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SET 2

PAF MEDICAL ASSISTANT
TEST PREPARATION

100 MCQs
BIOLOGY



- ✔ Human Anatomy
- ✔ Human Physiology
- ✔ Medical Terminology

- ✔ **Ticked** answers
- ✔ **Explained** every MCQ
- ✔ **Tap to jump** to the key

Start the Test

Answer Key

PART 1 | HUMAN ANATOMY

34 MCQs: skeleton, muscles, organs, senses

1	What is the medical name of the shoulder blade?
A	Clavicle
B	Sternum
✔ C	**Scapula**
D	Ilium

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The scapula is a flat triangular bone on the upper back that forms part of the shoulder joint.

2	How many bones make up the human skull (cranium and face together)?
A	18
B	26
✔ C	**22**
D	32

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: There are 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones.

3	How many phalanges (finger bones) are there in one human hand?
A	10
B	12
C	16
✔ D	**14**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Each finger has 3 phalanges and the thumb has 2: 4 × 3 + 2 = 14.

4	Which is the main weight-bearing bone of the lower leg?
A	Fibula
✔ B	**Tibia**
C	Femur
D	Talus

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The tibia (shin bone) is thick and strong; the thin fibula mainly gives muscle attachment.

5	The hip bone is formed by the ilium, ischium and which other bone?
A	Sacrum
B	Coccyx
C	Femur
✔ D	**Pubis**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: These three bones fuse together to form each hip bone (os coxae).

6	Which flat bone forms the middle of the front of the chest?
A	Scapula
B	Clavicle
C	Humerus
✔ D	**Sternum**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The sternum (breastbone) joins the ribs through cartilage and protects the heart.

7	Which is the only movable bone of the skull?
A	Maxilla
B	Zygomatic bone
✔ C	**Mandible**
D	Frontal bone

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The mandible (lower jaw) moves at the temporomandibular joint for chewing and speaking.

8	Which tissue connects one bone to another bone?
A	Tendon
B	Cartilage
✔ C	**Ligament**
D	Fascia

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Ligaments stabilise joints by holding bones together.

9	Which tissue connects a muscle to a bone?
A	Ligament
B	Cartilage
C	Nerve
✔ D	**Tendon**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Tendons are tough fibrous cords that transmit the pull of a muscle to the bone.

10	Which is the largest single muscle of the human body?
✔ A	**Gluteus maximus**
B	Biceps brachii
C	Deltoid
D	Rectus abdominis

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The gluteus maximus forms the buttock and helps in standing up and walking.

11	Which muscle flexes (bends) the forearm at the elbow?
✔ A	**Biceps brachii**
B	Triceps brachii
C	Deltoid
D	Trapezius

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The triceps does the opposite job: it extends the elbow.

12	Which is the strongest and thickest tendon in the body?
A	Patellar tendon
B	Rotator cuff tendon
C	Hamstring tendon
✔ D	**Achilles tendon**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The Achilles tendon joins the calf muscles to the heel bone.

13	How many lobes does the right lung have?
✔ A	**Three**
B	Two
C	Four
D	Five

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The right lung has 3 lobes; the left lung has 2 lobes to leave space for the heart.

14	Which organ stores and concentrates bile?
A	Liver
B	Pancreas
C	Spleen
✔ D	**Gall bladder**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Bile made by the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released after fatty meals.

15	Which is the largest lymphoid organ of the body?
A	Thymus
B	Tonsils
✔ C	**Spleen**
D	Appendix

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The spleen filters old red blood cells and helps fight infection.

16	Which gland lies behind the stomach and has both digestive and hormonal roles?
A	Thyroid gland
✔ B	**Pancreas**
C	Adrenal gland
D	Spleen

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It releases digestive enzymes and the hormones insulin and glucagon.

17	The kidneys lie behind the peritoneum. This position is called:
A	Intraperitoneal
B	Mediastinal
✔ C	**Retroperitoneal**
D	Pelvic

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Retro- means behind; the kidneys sit on either side of the spine.

18	Which tube carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?
✔ A	**Ureter**
B	Urethra
C	Renal vein
D	Nephron

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Each kidney has one ureter, about 25 cm long.

19	Which structure carries urine from the bladder to the outside?
A	Ureter
✔ B	**Urethra**
C	Renal pelvis
D	Vas deferens

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The urethra is shorter in females and longer in males.

