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PAKISTAN AIR FORCE (PAF)
TEST PREPARATION

100 MCQs
BIOLOGY TEST

Medical Assistant Edition

Human Anatomy | Physiology | Medical Terminology

- ✔ Solved answers with green tick
- ✔ Explanation under every MCQ
- ✔ Clickable answer key

Start the Test

Answer Key

PART 1 | HUMAN ANATOMY

34 MCQs: bones, heart, brain, organs

1	What is the largest bone in the human body?
A	Tibia
B	Humerus
✔ C	**Femur**
D	Fibula

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The femur (thigh bone) is the longest, heaviest and strongest bone in the body.

2	How many bones are present in an adult human skeleton?
A	196
B	212
✔ C	**206**
D	300

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Babies have about 270–300 bones; many fuse as we grow, leaving 206 in adults.

3	Which is the smallest bone of the human body?
A	Incus
✔ B	**Stapes**
C	Malleus
D	Hyoid

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The stapes (stirrup) in the middle ear is the smallest bone, about 3 mm long.

4	How many chambers does the human heart have?
A	Two
✔ B	**Four**
C	Three
D	Five

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Two atria (upper) and two ventricles (lower) make four chambers.

5	**Which chamber of the heart pumps oxygenated blood to the whole body?**
A	Right atrium
B	Left atrium
✔ C	**Left ventricle**
D	Right ventricle

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The thick-walled left ventricle pushes blood into the aorta.

6	**Which valve lies between the left atrium and left ventricle?**
A	Tricuspid valve
B	Aortic valve
✔ C	**Mitral (bicuspid) valve**
D	Pulmonary valve

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The mitral valve has two flaps and stops blood flowing back into the left atrium.

7 **What is the largest organ of the human body?**

✔ **A** **Skin**

B Liver

C Lungs

D Brain

✔ **Correct Answer: A**

Explanation: The skin covers the whole body; the liver is the largest internal organ.

8 **What is the largest gland in the human body?**

A Pancreas

✔ **B** **Liver**

C Thyroid gland

D Pituitary gland

✔ **Correct Answer: B**

Explanation: The liver makes bile, stores glycogen and detoxifies the blood.

9	Which bone is commonly called the collarbone?
✔ A	Clavicle
B	Scapula
C	Sternum
D	Humerus

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The clavicle joins the shoulder blade (scapula) to the breastbone (sternum).

10	How many cervical vertebrae are present in the neck?
A	Five
B	Nine
C	Twelve
✔ D	Seven

✔ Correct Answer: D
Explanation: The cervical region has 7 vertebrae (C1–C7); C1 is called the atlas.

11	How many pairs of ribs does a normal human have?
A	10 pairs
✔ B	**12 pairs**
C	11 pairs
D	14 pairs

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: There are 12 pairs: 7 true, 3 false and 2 floating ribs.

12	Which is the longest nerve in the human body?
✔ A	**Sciatic nerve**
B	Vagus nerve
C	Radial nerve
D	Femoral nerve

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The sciatic nerve runs from the lower back down the back of the leg.

13	Which muscle separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity?
A	Pectoralis major
B	Rectus abdominis
✔ C	**Diaphragm**
D	Trapezius

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The dome-shaped diaphragm is also the main muscle of breathing.

14	Which type of joint is found at the shoulder?
✔ A	**Ball and socket joint**
B	Hinge joint
C	Pivot joint
D	Gliding joint

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The head of the humerus fits into a socket, allowing movement in all directions.

15	Which type of joint is found at the elbow?
A	Ball and socket joint
B	Pivot joint
C	Saddle joint
✔ D	**Hinge joint**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: A hinge joint moves in one plane only, like a door: bending and straightening.

16	What is the muscular middle layer of the heart wall called?
A	Endocardium
✔ B	**Myocardium**
C	Epicardium
D	Pericardium

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The myocardium is cardiac muscle that contracts to pump blood.

