva.

Subsequently, it traverses through the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine, facilitating various digestive and absorptive processes.

Ultimately, waste products are expelled through the anus in the form of feces.

The entirety of the digestive tract plays a crucial role in nutrient absorption and the overall functioning of the human body.

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **42°C**.

A clinical thermometer is a special thermometer used to measure human body temperature. It has a short scale between 35–43°C.

The temperature of the human body normally does not go below 35°C or above 42°C. That is the reason that this thermometer has the range of 35°C to 42°C.

Q:6 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Cerebellum**.

The cerebellum gets information from the sensory systems, the spinal cord, and other parts of the brain and then it regulates the motor movements. It controls all voluntary movements such as posture, balance, coordination, and speech.

Q:7 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **lymphocytes**.

HIV destroys certain white blood cells called CD4⁺ lymphocytes.

Lymphocytes help defend the body against foreign cells, infectious organisms, and cancer.



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Therefore, when HIV destroys CD4+ lymphocytes, people become weak and more susceptible to attack by the pathogens and weaken the immune system as well the human body.

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Eyes**.

Uveitis is the inflammation of eyes.

It affects the middle layer of tissue in the eyewall (uvea).

Uveitis symptoms often come on suddenly and get worse quickly.

Effects include eye redness, pain, and blurred vision.

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **14**.

There are a total of 24 ribs (12 pairs), out of which 14 (7 pairs) are true ribs.

True ribs are directly attached to the sternum.

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Femur**.

The longest bone in the human body is called the femur, or thigh bone.

Length: 19.9 inches long

