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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> of the duodenum is about 5 to 7.5 cm long and it begins at the right side of the upper border of the fourth lumbar vertebra and passes from right to left	The horizontal portion	The horizontal portion				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> of the duodenum is between 7 to 10 cm long and extends from the neck of the gall-bladder	descending portion	descending portion				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The part of the colon that forms a loop which is about 40 cm in length and normally lies within the pelvis is called <input type="text"/>	Sigmoid Colon	Sigmoid Colon				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consists of a pouch which projects from the lower part of the ileum in about 2 per cent. of subjects	Meckel's Diverticulum	Meckel's Diverticulum				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> tonsil is located near the internal opening of the nasal cavity.	pharyngeal	pharyngeal				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the longest and most movable part of the colon.	Transverse Colon	Transverse Colon				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The superior portion of the duodenum is about <input type="text"/> long	5 cm	5 cm				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> tonsils are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity	palatine	palatine				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> received its name from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers	duodenum	duodenum				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The wall of the stomach consists of _____ layers or coats.	four	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ lies between the right and left pleuræ in and near the median sagittal plane of the chest.	mediastinum	mediastinum				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a muscular and tendinous sheath that closes the opening between thorax and abdomen	Diaphragm	Diaphragm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An approximate of about _____ lymph nodes are found throughout the body.	450	450				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the largest lymphatic organ in the human body	spleen	spleen				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are large groups of lymphatic nodules and diffuse lymphatic tissue located deep to the mucous membranes within the pharynx	Tonsils	Tonsils				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are tiny, closed-ended vessels consisting of simple squamous epithelium.	lymphatic capillaries	lymphatic capillaries				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	People with _____ blood have neither antigen A nor antigen B on the surface of their red blood cells	type O	type O				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thromboplastin is also known as _____ or factor III	tissue factor (TF)	tissue factor (TF)				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mucous membrane of the penile part of the male urethra receives nerve supply from a branch of the _____	perineal nerve	perineal nerve				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The female urethra is approximately _____ in length	4 cm	4 cm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ major processes usually occur in hemostasis	Three	Three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity	Palatine tonsils	Palatine tonsils				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Monocytes account for about _____ of all white blood cells	0.08	0.08				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ constitutes 4% of plasma proteins	Fibrinogen	Fibrinogen				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ account for 58% of the plasma proteins	Albumin	Albumin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diameter of veins is _____ than that of arteries.	larger	larger				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are _____ types of capillaries based on features of the endothelium.	three	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm	Arterioles	Arterioles				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Tunica media of the heart is formed by a layer of circumferential _____ and variable amounts of connective tissue.	smooth muscle	smooth muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a tube that exits the urinary bladder inferiorly and anteriorly	urethra	urethra				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Motor input to the _____ is from efferent parasympathetic fibres from S2-4	detrusor muscle	detrusor muscle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The average weight of the stomach in adult males is about 150 g while in females it is about _____	135g	135g				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cystic duct about _____ long, runs backward, downward, and to the left from the neck of the gall-bladder, and joins the hepatic duct to form the common bile duct	4 cm	4 cm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The liver is attached to the lesser curvature of the stomach by the _____ and to the duodenum by the hepatoduodenal ligament .	hepatogastric	hepatogastric				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __bounded, below by the porta; on the right, by the fossa for the inferior vena cava; and, on the left, by the fossa for the ductus venosus.	The caudate lobe	The caudate lobe				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __of the liver is rounded and broad behind the right lobe, but narrow on the left	posterior surface	posterior surface				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __of the liver is attached to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall by a triangular of peritoneum.	superior surface	superior surface				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __coat of the stomach consists of a loose areolar tissue.	