17 **Which bone forms the upper arm?**

A Radius

B Ulna

C Femur

✔ D **Humerus**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The humerus extends from the shoulder to the elbow.

18 **Which two bones form the forearm?**

A Tibia and fibula

B Humerus and scapula

C Carpals and metacarpals

✔ D **Radius and ulna**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The radius is on the thumb side and the ulna on the little-finger side.

19 **What is the medical name of the kneecap?**

A Talus

B Calcaneus

✔ C **Patella**

D Scapula

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The patella is a small triangular bone that protects the knee joint.

20 **What is the medical name of the heel bone?**

A Talus

B Cuboid

C Navicular

✔ D **Calcaneus**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The calcaneus is the largest tarsal bone and bears weight when standing.

21	Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?
A	Cerebrum
B	Medulla oblongata
C	Thalamus
✔ D	**Cerebellum**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The cerebellum fine-tunes muscle movement, posture and balance.

22	Which is the largest part of the human brain?
A	Cerebellum
B	Brain stem
✔ C	**Cerebrum**
D	Hypothalamus

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The cerebrum controls thinking, memory, speech and voluntary actions.

23	Which part of the brain controls heartbeat and breathing?
A	Cerebrum
B	Cerebellum
✔ C	**Medulla oblongata**
D	Pituitary gland

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The medulla in the brain stem regulates vital involuntary functions.

24	Which membranes cover the brain and spinal cord?
✔ A	**Meninges**
B	Pleura
C	Pericardium
D	Peritoneum

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Dura mater, arachnoid and pia mater are the three protective layers.

25 How many pairs of cranial nerves arise from the brain?

✔ A	**12 pairs**
B	10 pairs
C	14 pairs
D	31 pairs

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Humans have 12 pairs, e.g. the olfactory, optic and vagus nerves.

26 How many pairs of spinal nerves arise from the spinal cord?

A	12 pairs
B	24 pairs
C	33 pairs
✔ D	**31 pairs**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral and 1 coccygeal pair.

27	Which tube carries food from the throat to the stomach?
A	Trachea
B	Ureter
C	Urethra
✔ D	**Oesophagus**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The oesophagus moves food by wave-like contractions called peristalsis.

28	What is the medical name of the windpipe?
A	Oesophagus
B	Larynx
C	Bronchus
✔ D	**Trachea**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The trachea is kept open by C-shaped cartilage rings and carries air to the lungs.

29	**Where does gas exchange take place in the lungs?**
A	Bronchi
B	Trachea
C	Pleura
✔ D	**Alveoli**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Thin-walled alveoli surrounded by capillaries exchange O_2 and CO_2.

30	**Which part of the digestive tract is the longest?**
✔ A	**Small intestine**
B	Large intestine
C	Stomach
D	Oesophagus

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The small intestine is about 6–7 metres long, giving a large area for absorption.

31	Which is the hardest substance in the human body?
A	Dentine
✔ B	**Tooth enamel**
C	Cementum
D	Dental pulp

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Enamel is mostly calcium phosphate and covers the crown of the tooth.

32	How many permanent teeth does a normal adult have?
A	28
B	30
C	36
✔ D	**32**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars and 12 molars (including wisdom teeth).

33 **Which blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?**

✔ **A** **Arteries**

B Veins

C Capillaries

D Venules

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Arteries have thick, elastic walls to withstand high pressure.

34 **Which part of the eye controls the amount of light entering it?**

✔ **A** **Iris**

B Cornea

C Retina

D Lens

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The iris changes the size of the pupil in bright or dim light.

PART 2 | HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

34 MCQs: blood, hormones, digestion, nerves

35 **Which structure is the natural pacemaker of the heart?**

A Atrioventricular (AV) node

✔ B **Sinoatrial (SA) node**

C Bundle of His

D Purkinje fibres

✔ **Correct Answer: B**

Explanation: The SA node in the right atrium starts each heartbeat electrically.

