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Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> also ensures that the corpus luteum continues to secrete progesterone and estrogen.	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (Hcg)	hCG				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _noted that body cells survived in a healthy condition only when the temperature, pressure, and chemical composition of their environment remained relatively constant.	Claude Bernard	Claude Bernard				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A group of placenta where the chorion comes in direct contact with maternal blood is called <input type="text"/>	Haemochorial	Haemochorial				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word placenta comes from the Latin word for <input type="text"/>	cake	cake				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process by which the three germ tissue layers of the embryo develop into the internal organs of the organism.	Organogenesis	Organogenesis				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> differs from other forms of cell division in that it increases the number of cells without increasing the mass.	Cleavage	Cleavage				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process of forming gametes from diploid cells of the germ line.	Gametogenesis	Gametogenesis				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is an antibody specific for one antigen produced by a single clone of B cells.	monoclonal antibody	monoclonal antibody				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> activate macrophages and natural killer cells which attack tumor cells.	Interferons	Interferons				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are cells destroy abnormal body cells such as virus-infected cells and cancer cells.	Killer T-cells	Killer T-cells				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when a person is injected with antibodies made by another organism.	Artificial Passive Immunity	Artificial Passive Immunity				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when a child gets antibodies from the mother either before it is born or in the mother's milk.	Natural Passive Immunity	Natural Passive Immunity				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are defence proteins that are produced by body cells that are infected by a virus.	Interferons	Interferons				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are substances produced by other protein or in response to the presence of foreign material in the body.	Complement Defence Proteins	Complement Defence Proteins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is composed of cells that have the special ability to shorten or contract in order to produce movement of body parts.	Muscle tissue	Muscle tissue				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are connective tissue membranes that line the cavities of the freely movable joints such as the shoulder, elbow, and knee.	Synovial membranes	Synovial membranes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The connective tissue covering on the brain and spinal cord, within the dorsal cavity are called <input type="text"/> ,	meninges	meninges				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are epithelial membranes that consist of epithelial tissue that is attached to an underlying loose connective tissue.	Mucous membranes	Mucous membranes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consist of epithelial tissue and the connective tissue to which it is attached.	Epithelial membranes	Epithelial membranes				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a highly specialized tissue restricted to the wall of the heart.	Cardiac muscle	Cardiac muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is abundant throughout the internal organs of the body especially in regions such as the digestive tract.	Smooth muscle	Smooth muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> rely on blood vessels in the tissue surrounding the cartilage for nutrient supply and waste removal.	chondrocytes	chondrocytes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is characterized by three traits: lacunae, chondrocytes, and a rigid matrix	Cartilage	Cartilage				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> connective tissue is the most widespread connective tissue of the body.	Areolar	Areolar				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> assists in removing dust particles and foreign bodies which have entered the air passages	Ciliated epithelium	Ciliated epithelium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> .in the kidney excrete waste products from the body and reabsorb needed materials from the urine.	Epithelial tissues	Epithelial tissues				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is usually found in the air passages like the nose and also found in the uterus and Fallopian tubes of females	Ciliated epithelium	Ciliated epithelium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the name of the cells that secrete mucus or slime which is a lubricating substance which keeps the surface smooth.	Goblet cells	Goblet cells				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are found between the columnar epithelial cells of the duodenum.	Goblet cells	Goblet cells				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> forms the lining of the stomach and intestines.	Columnar epithelium	Columnar epithelium				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> begins with the formation of the cleavage furrow during anaphase and is complete when the plasma membrane comes together at the equator to produce two new daughter cells	Cytokinesis	Cytokinesis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is found in glands and in the lining of the kidney tubules as well as in the ducts of the glands	Cuboidal epithelium	Cuboidal epithelium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is the process by which cells develop specialized structures and functions that results from the selective activation and inactivation of DNA sections	Differentiation	Differentiation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Epithelial tissue that occurs on surfaces on the interior of the body is known as <input type="text"/> ,	endothelium	endothelium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the division of the cytoplasm of the cell	Cytokinesis	Cytokinesis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a common genetic disorder affecting 1 in every 500 adults in the United States.	