submucous	submucous				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The portion of the stomach between the sulcus intermedius and the duodenopyloric constriction is termed the <input type="text"/>	pyloric antrum	pyloric antrum				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The lesser curvature of the stomach gives attachment to the two layers of the <input type="text"/>	hepatogastric ligament	hepatogastric ligament				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The left margin of the stomach joins the greater curvature at an acute angle and is termed the <input type="text"/>	incisura cardiaca	incisura cardiaca				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The opening by which the esophagus communicates with the stomach is known as the <input type="text"/>	cardiac orifice	cardiac orifice				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __is an enlarged segment of the digestive tract in the left superior part of the abdomen	stomach	stomach				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> __is the introduction of air into the pleural cavity	pneumothorax	pneumothorax				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The trachea has an inside diameter of <input type="text"/> __and a length of 10–12 cm	12 mm	12 mm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is the clumping of red blood cells following a blood transfusion.	Agglutination	Agglutination				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most important function of the neutrophils and macrophages is <input type="text"/>	phagocytosis	phagocytosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ have granules in their cytoplasm and include neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils.	Granulocytes	Granulocytes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The blood's pH is within the normal limits of <input type="text"/>	7.35–7.45	7.35–7.45				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The percentage of red blood cells in a sample of blood is referred to as <input type="text"/>	hematocrit	hematocrit				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ are arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm	Arterioles	Arterioles				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ gives rise to the atrioventricular nodal branch, which supplies the AV node	Right Coronary Artery	Right Coronary Artery				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ of the heart is formed mainly by the right ventricle and slightly by the left ventricle	Inferior border	Inferior border				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anterior surface of the heart is formed mainly by the <input type="text"/>	right ventricle	right ventricle				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ of the heart formed by the inferolateral part of the left ventricle.	apex	apex				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sound that is produced when the ventricles expel blood from the heart is called <input type="text"/>	dub	dub				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The parietal and visceral layers consist of the transverse and <input type="text"/> sinuses of the pericardium.	oblique	oblique				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pain of pericarditis originates only in the parietal layer and is transmitted by the <input type="text"/> nerve	phrenic	phrenic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Angina pain originates in the muscle or the vessels and is transmitted by <input type="text"/> nerves	sympathetic	sympathetic				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fibrous pericardium is supplied by the _____ nerve.	phrenic	phrenic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The liver is connected to the under surface of the diaphragm and to the anterior wall of the abdomen by _____ ligaments	three	six	four	five	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The porta or transverse fissure (porta hepatis) is a fissure that transmits _____ important structures.	6	4	5	3	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The porta or transverse fissure (porta hepatis) is a short but deep fissure of about _____ long,	5 cm	2.5 cm	4.5 cm	3 cm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The posterior surface (facies posterior) is rounded and is about _____ broad.	7.5 cm	5.5 cm	6 cm	6.5 cm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The liver has _____ - number of surfaces	5	2	4	3	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The liver has the specific gravity of _____	1.07	1.05	1.01	1	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The anal canal receives its blood supply through the _____	anterior hemorrhoidal	lateral hemorrhoidal	middle hemorrhoidal	inferior hemorrhoidal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The arterial blood supply to the rectum is by _____	the inferior hemorrhoidal	the superior hemorrhoidal	the posterior hemorrhoidal	the anterior hemorrhoidal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the largest gland in the body	Pancreas	Adrenal	Liver	Skin	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Each of the the three flat longitudinal bands called tæni coli is about _____ in width	12 mm	10 mm	12.5 mm	10.5 mm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The large intestine has _____ different coats.	four	five	three	four	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In female the height of the rectouterine excavation is about _____ from the anal orifice.	3.5 cm	5 cm	4.5 cm	5.5 cm	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Houston valves are about _____ in width.	12 mm	2.5cm	15 mm	10 mm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Near the termination of sigmoid colon, there is a dilated portion called the _____	ampulla	rectal ampulla	rectal pouch	rectal valve	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rectum is about _____ length.	