36 **What is the normal resting heart rate of a healthy adult?**

A 30–50 beats per minute

✔ B **60–100 beats per minute**

C 110–130 beats per minute

D 140–160 beats per minute

✔ **Correct Answer: B**

Explanation: Below 60 is bradycardia and above 100 is tachycardia.

37 **What is the normal blood pressure of a healthy adult?**

- ✔ **A** **120/80 mmHg**
- **B** 90/50 mmHg
- **C** 140/90 mmHg
- **D** 180/110 mmHg

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: 120 is the systolic pressure (heart contracting); 80 is the diastolic (heart relaxing).

38 **Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure?**

- **A** Stethoscope
- **B** Thermometer
- **C** Spirometer
- ✔ **D** **Sphygmomanometer**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It uses an inflatable cuff and a gauge; a stethoscope is used to hear the pulse sounds.

39 **Which blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues?**

A White blood cells

✔ B **Red blood cells (erythrocytes)**

C Platelets

D Plasma cells

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: RBCs contain haemoglobin, which binds oxygen.

40 **Which protein in red blood cells binds oxygen?**

A Myoglobin

B Collagen

C Keratin

✔ D **Haemoglobin**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Haemoglobin contains iron and gives blood its red colour.

41 **Which blood cell fragments help in blood clotting?**

A Erythrocytes

B Lymphocytes

C Neutrophils

✔ **D** **Platelets (thrombocytes)**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Platelets form a plug and help the blood clot at a wound.

42 **Which blood group is known as the universal donor?**

A AB positive

B A positive

✔ **C** **O negative**

D B negative

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: O negative red cells carry no A, B or Rh antigens, so almost anyone can receive them.

43 **Which blood group is known as the universal recipient?**

A	O negative
✔ B	**AB positive**
C	A negative
D	B positive

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: AB positive plasma has no anti-A, anti-B or anti-Rh antibodies.

44 **Which vitamin is essential for normal blood clotting?**

A	Vitamin A
✔ B	**Vitamin K**
C	Vitamin C
D	Vitamin D

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Vitamin K helps the liver make clotting factors such as prothrombin.

45	What is the normal body temperature of a healthy adult?
A	35 °C (95 °F)
✔ B	**37 °C (98.6 °F)**
C	39 °C (102 °F)
D	41 °C (106 °F)

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The normal range is about 36.5–37.5 °C; above 38 °C is considered fever.

46	Which hormone lowers the blood glucose level?
A	Glucagon
B	Adrenaline
C	Thyroxine
✔ D	**Insulin**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Insulin helps cells absorb glucose and the liver store it as glycogen.

47	Which pancreatic cells secrete insulin?
A	Alpha cells
B	Acinar cells
✔ C	**Beta cells of islets of Langerhans**
D	Delta cells

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Alpha cells make glucagon, which raises blood glucose.

48	Which gland is called the 'master gland'?
A	Thyroid gland
B	Adrenal gland
C	Pineal gland
✔ D	**Pituitary gland**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The pituitary controls other glands such as the thyroid and adrenals.

49	Which thyroid hormone controls the body's metabolic rate?
A	Insulin
B	Cortisol
C	Oxytocin
✔ D	**Thyroxine (T4)**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Thyroxine speeds up metabolism, heat production and growth.

50	Deficiency of iodine causes which disease?
A	Rickets
✔ B	**Goitre**
C	Scurvy
D	Night blindness

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Iodine is needed to make thyroxine; its lack enlarges the thyroid gland.

51 **Which enzyme in saliva starts the digestion of starch?**

A Pepsin

✔ B **Salivary amylase**

C Lipase

D Trypsin

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It begins breaking starch down into maltose in the mouth.

52 **Which enzyme digests proteins in the stomach?**

A Amylase

B Lipase

C Maltase

✔ D **Pepsin**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Pepsin works in the acidic stomach and splits proteins into peptides.