20	Which is the largest artery of the human body?
A	Pulmonary artery
✔ B	**Aorta**
C	Carotid artery
D	Femoral artery

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The aorta leaves the left ventricle and supplies oxygenated blood to the body.

21	Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood to the heart from the lungs?
A	Superior vena cava
B	Inferior vena cava
✔ C	**Pulmonary vein**
D	Hepatic portal vein

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: It is an exception: a vein carrying oxygen-rich blood.

22	Which artery carries deoxygenated blood?
A	Aorta
✔ B	**Pulmonary artery**
C	Carotid artery
D	Coronary artery

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: It carries blood from the right ventricle to the lungs.

23	Which arteries supply blood to the heart muscle itself?
✔ A	**Coronary arteries**
B	Pulmonary arteries
C	Carotid arteries
D	Renal arteries

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: A blockage in them causes a heart attack.

24	What is the double-layered sac around the heart called?
A	Pleura
B	Peritoneum
C	Meninges
✔ D	**Pericardium**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: A small amount of fluid between its layers reduces friction.

25	Which membrane covers the lungs and lines the chest cavity?
A	Pericardium
B	Peritoneum
C	Mesentery
✔ D	**Pleura**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Inflammation of the pleura is called pleurisy.

26	Which structure is known as the voice box?
A	Pharynx
B	Trachea
✔ C	**Larynx**
D	Hyoid bone

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The vocal cords inside the larynx vibrate to produce sound.

27	Which flap prevents food from entering the windpipe during swallowing?
A	Uvula
✔ B	**Epiglottis**
C	Glottis
D	Tonsil

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The epiglottis closes over the larynx when we swallow.

28	Which is the first part of the small intestine?
A	Jejunum
✔ B	**Duodenum**
C	Ileum
D	Caecum

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The bile duct and pancreatic duct open into the duodenum.

29	The appendix is attached to which part of the digestive tract?
A	Stomach
B	Rectum
C	Jejunum
✔ D	**Caecum**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The caecum is the pouch at the start of the large intestine.

30	Which cranial nerve supplies the heart, lungs and digestive organs?
A	Optic nerve
B	Facial nerve
C	Trigeminal nerve
✔ D	**Vagus nerve**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The vagus (10th cranial nerve) is the main parasympathetic nerve of the body.

31	Which structure connects the two cerebral hemispheres?
A	Pons
B	Thalamus
C	Hippocampus
✔ D	**Corpus callosum**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It is a thick band of nerve fibres that passes messages between the two sides of the brain.

32	Which cells of the retina are responsible for colour vision?
A	Rods
✔ B	**Cones**
C	Ganglion cells
D	Bipolar cells

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Rods work in dim light; cones work in bright light and detect colour.

33	Which structure is the organ of hearing in the inner ear?
A	Semicircular canals
B	Eustachian tube
✔ C	**Cochlea**
D	Tympanic membrane

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: The snail-shaped cochlea turns vibrations into nerve signals.

34	Which layer of the skin contains hair follicles, sweat glands and blood vessels?
✔ A	**Dermis**
B	Epidermis
C	Stratum corneum
D	Keratin layer

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: The dermis lies below the epidermis and gives the skin its strength.

PART 2 | HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

34 MCQs: blood, hormones, vitamins, kidney

35	Which type of white blood cell is the most abundant in the blood?
A	Lymphocytes
B	Eosinophils
C	Basophils
✔ D	**Neutrophils**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Neutrophils make up about 60% of white cells and engulf bacteria.

36	Which white blood cells increase in allergic reactions and parasitic infections?
✔ A	**Eosinophils**
B	Neutrophils
C	Monocytes
D	Erythrocytes

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Eosinophils release chemicals that fight parasites and take part in allergies.

37	What is the average life span of a red blood cell?
A	About 30 days
B	About 60 days
C	About 200 days
✔ D	**About 120 days**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Old red cells are broken down in the spleen and liver.

38	Where are red blood cells produced in adults?
A	Spleen
✔ B	**Red bone marrow**
C	Liver
D	Kidney

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: In adults, red marrow in the flat bones such as the sternum and pelvis makes RBCs.

39	What is the liquid part of blood in which the cells are suspended called?
A	Lymph
✔ B	**Plasma**
C	Haemoglobin
D	Fibrin

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Plasma is about 55% of blood and is mostly water.