Hypercholesterolemia	Hypercholesterolemia				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Secretory vesicles are moved from the inside to the outside of the cell by <input type="text"/>	exocytosis.	exocytosis.				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two steps of protein synthesis are transcription and <input type="text"/> —,	translation	translation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the formation of vesicles to transfer particles and droplets from outside to inside the cell	Endocytosis	Endocytosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid and is so named for its <input type="text"/> deoxyribose sugar and nucleic acid.	five-carbon	five-carbon				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a special type of cell division that occurs in the production of the gametes, or eggs and sperm.	Meiosis	Meiosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All cells in the body (somatic cells) except those that give rise to the eggs and sperm (gametes), reproduce by <input type="text"/> —,	mitosis	mitosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> moves substances against a concentration gradient from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration.	Active transport	Active transport				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the diffusion of solvent or water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane.	Osmosis	Osmosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mechanisms of movement across the cell membrane include simple diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active transport, endocytosis, and <input type="text"/> —,	exocytosis	exocytosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a membrane-bound sacs for storage, digestion, and waste removal in a typical cell.	Vacuoles	Vacuoles				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The generalized cell functions include movement of substances across the cell membrane, cell division to make new cells, and <input type="text"/> —,	protein synthesis	protein synthesis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy-producing chemical reactions take place on cristae of the <input type="text"/>	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> composes 25% of the total cell's mass.	Ribosomes	Ribosomes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Recycles and decomposes of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates with formation of urea takes place <input type="text"/> —,	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell organelles that transports undigested material to cell membrane for removal is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	Lysosome	Lysosome				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is protein 'packaging plant' for the cells.	Golgi apparatus	Golgi apparatus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a discrete densely stained structure found in the nucleus.	nucleolus	nucleolus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nuclear pores that provide aqueous channels through the envelope are collectively referred to as <input type="text"/>	nucleoporins	nucleoporins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell membrane, the nucleus and the <input type="text"/> are the main parts of a cell.	Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> Robert Hooke looks at cork under a microscope. Calls the chambers he see "cells	1965	1965				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to an increase in size either through an increase in the number of cells or through an increase in the size of each individual cell.	Growth	Growth				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A broad term that includes all the chemical reactions that occur in the body is called <input type="text"/>	Metabolism	Metabolism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> suggested the name homeostasis for the relatively constant states maintained by the body.	Walter B. Cannon	Walter B. Cannon				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> noted that body cells survived in a healthy condition only when the temperature, pressure, and chemical composition of their environment remained relatively constant.	Claude Bernard	Claude Bernard				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... cells destroy abnormal body cells such as virus-infected cells and cancer cells.	Killer T-cells	Helper T-Cells	Perforin	Macrophages	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first vaccine to be produced was against	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Polio	Smallpox	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first vaccine was produced in year	1796	1896	1794	1900	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the body produces antibodies against itself, it is called	Antigen	Infection	Autoimmune Diseases	Allergic reaction	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	.....causes the blood capillaries to dilate and become more porous	Adrenaline	Histamine	Prostaglandin	Chemical Mediators	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Epithelial cells with microvilli are most likely to be found	In the skin	Lining the uterine tube	Lining the small intestine	Lining blood vessels..	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Example of serous membrane is	Epithelia	Periosteum	Pleura	Synovial	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Smooth muscle fibres are in shape	Rectangular	Cylindrical	Spindle	Circular	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nucleus of smooth muscle fibres are located.....	Centrally	Posteriorly	Anteriorly	Superiorly	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The skeletal muscle fibre is.....in shape	indefinite	Circular	Rectangular	Cylindrical	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Skeleton of the mammalian fetus is composed of .	Elastic fibro cartilage	Elastic cartilage	Fibro elastic cartilage	Hyaline cartilage	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of specialized connective tissue is	Collagen	Fibres	Cartilages	Fibroblasts	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... is the most widespread and abundant type of tissue in the human body.	Simple epithelium	Pseudo epithelium	Connective tissue	Blood	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	epithelium lines portions of the respiratory tract and some of the tubes of the male reproductive tract.	Columnar	Pseudostratified columnar	Pseudo ciliated	Pavement	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slime is also referred to as.....	