53	Which organ produces bile?
A	Gall bladder
✔ B	**Liver**
C	Pancreas
D	Stomach

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The liver makes bile; the gall bladder only stores and concentrates it.

54	Which acid is secreted by the stomach?
A	Sulphuric acid
B	Nitric acid
✔ C	**Hydrochloric acid**
D	Acetic acid

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: HCl kills germs and activates pepsinogen into pepsin.

55 What are the finger-like projections of the small intestine that absorb food?

✔ **A** **Villi**

B Alveoli

C Cilia

D Nephrons

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Villi greatly increase the surface area for absorption.

56 What is the main function of the large intestine?

A Digestion of proteins

✔ **B** **Absorption of water and salts**

C Production of bile

D Emulsification of fats

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It also forms and stores faeces before elimination.

57 **By which process does gas exchange occur in the alveoli?**

✔ **A**	**Diffusion**
B	Osmosis
C	Active transport
D	Filtration

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: O_2 and CO_2 move from high to low concentration across thin walls.

58 **Which gas is present in the largest amount in the air we inhale?**

A	Oxygen
B	Carbon dioxide
✔ **C**	**Nitrogen**
D	Argon

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Air is about 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen.

59	What is the normal respiratory rate of a resting adult?
A	4–8 breaths per minute
✔ B	**12–20 breaths per minute**
C	25–35 breaths per minute
D	40–50 breaths per minute

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: A rate above 20 is called tachypnoea.

60	Which instrument measures lung volumes and capacity?
✔ A	**Spirometer**
B	Sphygmomanometer
C	Electrocardiograph
D	Audiometer

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Spirometry helps diagnose asthma and COPD.

61	Where does blood filtration occur in the kidney?
A	Loop of Henle
B	Collecting duct
✔ C	**Glomerulus (Bowman's capsule)**
D	Urinary bladder

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: High pressure in the glomerulus pushes water and small solutes into the capsule.

62	Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) mainly increases:
A	Glucose production
B	Heart rate
✔ C	**Water reabsorption in the kidneys**
D	Bile secretion

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: ADH makes urine more concentrated and reduces water loss.

63	Which is the main nitrogenous waste in human urine?
A	Glucose
B	Albumin
C	Bilirubin
✔ D	**Urea**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Urea is made in the liver from the breakdown of proteins.

64	Which neurotransmitter is released at the neuromuscular junction?
A	Dopamine
B	Serotonin
C	GABA
✔ D	**Acetylcholine**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Acetylcholine triggers skeletal muscle contraction.

65	What is the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system?
A	Nephron
B	Neutrophil
C	Nucleus
✔ D	**Neuron**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Neurons carry nerve impulses across the body.

66	A quick, automatic response to a stimulus without thinking is called:
A	Voluntary action
✔ B	**Reflex action**
C	Habit
D	Learning

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Reflexes pass through the spinal cord, e.g. pulling the hand from a hot object.

67	Which muscle type is involuntary and non-striated?
✔ A	Smooth muscle
B	Skeletal muscle
C	Cardiac muscle
D	Tendon

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Smooth muscle lines the gut, blood vessels and bladder.

68	Which cells produce antibodies?
✔ A	B lymphocytes (plasma cells)
B	Platelets
C	Red blood cells
D	Neutrophils

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Activated B cells become plasma cells that release specific antibodies.

PART 3 | MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

32 MCQs: word parts, conditions, first aid

69 **In medical terminology, the prefix 'hyper-' means:**

A Below normal

✔ B **Above normal / excessive**

C Without

D Within

✔ Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Example: hyperthyroidism is an overactive thyroid gland.

70 **In medical terminology, the prefix 'hypo-' means:**

✔ A **Below normal / deficient**

B Above normal

C Many

D Around

✔ Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Example: hypotension is abnormally low blood pressure.