40	Which protein forms the mesh of a blood clot?
A	Albumin
B	Globulin
✔ C	**Fibrin**
D	Haemoglobin

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Fibrinogen in plasma is converted into insoluble fibrin threads during clotting.

41	Which is the most abundant protein in blood plasma?
A	Globulin
B	Fibrinogen
✔ C	**Albumin**
D	Insulin

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Albumin keeps water in the blood vessels by maintaining osmotic pressure.

42	The Rh factor was first discovered in which animal?
A	Chimpanzee
B	Gorilla
C	Rabbit
✔ D	**Rhesus monkey**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The name Rh comes from the Rhesus monkey.

43	Cardiac output is equal to:
✔ A	**Stroke volume × heart rate**
B	Blood pressure × heart rate
C	Stroke volume × blood pressure
D	Heart rate ÷ stroke volume

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: It is the volume of blood pumped by the heart per minute.

44	The first heart sound ('lub') is caused by the closure of the:
A	Semilunar valves
B	Coronary arteries
C	Pericardium
✔ D	**Atrioventricular valves**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: The second sound ('dub') is caused by closure of the semilunar valves.

45	Which hormone prepares the body for 'fight or flight'?
✔ A	**Adrenaline**
B	Insulin
C	Oestrogen
D	Melatonin

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Adrenaline raises heart rate, blood pressure and blood glucose.

46	Where are the adrenal glands located?
A	Behind the stomach
B	Beside the thyroid
C	Below the bladder
✔ D	**On top of the kidneys**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Ad- means near and renal means kidney.

47	Which hormone stimulates milk production in the breasts?
✔ A	**Prolactin**
B	Oestrogen
C	Thyroxine
D	Glucagon

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Prolactin is released by the anterior pituitary gland.

48	Which hormone causes the uterus to contract during childbirth?
✔ A	**Oxytocin**
B	Prolactin
C	Insulin
D	Glucagon

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Oxytocin is also called the 'love hormone' and helps in milk ejection.

49	Excess growth hormone in childhood causes:
✔ A	**Gigantism**
B	Dwarfism
C	Cretinism
D	Goitre

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Too little growth hormone in childhood causes dwarfism.

50	Which gland secretes the hormone melatonin?
✔ A	**Pineal gland**
B	Adrenal gland
C	Thyroid gland
D	Pancreas

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Melatonin controls the sleep–wake cycle.

51	Which hormone raises the blood calcium level?
A	Calcitonin
B	Insulin
✔ C	**Parathyroid hormone (PTH)**
D	Aldosterone

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: PTH releases calcium from bones and increases its absorption from the gut.

52	Deficiency of vitamin D in children causes:
A	Scurvy
B	Beriberi
✔ C	**Rickets**
D	Pellagra

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Vitamin D is needed to absorb calcium for strong bones.

53	Deficiency of vitamin C causes:
✔ A	Scurvy
B	Rickets
C	Beriberi
D	Night blindness

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Symptoms include bleeding gums and slow wound healing.

54	Deficiency of vitamin B1 (thiamine) causes:
A	Pellagra
B	Scurvy
C	Xerophthalmia
✔ D	Beriberi

✔ Correct Answer: D
Explanation: Beriberi affects the nerves and the heart.

55	Deficiency of vitamin A causes:
A	Scurvy
B	Rickets
✔ C	**Night blindness**
D	Pellagra

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Vitamin A is needed to make the visual pigment in rod cells.

56	Which disease is caused by severe protein deficiency in children?
A	Beriberi
B	Goitre
C	Rickets
✔ D	**Kwashiorkor**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It causes swelling of the belly and limbs along with poor growth.

57	Vitamin B12 is mainly absorbed in the:
A	Stomach
✔ B	**Terminal ileum**
C	Duodenum
D	Colon

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Absorption needs intrinsic factor made by the stomach.

58	Which enzyme digests fats?
A	Pepsin
B	Amylase
✔ C	**Lipase**
D	Maltase

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Lipase breaks fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

59	Which enzyme from the pancreas digests proteins?
A	Pepsin
B	Ptyalin
C	Lactase
✔ D	**Trypsin**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Trypsin works in the small intestine; pepsin works in the stomach.

60	Which enzyme breaks down lactose (milk sugar)?
A	Maltase
✔ B	**Lactase**
C	Sucrase
D	Lipase

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Lack of lactase causes lactose intolerance.

