

nsc102 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The skin pigment that accumulates in the stratum corneum is?

- ☐ Keratin
- ☒ Carotene
- ☐ Melanin
- ☐ haemoglobin

Q2 The skin pigment that is a polymer of an amino acid is called

- ☒ Melanin
- ☐ Carotene
- ☐ Haemoglobin
- ☐ Keratin

Q3 The placenta that takes the form of a complete or incomplete band of tissue is called

- ☐ Discoid
- ☐ Diffuse
- ☒ Zonary
- ☐ Cotyledonary

Q4 The type of placenta that is present in human being is called

- ☒ 1. Haemochorial
- ☐ Epitheliochorial
- ☐ Chondromochorial
- ☐ Endotheliochorial

Q5 The type of placenta that maternal epithelium of the uterus comes in contact with the chorion is present in

- ☐ Birds
- ☐ Human
- ☐ Dog
- ☒ Cow

Q6 The placenta maternal endometrial blood vessels are bare to their endothelium and these comes in contact with the chorion is

- ☒ Endotheliochorial
- ☐ Epitheliochorial
- ☐ Haemochorial
- ☐ Chondromochorial

Q7 There are 4 types of placenta classification

- ☐ Six
- ☐ Four
- ☒ Three
- ☐ Two

Q8 The spatial pattern of gene expression that reorganizes the mesoderm into groups of cells called

- ☐ Morula
- ☐ Cleavage
- ☒ Somites
- ☐ Patterning

Q9 Examples of muscles with oblique arrangements are

- Trapezius and Rhomboideus
- Rectus femoris and Temporalis
- Latissimus dorsi and Supinator
- Gluteus maximum and minimum

Q10 The process by which the three germ tissue layers of the embryo are develop into the internal organs of the organism is called

- Differentiation
- Organogenesis
- Cleavage
- Oogenesis

Q11

- ☐ Gastrulation
- ☒ Patterning
- ☐ Cleavage
- ☐ Blastomeres

Q12 There are mechanisms used by animals to ensure that only one sperm fertilizes a given egg

- ☐ Four
☐ Three
☒ Two
☐ Five

Q13 ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦...is the division of cells in the early embryo.

- ☒ Cleavage
- ☐ Zygotic Division
- ☐ Morula
- ☐ blastomeres

Q14 An increase in metabolic activity within the egg during fertilization is caused by

- ☐ Na+ Release
- ☐ H+ Absorption
- ☐ K+ Release
- ☐ Ca++ Release

Q15 The cephalic end of primitive streak in embryo is called

- ☐ Prochordal plate
- ☐ Yolk sac
- ☐ Primitive node
- ☐ Notochord

Q16 The embryonic development phase whereby bilaminar germ disc acquires a third germ layer is known as

- ☐ Morula
- ☐ Gastrulation
- ☐ Trophoblast
- ☐ Morula

Q17 The specific defense system of human body has 6...components

- ☐ 6
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Q18 Monoclonal...is an antibody specific for one antigen produced by a single clone of B- Cells

- ☐ Monoclonal
- ☐ Monocytes
- ☐ Natural
- ☐ Active

Q19 Interferons... are used to treat viral infections and certain Cancers

- ☐ Cytokines
- ☐ Interferons
- ☐ Perforin
- ☐ Histamine

Q20 Killer T-cells... cells destroy abnormal body cells such as virus-infected cells and cancer cells.

- ☐ Killer T-cells
- ☐ Helper T-Cells
- ☐ Perforin
- ☐ Macrophages

Q21 Examples of muscle with twisted fibers are , pectoralis major

- ☐ Tibialis anterior
- ☐ Rectus femoris
- ☐ Trapezius
- ☐ Latissimus dorsi

Q22 The first vaccine to be produced was against

- ☐ Pneumonia
- ☐ Tuberculosis
- ☐ Polio
- ☐ Smallpox

Q23 The first vaccine was produced in year

- ☐ 1796
- ☐ 1896
- ☐ 1794
- ☐ 1900

Q24 When the body produces antibodies against itself, it is called

- ☐ Antigen
- ☐ Infection
- ☐ Autoimmune Diseases
- ☐ Allergic reaction

Q25 Histamine...causes the blood capillaries to dilate and become more porous

- ☐ Adrenaline
- ☐ Histamine
- ☐ Prostaglandin
- ☐ Chemical Mediators

Q26 The organ that prevents the entry of microorganisms and prevents dehydration by reducing water loss from the body is

- ☐ Squamous epithelium
- ☐ Skin
- ☐ Adipose tissue
- ☐ Peritoneum

Q27 Epithelial cells with microvilli are most likely to be found

- ☐ In the skin
- ☐ Lining the uterine tube
- ☐ Lining the small intestine
- ☐ Lining blood vessels..

