

NSS211 List of Questions

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Q1 The inner coat of the wall of the arteries in the circulatory system is also called ____

- ☐ Tunica externa
- ☐ Tunica media
- ☐ Tunica interna
- ☐ None of the Options

Q2 The outer coat of the arteries in the circulatory system is also known as ____

- ☐ Tunica externa
- ☐ Tunica interna
- ☐ Tunica media
- ☐ None of the Options

Q3 Blood that comes back to the heart is called ____ blood.

- ☐ Oxygenated
- ☐ Deoxygenated
- ☐ Dehydrigenated
- ☐ None of the Options

Q4 The following are auto-immune disease conditions except

- ☐ Grave's disease
- ☐ Myasthenia gravis
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ Typhoid fever

Q5 A bee-sting reaction can be described as ____.

- ☐ Anaphylactic reaction
- ☐ Cytotoxic reaction
- ☐ Immune complex reaction
- ☐ None of the Options

Q6 Rheumatoid arthritis is a manifestation of ____

- ☐ Type III reaction
- ☐ Type I reaction
- ☐ Type II reaction
- ☐ Type IV reaction

Q7 Cell-mediated reactions are also known as

- ☐ Type I reaction
- ☐ Type II reaction
- ☐ Type III reaction
- ☐ Type IV reaction

Q8 Cytotoxic reactions are also known as ____.

- ☐ Type I reaction
- ☐ Type II reaction
- ☐ Type III reaction
- ☐ Type IV reaction

Q9 Which of the following organs is not a component of the urinary system?

- ☐ Ureter
- ☐ Vomer
- ☐ Kidney
- ☐ Urethra

Q10 Which of the following is not a major function of the kidney?

- ☐ It regulates blood volume and composition
- ☐ It regulates blood pressure
- ☐ It regulates gluconeogenesis
- ☐ None of the Options

Q11 ____ is responsible for the selective secretion of more solutes into filtrates.

- ☐ Tubular reabsorption
- ☐ Selective reabsorption
- ☐ Glomerular filtration
- ☐ Tubular secretion

Q12 The major factor affecting the glomerula filtration rate is the ____

- ☐ The glomerular hypertensive pressure
- ☐ The glomerular hypotensive pressure
- ☐ The glomerular hydrostatic pressure
- ☐ None of the Options

Q13 During filtrate production, tubular reabsorption leads to ____

- ☐ Filtering of fluid and waste solutes out of the blood
- ☐ Returning of important solutes to the blood
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q14 The product that is formed after the nephron has carried out its filtering function is called ____

- ☐ Filtrate
- ☐ Blood
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q15 The major mechanisms regulating the glomerular filtration rate of the kidneys include the following, except

- ☐ Renal autoregulation
- ☐ Hormonal regulation
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q16 Which of the following is not a process during filtrate production by the kidneys?

- ☐ Glomerular filtration
- ☐ Tubular reabsorption
- ☐ Tubular secretion
- ☐ None of the Options

Q17 Regarding the functions of the kidneys, filtrate production is a ____ step process.

- ☐ One
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four

Q18 The basic function of the nephron is to filter ____

- ☐ Urine
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Blood
- ☐ None of the Options

Q19 The ____ contains glands that lubricate the entrance to the vagina.

- ☐ Labia
- ☐ Mammary glands
- ☐ Uterine tubes
- ☐ None of the Options

Q20 The ____ contains erectile tissue that gives pleasurable feelings during sexual activities.

- ☐ Uterus
- ☐ Clitoris
- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☐ Prostate gland

Q21 The __ produces milk that nourishes the infant.

- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☐ Ovaries
- ☐ Vagina
- ☐ None of the Options

Q22 Which of the following reproductive organs serve as a birth canal during delivery?

- ☐ Uterus
- ☒ Vagina
- ☐ Fallopian tube
- ☐ None of the Options

Q23 The womb is another name for the ____

- ☐ Skull
- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☒ Uterus
- ☐ Ovaries

Q24 Which of the following is a female reproductive organ?

- ☒ Ovary
- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☐ Seminal vesicle
- ☐ None of the Options

Q25 The structure in the male reproductive organ that secretes mucus is called ____

- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☒ Cowper's gland
- ☐ Seminal vesicle
- ☐ Prostate gland

Q26 The prostate gland contributes ____ percent of the total seminal fluid volume.

- ☒ 25
- ☐ 50
- ☐ 60
- ☐ 80

Q27 Which of the following structures contribute to 60% of the total seminal volume?