Mucos	Serous fluid	Pleural fluid	Mucoid	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The epithelium that forms the lining of the stomach and intestines	Ciliated	Columnar	Cuboidal	Columnar	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The epithelium that secretes slime is called	Squamous	Cuboidal	Ciliated	Columnar	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The epithelium that forms the lining of the mouth, blood vessels, heart and lungs is called	Ciliated	Squamous	Columnar	Cuboidal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Epithelium found in glands, lining of the kidney tubules and constitute the germinal epithelium that produce egg and sperm cell is .	Squamous	Cuboidal	Ciliated	Columnar	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these organelles produces large amounts of ATP?	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Mitochondria	Nucleus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Division of the cytoplasm of the cell is referred to as	Cytoplasm catabolism	Meiosis	Cytokinesis	Prophase	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell division that occurs by..... produces new cells for growth and tissue repair	Mitosis	Meiosis	Replication	Supplementary	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first mammal to be cloned in Roslin Institute in Edinburgh was	Sheep.	Goat	Pig	Dog	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first mammal was successfully cloned in the year	1896	1996	1994	1986	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The accumulation excess cholesterol in blood vessels is termed	Atherosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis	Atheroma	Atherosclerosis	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transfer of genetic information from RNA into a protein is known as	Replication	Translation	Transcription	Genetic transfer	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Protein Synthesis, occurs in the two steps of transcription and translation	Translation and metabolism	Anabolism and catabolism	Transcription and replication	Transcription and translation,	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Replication of DNA during cell cycle takes place at	interphase	Prophase	Anaphase	Metaphase	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Somatic cells reproduction that results in two cells identical to one parent cell is	mitosis	Meiosis	Inter division	Somatic division	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The longest part of the cell cycle is the.....	Anaphase	Metaphase	Meiosis	Interphase	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Special type of nuclear division that produces egg and sperm cells is called	Gamete division	Mitosis	Meiosis	Mitotic division	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The formation of vesicles to transfer particles and droplets from outside to inside the cell is known as	Active movement	Exocytosis	Endocytosis	Hamolysis	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The digestive plant for proteins, lipids, and carbohydrates within the cell is called	Ribosomes	Lysosomes	Golgi body	Nucleolus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the cell that aids movement of materials in and out of cells is called	Endoplasmic reticulum	Ribosomes	Cytosol	Cytoskeleton	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the cell that composed of nine tubes and each with three tubules is termed	Cytoskeleton	Centrioles	Golgi body	Tubules	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of cell that serves as a medium for chemical reaction is referred to as	Cytoplasm	Golgi body	Mitochondria	Nucleus	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The discrete densely stained structure found in the nucleus is called	Nucleoprotein	Nucleus gel	Chromatin	Nucleolus	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The less compact DNA form,	Chromatid	chromatin	Euchromatin	Simple DNA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The complex protein compound present in DNA is known as	Chromatid	chromatin	Glycolipids	Cytosol	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nuclear pores are made up of multiple proteins referred to as	Nucleocontent	nucleoporins	Phospholipids	Cytosol	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The space between the cell membranes is called the	Endoplasmic reticulum	Perinuclear space	Potential space	Dead space	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nucleus of mammalian cells has an average diameter of about	5 mm	5µm	6 µm	6 mm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The viscous liquid within the Nucleus is called ,	Nucleoplasm	Cytosol	Phospholipids	Nucleous	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest cellular organelle in animals is called	Lysosome	Plasma membrane	Nucleus	Cytoplasm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mitosis is a form of cell division that takes place in	Sexual reproduction	Sexuality process	Genetic division	Asexual reproduction	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	o In vivo cells are those that are	Prokaryotic cell	Within the cell	within the viral cell	inside organism or cell	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In vitro cell indicate that the cell is located.....	Within the organism	outside organism	Within the viral cell	Eucaryotic cell	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell was discovered by.....	Robert Hooke	Anton van Leeuwenhoek,	Keith Moore	Ganog	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One phase of metabolism is in which complex substances are broken down into simpler building blocks and energy is released is called	Organization	Responsiveness	Growth	Catabolism	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A patient with appendicitis usually has pain in the.....	left-upper	left lower	right-lower	Right lower	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word "homeostasis" is derived from.....	British	Greek	Latin	German	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the upper limb between the elbow and the wrist is called the	Fore arm	Lower arm	Inferior arm quadrant	Hand	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic processes of life are categorized into	Four	Six	Three	Five	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maintenance of relatively constant internal environment is called	Haemostasis	Equilibrium	Stbility	Homeostasis	D	eExam

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