Q28 Epithelium composed of two or more layers of cells with only the deepest layer in contact with the basement membrane is

- ☐ Stratified epithelium.
- ☐ Columnar epithelium
- ☐ Columnar epithelium.
- ☐ Simple epithelium.

Q29 A tissue that covers a surface, is one cell layer thick, and is composed of flat cells is

- ☐ Simple squamous epithelium.
- ☐ Simple columnar epithelium.
- ☐ Ciliated epithelium
- ☐ Simple cuboidal epithelium

Q30 Example of serous membrane is

- ☐ Epithelia
- ☐ Periosteum
- ☐ Pleura
- ☐ Synovial

Q31 Smooth muscle fibres are diamond-shaped in shape

- ☐ Rectangular
- ☐ Cylindrical
- ☐ Spindle
- ☐ Circular

Q32 The nucleus of smooth muscle fibres are located centrally.

- ☐ Centrally
- ☐ Posteriorly
- ☐ Anteriorly
- ☐ Superiorly

Q33 The skeletal muscle fibre is cylindrical in shape

- ☐ indefinite
- ☐ Circular
- ☐ Rectangular
- ☐ Cylindrical

Q34 Skeleton of the mammalian fetus is composed of .

- ☐ Elastic fibro cartilage
- ☐ Elastic cartilage
- ☐ Fibro elastic cartilage
- ☐ Hyaline cartilage

Q35 An example of specialized connective tissue is cartilage.

- ☐ Collagen
- ☐ Fibres
- ☐ Cartilages
- ☐ Fibroblasts

Q36 Connective tissue is the most widespread and abundant type of tissue in the human body.

- ☐ Simple epithelium
- ☐ Pseudo epithelium
- ☐ Connective tissue
- ☐ Blood

Q37 epithelium lines portions of the respiratory tract and some of the tubes of the male reproductive tract.

- ☐ Columnar
- ☐ Pseudostratified columnar
- ☐ Pseudo ciliated
- ☐ Pavement

Q38 Slime is also referred to as mucus.

- ☐ Mucus
- ☐ Serous fluid
- ☐ Pleural fluid
- ☐ Mucoid

Q39 The epithelium that forms the lining of the stomach and intestines is columnar.

- ☐ Ciliated
- ☐ Columnar
- ☐ Cuboidal
- ☐ Columnal

Q40 The epithelium that secretes slime is called

- ☐ Squamous
- ☐ Cuboidal
- ☐ Ciliated
- ☐ Columnar

Q41 The less compact DNA form,

- ☐ Chromatid
- ☐ chromatin
- ☐ Euchromatin
- ☐ Simple DNA

Q42 The complex protein compound present in DNA is known as

- ☐ Chromatid
- ☐ chromatin
- ☐ Glycolipids
- ☐ Cytosol

Q43 The nuclear pores are made up of multiple proteins referred to as

- ☐ Nucleocontent
- ☐ nucleoporins
- ☐ Phospholipids
- ☐ Cytosol

Q44 The space between the cell membranes is called the

- ☐ Endoplasmic reticulum
- ☐ Perinuclear space
- ☐ Potential space
- ☐ Dead space

Q45 The nucleus of mammalian cells has an average diameter of about

- ☐ 5 mm
- ☐ 5µm
- ☐ 6 µm
- ☐ 6 mm

Q46 The viscous liquid within the Nucleus is called ,

- ☐ Nucleoplasm
- ☐ Cytosol
- ☐ Phospholipids
- ☐ Nucleous

Q47 The largest cellular organelle in animals is called

- ☐ Lysozome
- ☐ Plasma membrane
- ☐ Nucleus
- ☐ Cytoplasm

Q48 Mitosis is a form of cell division that takes place in

- ☐ Sexual reproduction
- ☐ Sexuality process
- ☐ Genetic division
- ☐ Asexual reproduction

Q49 o In vivo cells are those that are ♦?♦♦?♦.

- ☐ Procaryotic cell
- ☐ Within the cell
- ☐ within the viral cell
- ☐ inside organism or cell

Q50 In vitro cell indicate that the cell is located ♦?♦♦?♦♦?♦...

- ☐ Within the organism
- ☐ outside organism
- ☐ Within the viral cell
- ☐ Eucaryotic cell

Q51 Cell was discovered by

- ☐ Robert Hooke
- ☐ Anton van Leeuwenhoek,
- ☐ Keith Moore
- ☐ Ganog

Q52 One phase of metabolism is in which complex substances are broken down into simpler building blocks and energy is released

- ☐ Organization
- ☐ Responsiveness
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Catabolism

Q53 A patient with appendicitis usually has pain in the

- ☐ left-upper
- ☐ Left over
- ☐ b. right-lower
- ☐ Right lower

Q54 The word ♦??homeostasis♦?♦ is derived from ♦?♦♦?♦..