71	The suffix '-itis' means:
✔ A	**Inflammation**
B	Surgical removal
C	Tumour
D	Pain

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Example: appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix.

72	The suffix '-ectomy' means:
A	Surgical cutting
B	Inflammation
✔ C	**Surgical removal**
D	Visual examination

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Example: appendectomy is surgical removal of the appendix.

73	The suffix '-algia' means:
A	Disease
B	Study of
✔ C	**Pain**
D	Enlargement

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Examples: neuralgia is nerve pain; myalgia is muscle pain.

74	Tachycardia means:
A	Abnormally slow heart rate
B	Irregular breathing
✔ C	**Abnormally fast heart rate**
D	Chest pain

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Tachy- means fast; a resting rate above 100 beats/min is tachycardia.

75	**Bradycardia means:**
A	Abnormally fast heart rate
B	High blood pressure
✔ C	**Abnormally slow heart rate**
D	Heart attack

✔ Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Brady- means slow; it is a resting rate below 60 beats/min.

76	**Dyspnoea means:**
A	Rapid breathing
✔ B	**Difficulty in breathing**
C	Absence of breathing
D	Bluish skin

✔ Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Dys- means difficult and -pnoea means breathing.

77	Cyanosis refers to:
A	Yellowing of the skin
✔ B	**Bluish discolouration of the skin**
C	Redness of the skin
D	Pale skin

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It is caused by low oxygen in the blood, seen on lips and fingertips.

78	Jaundice is yellowing of the skin and eyes caused by excess:
✔ A	**Bilirubin**
B	Haemoglobin
C	Urea
D	Cholesterol

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Bilirubin builds up in liver disease, bile duct blockage or excess RBC breakdown.

79	Hypertension means:
✔ A	**Persistently high blood pressure**
B	Persistently low blood pressure
C	A fast heartbeat
D	Narrowing of the veins

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: It is usually diagnosed when readings stay at or above 140/90 mmHg.

80	Anaemia is a condition in which there is:
A	Excess white blood cells
B	Low blood sugar
✔ C	**Low haemoglobin or red blood cells**
D	Excess platelets

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Reduced oxygen carrying capacity causes tiredness, pallor and breathlessness.

81 **Hyperglycaemia means:**

A Low blood glucose level

B High blood pressure

✔ C **High blood glucose level**

D Low body temperature

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: It is the hallmark of diabetes mellitus.

82 **Diabetes insipidus is caused by a deficiency of:**

A Insulin

B Thyroxine

✔ C **ADH (vasopressin)**

D Cortisol

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Without ADH the kidneys cannot save water, causing very dilute urine and thirst.

83 **Pneumonia is an infection that mainly affects the:**

✔ A	**Lungs (alveoli)**
B	Kidneys
C	Liver
D	Brain coverings

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Alveoli fill with fluid or pus, causing cough, fever and breathlessness.

84 **Hepatitis is inflammation of the:**

A	Kidney
B	Pancreas
✔ C	**Liver**
D	Stomach lining

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Hepat- refers to the liver; hepatitis A, B and C are common viral types.

85 **Nephritis is inflammation of the:**

✔ **A** **Kidney**

B Liver

C Urinary bladder

D Brain

✔ **Correct Answer: A**

Explanation: Nephr- means kidney, so nephritis is kidney inflammation.

86 **Meningitis is inflammation of the:**

A Brain tissue

B Spinal bones

C Peripheral nerves

✔ **D** **Meninges**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**

Explanation: It is usually caused by bacteria or viruses and is a medical emergency.

87	Hepatomegaly means:
A	Enlargement of the spleen
B	Enlargement of the heart
✔ C	**Enlargement of the liver**
D	Enlargement of the kidney

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: -megaly means enlargement; splenomegaly is an enlarged spleen.

88	Haematuria means:
A	Protein in the urine
B	Pus in the urine
✔ C	**Blood in the urine**
D	Sugar in the urine

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Haemat- means blood and -uria means urine.