- ☐ Cowper's gland
- ☐ Vas deferens
- ☒ Seminal vesicle
- ☐ Prostate gland

Q28 The structure in the male reproductive organ that propels spermatozoa is called ____

- ☐ Prostate gland
- ☐ Cowper's gland
- ☒ Vas deferens
- ☐ Seminal vesicle

Q29 The following are structures found in the testes, except

- ☐ Seminiferous tubules
- ☐ Epididymis
- ☐ Straight tubules
- ☒ None of the Options

Q30 The principal types of nephrons include the following, except

- ☐ Cortical
- ☐ Juxtamedullary
- ☒ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q31 In hypersensitivity reactions, hay fever is a ____ hypersensitivity reaction.

- ☒ Type I
- ☐ Type II
- ☐ Type III
- ☐ Type IV

Q32 Which of the following statements about the heart is/are correct?

- ☐ Oxygenated blood enters the left ventricle from the atrium
- ☐ Systole restarts when the ventricles are filled
- ☒ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q33 Which of the following statements about the heart is/are correct?

- ☐ Oxygenated blood enters the left atrium from the lungs through the pulmonary veins
- ☐ The two ventricles relax during diastole
- ☒ All of the above
- ☐ None of the Options

Q34 At rest, the average heart beat of an adult is ____

- ☐ 40 beats per minute
- ☒ 70 beats per minute
- ☐ 110 beats per minute
- ☐ 120 beats per minute

Q35 Which of the following statements about the heart is correct?

- ☒ The right ventricles pump deoxygenated blood to the lungs through the pulmonary artery
- ☐ The left ventricles pump deoxygenated blood to the lungs
- ☐ The right ventricles pump deoxygenated blood to the lungs through the pulmonary veins
- ☐ None of the Options

Q36 Which of the following statements about the heart is incorrect?

- ☐ At systole, the ventricles contract
- ☒ At diastole, the ventricles contract
- ☐ At systole, the tricuspid valve is closed
- ☐ At diastole, the ventricles relax

Q37 The contraction and relaxation of the heart to pump blood is called ____

- ☐ Systole
- ☐ Diastole
- ☒ Heart beat
- ☐ None of the Options

Q38 The medulla oblongata is found in the ____

- ☐ The forebrain
- ☐ The midbrain
- ☒ The hindbrain
- ☐ None of the Options

Q39 Which part of the brain consists of the thalamus?

- ☒ The forebrain
- ☐ The midbrain
- ☐ The hindbrain
- ☐ None of the Options

Q40 Which of the following is not a part of the brain?

- ☐ The forebrain
- ☐ The midbrain
- ☐ The hindbrain
- ☒ None of the Options

Q41 Which of the following is the longest bone in the upper limb?

- ☐ Radius
- ☒ Humerus
- ☐ Ulna
- ☐ Clavicle

Q42 The bone that connects the shoulder joint to the elbow is called💎?💎

- ☐ Ulna
- ☐ Radius
- ☒ Humerus
- ☐ Clavicle

Q43 The region between the elbow and the wrist is called💎?💎.

- ☐ Arm
- ☒ Forearm
- ☐ Arm

- ☐ Shoulder

Q44 The sacrum is composed of how many bones after the age of 26 years?

- ☒ One
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Four
- ☐ Five

Q45 The lumbar vertebrae are ____ in number.

- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four
- ☒ Five
- ☐ Six

Q46 The largest vertebrae in the spinal column are the ____ vertebrae

- ☐ Cervical
- ☐ Thoracic
- ☒ Lumbar
- ☐ Sacral

Q47 The second cervical vertebra is called ____.

- ☒ Axis
- ☐ Atlas
- ☐ Axel
- ☐ None of the above

Q48 The first cervical vertebra is called the ____.

- ☐ Axis
- ☒ Atlas
- ☐ Axel
- ☐ None of the above

Q49 The first seven vertebrae are called the ____ vertebrae.

- ☒ Cervical
- ☐ True
- ☐ Thoracic
- ☐ Lumbar

Q50 The vertebra column consists of ____ irregularly -shaped bones called vertebrae.

- ☐ 30
- ☐ 31
- ☐ 32
- ☒ 33

Q51 The last two sets of ribs in the body are called ____ ribs.

- ☒ Floating
- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ None of the above

Q52 The first seven ribs of the body are called ____ ribs.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Floating
- ☐ None of the above

Q53 The ribs found in the human body are ____ in number arranged in pairs.