- ☐ British
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ Latin
- ☐ German

Q55 The part of the upper limb between the elbow and the wrist is called the

- ☐ Fore arm
- ☐ Lower arm
- ☐ Inferior arm quadrant

- ☐ Hand

Q56 A Sagittal plane through the midline of the body that divides the body or any of its parts into right and left halves.

- ☐ Lateral
☐ Frontal
☐ Coronal
☒ Median

Q57 A horizontal plane that divides the body or any of its parts into upper and lower parts is referred to as???

- ☒ Axial
☐ Coronal
☐ Lateral
☐ Median

Q58 A vertical plane that runs from side to side and divides the body or any of its parts into anterior and posterior portions is called

- ☐ Lateral
☒ Coronal
☐ Transverse Plane
☐ Axial

Q59 The basic processes of life are categorized into

- ☐ Four
☐ Six
☐ Three
☒ Five

Q60 Maintenance of relatively constant internal environment is called

- ☐ Haemostasis
☐ Equilibrium
☐ Stability
☒ Homeostasis

Q61 One phase of metabolism in which complex substances are broken down into simpler building blocks and energy is released is -----

- ☐ Organization
☐ Responsiveness
☒ Catabolism
☐ Growth

Q62 The word homeostasis is derived from -----

- ☒ Greek
☐ Latin
☐ Sanskrit
☐ German

Q63 A patient with appendicitis usually has pain in the -----

- ☐ Left-lower
☒ Right-lower
☐ Left-upper
☐ Right-upper

Q64 The part of the upper limb between the elbow and the wrist is called the -----

- ☐ Arm
☐ Inferior Arm
☒ Forearm
☐ Lower Arm

Q65 The upper ventral cavity is also called the -----

- ☒ Chest Cavity
☐ Abdominal Cavity
☐ Adrenal Cavity
☐ Cranial Cavity

Q66 The lower part of the ventral cavity can be divided into ----- portions.

- ☐ Four
☒ Two
☐ Six
☐ Three

Q67 An infection of the appendix can rupture its wall, releasing bacteria into the peritoneal cavity, resulting in -----

- ☐ Appendicitis
☐ Pericarditis
☒ Peritonitis
☐ Hepatitis

Q68 The dome shaped respiratory muscle is the -----

- ☐ Trachea
☐ Ribs
☐ Larynx
☒ Diaphragm

Q69 The main body cavities are ----- and -----cavities

- ☐ Dorsal and Caudal
☐ Distal and Cranial
☒ Ventral and Dorsal

- ☐ Ventral and Proximal

Q70 The foot is part of the ----- extremity.

- ☐ Caudal
- ☐ Cranial
- ☐ Distal
- ☐ Proximal

Q71 The pelvic cavity is bounded cranially by the -----

- ☐ Abdominal Cavity
- ☐ Sacrum
- ☐ Pelvis
- ☐ Diaphragm

Q72 The lower portion of the cranial cavity houses the -----

- ☐ Brain
- ☐ Nerves
- ☐ Spinal cord
- ☐ Vessels

Q73 The abdominal cavity is bounded laterally by the -----

- ☐ Body wall
- ☐ Pelvis
- ☐ Diaphragm
- ☐ Trachea

Q74 ----- cavity contains organs lying more posterior in the body

- ☐ Abdominal Cavity
- ☐ Pelvic Cavity
- ☐ Dorsal Cavity
- ☐ Thoracic Cavity

Q75 A vertical plane running side to side, dividing the body or any of its part into anterior and posterior portion is called -----

- ☐ Saggital Plane
- ☐ Median Plane
- ☐ Coronal Plane
- ☐ Axial Plane

Q76 A horizontal plane that divided the body or any of its parts into upper and lower parts is called -----

- ☐ Saggital Plane
- ☐ Median Plane
- ☐ Coronal Plane
- ☐ Axial Plane

Q77 The shoulder blades are located on the ----- side of the body.

- ☐ Ventral
- ☐ Lateral
- ☐ Dorsal
- ☐ Distal

Q78 The little toe is located at ----- side of the foot.

- ☐ Medial
- ☐ Inferior
- ☐ Proximal
- ☐ Lateral

Q79 The hand is part of the ----- extremity

- ☐ Inferior
- ☐ Ventral
- ☐ Medial
- ☐ Superior

Q80 The following are organizational levels for considering the body except -----

- ☐ Atom
- ☐ Chemical
- ☐ Organ
- ☐ Organ system