89	Anuria means:
A	Excess urine formation
✔ B	**Absence of urine formation**
C	Painful urination
D	Blood in the urine

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: An- means without; it may signal kidney failure.

90	Epistaxis is the medical term for:
A	Vomiting blood
✔ B	**Nosebleed**
C	Coughing up blood
D	Ear bleeding

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Pinching the soft part of the nose and leaning forward helps stop it.

91	Haemoptysis means:
A	Vomiting blood
B	Blood in stool
C	Nosebleed
✔ D	**Coughing up blood**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It may be caused by TB, pneumonia or other lung disease.

92	Haematemesis means:
A	Coughing up blood
B	Blood in the urine
C	Blood in the stool
✔ D	**Vomiting of blood**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It usually comes from the upper digestive tract, e.g. a bleeding ulcer.

93 **Pyrexia is the medical term for:**

- ✔ **A** **Fever**
- **B** Hypothermia
- **C** Shivering
- **D** Dehydration

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Pyrexia means a raised body temperature, usually above 38 °C.

94 **An ECG (electrocardiogram) records the electrical activity of the:**

- ✔ **A** **Heart**
- **B** Brain
- **C** Skeletal muscles
- **D** Lungs

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: It helps detect arrhythmias and heart attacks.

95	An EEG (electroencephalogram) records the electrical activity of the:
A	Heart
✔ B	**Brain**
C	Kidneys
D	Eyes

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It records brain waves and helps diagnose epilepsy.

96	Which instrument is used to listen to heart and lung sounds?
A	Otoscope
B	Ophthalmoscope
✔ C	**Stethoscope**
D	Sphygmomanometer

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Auscultation means listening to body sounds with a stethoscope.

97	An otoscope is used to examine the:
A	Eye
✔ B	**Ear**
C	Throat
D	Nose

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It lights and magnifies the ear canal and eardrum.

98	In first aid, 'ABC' stands for:
✔ A	**Airway, Breathing, Circulation**
B	Allergy, Blood, Cardiac
C	Artery, Bone, Cell
D	Ambulance, Bandage, Care

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Check these in order so life-threatening problems are treated first.

99 What is the standard compression-to-breath ratio in adult CPR (single rescuer)?

- ✔ **A** **30 : 2**
- **B** 15 : 2
- **C** 5 : 1
- **D** 10 : 2

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Give 30 chest compressions followed by 2 rescue breaths.

100 Which artery is most commonly used to check the pulse at the wrist?

- **A** Carotid artery
- **B** Femoral artery
- **C** Brachial artery
- ✔ **D** **Radial artery**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The radial artery lies on the thumb side of the front of the wrist.

QUICK ANSWER KEY

Tap any answer to jump to that MCQ

1. C	21. D	41. D	61. C	81. C
2. C	22. C	42. C	62. C	82. C
3. B	23. C	43. B	63. D	83. A
4. B	24. A	44. B	64. D	84. C
5. C	25. A	45. B	65. D	85. A
6. C	26. D	46. D	66. B	86. D
7. A	27. D	47. C	67. A	87. C
8. B	28. D	48. D	68. A	88. C
9. A	29. D	49. D	69. B	89. B
10. D	30. A	50. B	70. A	90. B
11. B	31. B	51. B	71. A	91. D
12. A	32. D	52. D	72. C	92. D
13. C	33. A	53. B	73. C	93. A
14. A	34. A	54. C	74. C	94. A
15. D	35. B	55. A	75. C	95. B
16. B	36. B	56. B	76. B	96. C
17. D	37. A	57. A	77. B	97. B
18. D	38. D	58. C	78. A	98. A
19. C	39. B	59. B	79. A	99. A
20. D	40. D	60. A	80. C	100. D

Well Done!

You completed all 100 MCQs

Revise the explanations once more,
then attempt the test without looking.

Best of luck for your PAF test!

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