61	Fats are broken into tiny droplets (emulsified) by:
✔ A	**Bile salts**
B	Pepsin
C	Hydrochloric acid
D	Amylase

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Emulsification gives lipase a larger surface to act on.

62	Which muscles contract together with the diaphragm during inspiration?
A	Internal intercostal muscles
B	Rectus abdominis
✔ C	**External intercostal muscles**
D	Biceps

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: They lift the ribs up and out, enlarging the chest cavity.

63	Which substance reduces surface tension in the alveoli?
A	Mucus
✔ B	**Surfactant**
C	Bile
D	Pepsin

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Lack of surfactant in premature babies causes respiratory distress syndrome.

64	Most carbon dioxide is carried in the blood as:
A	Carbaminohaemoglobin
✔ B	**Bicarbonate ions**
C	Dissolved gas only
D	Carbon monoxide

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: About 70% of CO_2 is carried as bicarbonate in the plasma.

65	Where does most glucose reabsorption take place in the nephron?
A	Loop of Henle
B	Collecting duct
✔ C	**Proximal convoluted tubule**
D	Bowman's capsule

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Normally all filtered glucose is reabsorbed here.

66	What is the normal urine output of an adult per day?
✔ A	**1–2 litres**
B	100–300 mL
C	4–5 litres
D	6–8 litres

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: It depends on fluid intake, sweating and temperature.

67	Aldosterone mainly causes the kidney to retain:
✔ A	**Sodium**
B	Potassium
C	Glucose
D	Urea

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Water follows sodium, so aldosterone raises blood pressure.

68	Which structure insulates nerve fibres and speeds up nerve impulses?
A	Axon terminal
✔ B	**Myelin sheath**
C	Dendrite
D	Synapse

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Impulses jump between the gaps (nodes of Ranvier) in the myelin.

PART 3 | MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

32 MCQs: terms, diseases, vaccines, prescriptions

69	Polyuria means:
✔ A	**Passing excessive amounts of urine**
B	Painful urination
C	Absence of urine
D	Blood in the urine

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Poly- means many; it is a classic sign of diabetes.

70	Dysuria means:
✔ A	**Painful or difficult urination**
B	Excess urine
C	Absence of urine
D	Blood in the urine

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Dys- means painful or difficult; it is common in urinary tract infection.

71	Oliguria means:
A	Excess urine output
B	Painful urination
C	Involuntary urination
✔ D	**Reduced urine output**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Oligo- means few or scanty.

72	The suffix '-emia' refers to a condition of the:
A	Urine
B	Bone
✔ C	**Blood**
D	Skin

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Example: leukaemia is a cancer of white blood cells.

73	The prefix 'a-' or 'an-' means:
✔ A	**Without / absence of**
B	Excess
C	Before
D	Between

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Example: anaemia literally means 'without blood'.

74	The suffix '-otomy' means:
A	Removal of an organ
B	Crushing
✔ C	**Cutting into / incision**
D	Repair

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Example: tracheotomy is an incision into the trachea.

75	The suffix '-ostomy' means:
A	Removing an organ
B	Viewing inside
✔ C	**Creating an artificial opening**
D	Measuring

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Example: colostomy creates an opening from the colon to the abdominal wall.

76	The suffix '-scopy' means:
✔ A	**Visual examination using an instrument**
B	Recording
C	Cutting
D	Measuring

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Example: endoscopy is looking inside the body with a scope.

77	Dermatitis is inflammation of the:
A	Muscle
✔ B	**Skin**
C	Nerve
D	Bone

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Dermat- or derm/o refers to the skin.

78	Cephalgia is the medical term for:
A	Neck pain
B	Eye pain
C	Ear pain
✔ D	**Headache**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Cephal/o means head and -algia means pain.

79	Arthritis is inflammation of the:
✔ A	**Joints**
B	Muscles
C	Nerves
D	Bone marrow

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Arthr/o means joint.

80	Osteoporosis is a condition in which there is:
A	Excess bone growth
✔ B	**Reduced bone density**
C	Bone infection
D	A broken bone

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Bones become weak and break easily, especially in older women.

81	Hemiplegia means:
A	Paralysis of both legs
B	Paralysis of all four limbs
✔ C	**Paralysis of one side of the body**
D	Loss of sensation only

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Hemi- means half; it is often caused by a stroke.

