

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kupffer cells are examples of	Tissue macrophage	Tissue macrophage				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	are the largest blood cells and make up 3-9% of circulating leukocytes	Monocytes	Monocytes				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mast cells and also release histamine, as well as smaller quantities of bradykinin and serotonin.	basophils	basophils				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Neutrophils also release that are vasoconstrictors and platelet- aggregating agents.	thromboxanes	thromboxanes				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The production of is rapidly increased in infections by bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	granulocytes	granulocytes				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main stimulus for the production of erythropoietin is to the tissues which can be caused by hypoxia, bleeding, anaemia etc.	oxygen deficiency	oxygen deficiency				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	are formed from the CFU-E stem cells under appropriate stimulation.	Proerythroblast	Proerythroblast				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three cellular components of blood originate from the	Primitive or pluripotential haemopoietic stem cells	Primitive or pluripotential haemopoietic stem cells				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If plasma volume is 3liters and hematocrit is 0.40, the total blood volume will be	5 litres	5 litres				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another substance that has been used to measure total body water is called <input type="text"/>	antipyrine	antipyrine				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fluid that surrounds the cells in the various tissues of the body is called <input type="text"/>	Interstitial fluid	Interstitial fluid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary electrolytes of the Intracellular Fluid compartment are <input type="text"/>	Potassium and phosphate	Potassium and phosphate				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> initiate contraction by binding troponin C.	Calcium ions	Calcium ions				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of smooth muscle that composed of discrete smooth muscle fibers is called <input type="text"/>	Multiunit smooth muscle	Multiunit smooth muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Smooth muscle fiber of the ciliary muscle of the eye and the nictitating membrane that covers the eye of some lower animals are examples of <input type="text"/>	Multiunit smooth muscle	Multiunit smooth muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Smooth muscles also contain tropomyosin but <input type="text"/> - appears to be absent.	troponin	troponin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One unit of smaller filaments that are arranged in a repeating pattern along the length of the fibril is known as a <input type="text"/>	Sarcomere	Sarcomere				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each myofibril is about <input type="text"/> in diameter and continues throughout the length of the muscle fiber.	1 to 2 micron (μm)	1 to 2 micron (μm)				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Contraction of the skeletal muscle is controlled by the somatic nervous system and hence is under <input type="text"/>	Voluntary control	Voluntary control				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> -is synthesized in the cytoplasm of the terminal button, but it is absorbed rapidly into many small synaptic vesicles.	Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The space between the terminal and the end plate of a neuron is called _____.	The synaptic cleft or space	The synaptic cleft or space				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Latent period, depolarization, repolarization and hyperpolarization are components of _____.	Action potential	Action potential				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the voltage of the cell membrane when the cell membrane is stimulated or activated.	Action potential	Action potential				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ can be defined as the inside negative potential across the membrane of cells.	Resting Membrane Potential	Resting Membrane Potential				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the longer process that conducts impulses, called action potentials, away from the cell body.	Axon	Axon				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ provide a receptive area that transmits graded electrochemical impulses to the cell body.	Dendrites	Dendrites				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the ability of the body to maintain relatively stable internal conditions even when the outside environment changes on a continuous basis.	Homeostasis	Homeostasis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is another strategy used to control systems in the body, particularly when a change with time is desired.	Feed forward control	Feed forward control				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ promotes rapid change and it is often a normal way of producing rapid progressive change in one direction.	Positive feedback	Positive feedback				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the mechanism by which the body maintains conditions within particular limits.	Negative feedback	Negative feedback				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is composed mainly of the lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, thymus, spleen and the bone marrow.	Lymphatic system	Lymphatic system				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> have anti-inflammatory effects and also stimulate the lymphatic system.	Hormones	Hormones				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body's "thermostat" is found in <input type="text"/> of the brain.	Hypothalamus	Hypothalamus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The maintenance of a constant internal environment in an ever changing external environment is called <input type="text"/> .	Homeostasis	Homeostasis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of extrusion of substances out of the cell is called <input type="text"/> .	Exocytosis	Exocytosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carrier protein in the intestinal mucosa that is responsible for co-transport of sodium ion and glucose from the intestinal mucosa into the mucosa cells is an example of <input type="text"/> .	Symport	Symport				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Transport of sodium ion out of the cell against its concentration gradient is a typical example of <input type="text"/> .	