- ☐ 21
- ☐ 22
- ☐ 23
- ☒ 24

Q54 The part of the sternum also described as the tip is the ____

- ☐ Manubrium
- ☐ Gladiolus

- ☐ Xyphoid process
- ☐ None of the above

Q55 The part of the sternum that is also called the "handle" is the

- ☐ Manubrium
- ☐ Gladiolus
- ☐ Xyphoid process
- ☐ None of the above

Q56 The sternum is composed of how many parts?

- ☐ Two
- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four
- ☐ Five

Q57 The ____ bones form the posterior part of the cranium.

- ☐ Parietal
- ☐ Occipital
- ☐ Temporal
- ☐ Frontal

Q58 How many facial bones are found in the skull?

- ☐ Fourteen
- ☐ Eighteen
- ☐ Eight
- ☐ Ten

Q59 The skull contains ____ cranial bones.

- ☐ Two
- ☐ Four
- ☐ Six
- ☐ Eight

Q60 Which of the following is not a layer found in the epidermis?

- ☐ Stratum basal
- ☐ Stratum spinosum
- ☐ Stratum granulosum
- ☐ None of the above

Q61 The cells that are found in the epidermis which take part in immune response and are damaged by ultraviolet radiation are called?◆?◆..

- ☐ Keratinocytes
- ☐ Langerhans cells
- ☐ Merkel cells
- ☐ None of the above

Q62 Which of the following is not a principal type of cell found in the epidermis?

- ☐ Melanocytes
- ☐ Keratinocytes
- ☐ Langerhans cells
- ☐ None of the above

Q63 Which of the following vitamins is synthesised by the skin?

- ☐ Vitamin A
- ☐ Vitamin B
- ☐ Vitamin C
- ☐ Vitamin D

Q64 Which of the following is not a function of the skin?

- ☐ Excretion
- ☐ Non - storage of nutrients
- ☐ Blood reservoir
- ☐ None of the above

Q65 Which of the following is not a function of the skin?

- ☐ Protection
- ☐ Sensation
- ☐ Regulation of body temperature
- ☐ None of the above

Q66 The ____ adjusts water balance, tissue metabolism, cardiovascular and metabolic activities.

- ☐ Sebaceous gland
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ Thymus
- ☐ Pineal gland

Q67 The ____ controls the production of red blood cells and elevates blood pressure.

- ☐ Pituitary gland
- ☐ Adrenal gland
- ☐ Sebaceous gland
- ☐ Pineal gland

Q68 The ____ controls the endocrine functions of other glands and regulates growth and fluid balance

- ☐ Parathyroid gland
- ☐ Pituitary gland
- ☐ Pineal gland
- ☐ Sebaceous gland

Q69 The organ that control timing of reproduction and set day - night rhythm is called ____.

- ☐ Sebaceous gland
- ☐ Pineal gland
- ☐ Sweat glands
- ☐ Parathyroid glands

Q70 The ____ provides perspiration for evaporation for cooling

- ☐ Sweat glands
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ Sebaceous glands
- ☐ Epidermis

Q71 The ____ is the part of the skin that secretes lipid coating that lubricates hair shaft and epidermis

- ☐ Sweat glands
- ☐ Sebaceous glands
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ Sensory receptors

Q72 Which of the following part of the skin covers the surface and protects deeper structures?

- ☐ Epidermis
- ☐ Dermis
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ None of the above

Q73 Which of the following contains glands and nourishes the epidermis?

- ☐ Dermis
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ Sebaceous glands
- ☐ Langerhans cells

Q74 Which of the following produce hair and provides sensation?

- ☐ Epidermis
- ☐ Dermis
- ☐ Hair follicles
- ☐ None of the above

Q75 The following are ways to approach gross anatomy, except

- ☐ Surface anatomy
- ☐ Regional anatomy
- ☐ Systemic anatomy
- ☐ None of the above

Q76 _____ is the examination of groups of specialized cells that work together to perform specific functions.

- ☐ Histology
- ☐ Gross Anatomy
- ☐ Cytology
- ☐ None of the above

Q77 _____ is the examination of relatively large structures of the body with the unaided eyes.

- ☐ Cytology
- ☐ Histology
- ☐ Gross anatomy
- ☐ None of the above

Q78 _____ is the analysis of the structure of the individual cells, the simplest units of life.

- ☐ Histology
- ☐ Gross Anatomy
- ☐ Cytology
- ☐ None of the above

Q79 The following are categories of microscopic anatomy, except

- ☐ Cytology
- ☐ Histology
- ☐ A and B
- ☐ None of the above

Q80 Anatomy can be divided into different specialties based on the following, except

- ☐ Specific processes
- ☐ Medical application
- ☐ Degree of structural detail under consideration
- ☐ None of the above