82	Apnoea means:
A	Fast breathing
✔ B	**Temporary absence of breathing**
C	Difficult breathing
D	Slow breathing

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: A- means without and -pnoea means breathing.

83	Oedema means:
A	Bleeding under the skin
B	High fever
✔ C	**Swelling due to fluid collecting in tissues**
D	Skin infection

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: It is often seen in the ankles in heart or kidney disease.

84	Ischaemia means:
A	Excess blood supply
B	Blood clotting
C	Blood infection
✔ D	**Reduced blood supply to a tissue**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: Prolonged ischaemia can lead to tissue death (infarction).

85	Myocardial infarction is commonly known as:
✔ A	Heart attack
B	Stroke
C	Angina
D	Arrhythmia

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: A coronary artery gets blocked and part of the heart muscle is damaged.

86	A stroke (cerebrovascular accident) affects the:
✔ A	Brain
B	Heart
C	Kidney
D	Spinal bones

✔ Correct Answer: A
Explanation: It happens when blood supply to part of the brain is blocked or a vessel bursts.

87	Asthma is a chronic disease that mainly affects the:
A	Heart valves
✔ B	**Airways (bronchi)**
C	Kidney tubules
D	Liver cells

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: The airways narrow and cause wheezing and breathlessness.

88	Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by:
A	Streptococcus pneumoniae
B	Salmonella typhi
✔ C	**Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
D	Vibrio cholerae

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: TB mainly affects the lungs and spreads through droplets when coughing.

89	Typhoid fever is caused by:
A	Vibrio cholerae
B	Plasmodium vivax
C	Hepatitis A virus
✔ D	**Salmonella typhi**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: It spreads through contaminated food and water.

90	Malaria is caused by:
A	Mycobacterium
✔ B	**Plasmodium (a protozoan)**
C	Hepatitis B virus
D	Candida

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Plasmodium parasites infect liver cells and red blood cells.

91	Malaria is spread by the bite of:
A	A female Aedes mosquito
✔ B	**A female Anopheles mosquito**
C	A housefly
D	A tsetse fly

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Aedes mosquitoes spread dengue fever.

92	Which vaccine protects against tuberculosis?
A	DPT
✔ B	**BCG**
C	OPV
D	MMR

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: BCG is given to newborns, usually on the upper left arm.

93	The DPT vaccine protects against:
✔ A	**Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus**
B	Dengue, polio and typhoid
C	Measles, mumps and rubella
D	Hepatitis A, B and C

✔ **Correct Answer: A**
Explanation: Pertussis is also called whooping cough.

94	Which is the most reliable method of sterilising surgical instruments?
A	Boiling for 5 minutes
B	Wiping with alcohol
C	Keeping in sunlight
✔ D	**Autoclave (steam under pressure)**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: An autoclave uses steam at about 121 °C and kills all germs including spores.

95	What is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infection?
A	Wearing gloves only
B	Taking antibiotics daily
✔ C	**Hand hygiene**
D	Isolating every patient

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: Wash or sanitise hands before and after touching each patient.

96	In prescriptions, 'IV' means:
A	Intramuscular
✔ B	**Intravenous**
C	Intradermal
D	Intrathecal

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: Intravenous means given directly into a vein.

97	In a prescription, 'BD' means:
A	Once a day
B	Three times a day
C	At bedtime
✔ D	**Twice a day**

✔ **Correct Answer: D**
Explanation: BD comes from the Latin 'bis die'.

98	In a prescription, 'TDS' means:
A	Twice a day
B	Four times a day
✔ C	**Three times a day**
D	Once a day

✔ **Correct Answer: C**
Explanation: TDS comes from the Latin 'ter die sumendum'.

99	What is the normal fasting blood glucose level?
A	30–50 mg/dL
✔ B	**70–100 mg/dL**
C	120–160 mg/dL
D	180–220 mg/dL

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: A fasting level of 126 mg/dL or more on two tests suggests diabetes.

100	A pulse oximeter measures:
A	Blood pressure
✔ B	**Oxygen saturation of the blood (SpO_2)**
C	Blood glucose
D	Body temperature

✔ **Correct Answer: B**
Explanation: A normal reading is about 95–100%.

QUICK ANSWER KEY

Tap any answer to jump to that MCQ

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

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Go through every explanation once more,
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