Active transport	Active transport				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are characterized by having hydrophobic and hydrophilic ends	Lipids	Lipids				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> composed primarily of protein and lipid as its components.	Plasma membrane	Plasma membrane				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The thickness of cell membrane is about <input type="text"/> .	7.5 nm	7.5 nm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> contain catalase which causes the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide	Peroxisomes	Peroxisomes				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are vesicular organelles that form by breaking off from the Golgi apparatus	Lysosomes	Lysosomes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The structure of the cell that pull the chromosome pairs apart is called <input type="text"/>	Centrioles	Centrioles				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Secretory granules are formed in the <input type="text"/>	golgi complex	golgi complex				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can increase its own number by repeated self-replication.	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Without <input type="text"/> cells would be unable to extract enough energy from the nutrients.	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> .are formed in the Golgi apparatus.	Secretory granules	Secretory granules				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is involved in the synthesis of lipid steroid hormones	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _comprises about 80% of the total weight of the cell.	Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The jelly-like fluid between the nuclear membrane and the cell membrane that suspended the cell organelles is called <input type="text"/>	Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the repository of genetic information for the whole body.	Nucleus	Nucleus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _gives rise to the chromosomes when a cell divides.	Chromatin	Chromatin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fluid contained within the nucleus is called <input type="text"/>	Nucleoplasm	Nucleoplasm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	More than 95% of the cell's energy release from nutrients would cease immediately without <input type="text"/>	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates are organic molecules made up of equal amounts carbon and <input type="text"/>	Water	Water				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Biologically important lipids are fatty acids, sterol, phospholipids and <input type="text"/>	Triglycerides	Triglycerides				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most abundant substances in most cells after water are <input type="text"/>	Proteins	Proteins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Many cellular chemicals are dissolved in <input type="text"/>	Water	Water				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cytoplasm is separated from the surrounding fluids by <input type="text"/>	Plasma membrane	Plasma membrane				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Protoplasm is composed mainly of five basic substances which are water, electrolytes, proteins, lipids and <input type="text"/>	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Events that occur during ventricular systole include isovolumetric contraction and_____	Formation of T wave	Pulmonary filling	ventricular ejection	ventriculaar build up	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Antibodies carried out their direct actions through_____major ways.	Two	six	three	Four	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During extrinsic pathway,activated factor X reacts with tissue phospholipids and_____leading to formation of thromboplastin	Factor V	factor VII	Factor XII	Factor IV	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	T-lymphocyte are divided into_____major types .	Two	Four	six	five	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cellular and Humoral immunity are two major types of_____	Passive	Humora	Acquired	Natural	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The final step in the process of haemostasis is_____	Repair of blood vessel endothelium	Lysis of the coagulase	Formation of thrombin	Removal of debris	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Platelets contain glycogen, lysosomes and two types of granules which are_____and alpha-granules	Beta	Loose	Dense	Delta	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____are the largest among all the blood cells.	Monocytes	Platelet	Eusinophil	Basophil	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The total volume of transcellular fluid is about_____	0.2 litre	0.4 litre	0.3 liter	400mls	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Smooth muscles can be generally divided into_____major types.	Two	Four	three	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____produce a hormone that stimulates red blood cell production.	Lungs	Bone marrow	Liver	Kidneys	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main function of Keratin is to protect the body against the_____	Heat loss	Environment	Foreign body	Sunlight	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Collagen is an example of_____	Collagenous tissues	Tendon	Fibrous protein	Ligament	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term_____--is used to describe the osmolality of solution relating to plasma	Atonicity	Viscosity	tonicity	Polarity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At the beginning of cell division, the two centrioles divide to form_____centrioles	Four	two	Six	Eight	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cells would be unable to extract enough energy from the nutrients without_____	Nucleus	Mitochondria	Ribosomes	Cytoplasm	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fatty acids serve as an important source of_____in the body	Cushion	Heat	Power	Energy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A hole-forming protein that punch large holes in the membrane of the attached cell is called_____	Globulins	Perforins	Perfirins	Albumins	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The body's circulation is divided into_____major group	Three	Four	Two	five	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cardiac muscle cells depend primarily on_____to generate ATP	Reduction	Oxidative Phosphorylation	Glycolysis	Metabolism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A typical ventricular muscle cell is about long_____	110 microns	100 microns	10 microns	115 microns	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____are the most numerous of the T cells and they constitute 70% of T-lymphocyte.	Memory cells	B-Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Helper T cell	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Clotting Factor VII is also referred to as_____	Fibrinogen	Calcium	Stable factor	Labile factor	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process by which the body prevents blood loss occurs through_____ - mechanisms to produce a definite fibrin clot.	Three	Four	Two	five	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Blood group that has B antigen on the surface of its red blood cells and A antibody in its plasma is called_____	Group B	Group A	Group O	Group AB	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____are more abundant in connective tissues than in the blood.	Eosinophils	Neutrophil	Agranulocytes	Basophil	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ - Is referred to as the body's first line of defence against bacterial infections.	Lymphocytes	Granulocytes	Basophil	Neutrophils	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The production of granulocytes is rapidly increased in infections by_____	Fungi	All of the above	Bacteria	Parasites	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main regulator of erythropoiesis in man is_____	Hypoxia	Colony factor	Renin	Erythropoietin	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A thin layer of helps to insulate the separate fibers of smooth muscles from each other is called_____	Membrane	Sarcoplasm	Glycoprotein	Sarcomere	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Example of multi-unit smooth muscle found in the body is muscle fiber of the_____	Pilo Erector	Myocardium	Myometrium	Villi	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functional unit of the contractile system in striated muscles is called_____	Myofibril	Actin	Sarcomere	Myosin	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All or nothing principle applies to all normal_____	Excitable tissues	Skeletal muscles	Cardiac muscles	Nervous tissues	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is the voltage generated when excitable tissue are stimulated resulting in the propagation of an impulse.	Potential depolarization	Depolarization	Action potential	Polarization	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQis the enlarged portion of the neuron that contains the nucleus.	Axon	Soma	Dendrites	Ranvier	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cardiovascular system also contains_____. (Sensors) that monitor blood pressure	Carotid bodies	Aortic bodies	Chemoreceptor	Baroreceptors	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In hyperventilation, there is _____ in the level of CO ₂ while it causes the pH of body fluids to _____.	Reduced and increased	Increased and reduced	Increasing and normal	Normal and reduced	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The keratinized epidermis provides mechanical protection against environmental hazards by _____ fluid loss through skin	Increasing	Limiting	Expanding	Exchanging	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the ingestion of minute particles that forms vesicles of extracellular fluid and particulate constituents inside the cell cytoplasm.	Lysis	Exocytosis	Phagocytosis	Pinocytosis	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phagocytosis and Pinocytosis are two types of _____	Lysis	Endocytosis	Active movement	Exocytosis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the process of ingestion of substances by the cell	Extrusion	Phagocytosis	Engulfing	Endocytosis	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the process of extrusion of substances out of the cell.	Exocytosis	Endocytosis	Phagocytosis	Extrusion	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are often referred to as suicide bags.	Ribosomes	Lysosomes	Golgi body	Vacuole	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organelle that pull the chromosome pairs apart in the opposite direction during division is _____	cytosol	nucleus	Centrioles	centromere	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The jelly-like fluid between the nuclear and cell membranes is called _____	Cytoplasm	Organelles	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi body	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organelle that produce secretory granules is the _____	cytosol	Ribosomes	vacuole	Golgi apparatus	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Carbohydrate is usually added to protein within the _____ to form glycoproteins	Cytoplasm	Mitochondria	Golgi body	Nucleus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ contain catalase that causes breaking down of hydrogen peroxide.	Peroxides	Peroxisomes	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are _____ types of membrane junctions in the intercalated discs.	four	three	Two	five	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cardiac muscle cells depend primarily on oxidative phosphorylation to generate _____	ATP	ADP	Energy	DNA	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cardiac action potential has _____ phases	four	six	three	five	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is caused by atrial depolarization	P wave	S wave	Q wave	R wave	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is due to ventricular repolarization	P wave	R wave	T wave	Q wave	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is the volume of blood pumped from one ventricle of the heart with each beat	Cardiac output	Stroke volume	Pulse pressure	Ejected volume	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ATP_____is referred to as a high-energy phosphate compound.	Adenosine triphosphate	Adenosine diphosphate	Triphosphate	Glycogen	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The small cytoplasmic tubules are collectively called_____	Rough endoplasmic reticulum	Ribosomes	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi body	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The jelly-like fluid between the nuclear membrane and the cell membrane inside which the cell organelles are suspended is called_____	Cytoplasm	Nucleus	Cytosol	Cytoplasm	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is the basic substance for inheritance.	RNA	DNA	Chromosome	Chromatin	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structure of the cell that primarily composed of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is called_____	Nucleus	Chromosomes	Nucleolus	Chromatin	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____constitute 10% to 20% of the cell mass.	Lipids	Water	Protein	Glucose	C	eExam

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