10.5 cm	15 cm	12 cm	10 cm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sigmoid colon has the average length of about _____	20 cm	45 cm	40 cm.	38 cm	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The average of vermiform appendix is about_____	3.9 cm	8.3 cm.	8.0 cm	3.6 cm	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is about one-fifth of the whole length of the intestinal canal.	large intestine	stomach	caecum	small intestine	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Compoundracemose glands is a form of_____ Glands	gastrin	pyloric	oxyntic	cardiac	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____consist of two or three short closed tubes opening into a common duct or mouth	oxyntic glands	gastrin	pyloric glands	cardiac glands	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The are_____different types of gastric glands.	three	four	six	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The wall of the stomach consists of_____ coats	three	five	four	six	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Diaphragm has_____major functions	six	three	five	four	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary respiratory muscle of the body is called_____	Alveoli	Diaphragm	Intercoastal muscles	Lungs	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The trachea is stabilised by_____ C-shaped hyaline cartilage.	43023	15-20	15-25	16-20	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The surface of the lateral parts of the nasal cavity is thrown into folds by bony projections known as_____	pontine	hard palate	conchae	turbinate	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nasal cavity is divided into_____structurally and functionally different parts.	four	three	two	five	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The diaphragm is innervated from the_____cervical spinal cord segments via the phrenic nerve	3rd - 5th	1st-4th	4th-5th	2nd-5th	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The diaphragm develops from_____different structures	five	two	three	four	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fluid that reduces the surface tension at the alveolar cell surface is called_____	serous fluid	pleural fluid	surfactant	sufactant	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The diaphragmatic surface of the lung that forms its base is_____	parallel	concave	bi-concave	convex	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The costal surface of the lung is large, smooth, and_____	parallel	convex	concave	bi-convex	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most inferior cartilage of the larynx is the_____ cartilage	arythenoid	epiglottis	thyroid	cricoid	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The inside diameter of human trachea is _____ and	12 mm	13 mm	10 mm	5cm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The trachea has a length of _____	8-10mm	12-14 cm	10-12 cm	10-12 mm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is located in the anterior part of the throat and extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea	Epiglottis	Cricoid	Larynx	Thyroid	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adam's apple is also called _____	arythenoid	cricoid	thyroid	voice box	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most inferior cartilage of the larynx is the _____ cartilage	arythenoid	epiglottis	thyroid	cricoid	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest cartilage of the pharynx is called the _____	arythenoid	thyroid	cricoid	epiglottis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The lymph nodules containing the rapidly dividing lymphocytes are called _____	lymphatics	Centre Germinal	Germinal centers.	Germinal core	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity	Palatine tonsils	Tonsils	pharyngeal tonsi	Adenoids	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an accumulation of platelets that can seal up a small break in a blood vessel.	Platelet plague	Platelet spasm	Fibrin	Platelet plug	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ account for about 33% of all white blood cells and provide immunity for the body.	Basophils	Neutrophil	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Monocytes account for about _____ of all white blood cells.	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.1	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Leukocytes form _____ of the total volume of the formed elements	0.125	0.15	0.1	0.05	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Globulins account for _____ of the plasma proteins	0.48	0.45	0.38	0.4	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a clotting factor that constitutes 4% of plasma proteins	Fibrinogen	Fibrin	Thrombin	Thromboplastin	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The total blood volume in the average adult is about _____ in males	5500-6500 ml	5000-6000 ml	4500- 6000 ml	4000-5000 ml	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The total blood volume in the average adult is about _____ in females	4500-5500 ml	3500-4000 ml	2500-4000 ml	4000-5000ml	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ have contractile properties and can regulate blood flow in capillaries	Endothelium	Arterioles	Pericytes	Tunica media	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm are called_____	coronary arteries	Capillary	Arterioles	Venules	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The tunica media consists of_____concentric layers of smooth muscle cells.	1 to 3	2 to 4	1 to 4	2 to 3	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In adult humans, about_____elastic lamellae are found in the tunica media of the aorta.	40	50	55	65	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is formed by a layer of circumferential smooth muscle and variable amounts of connective tissue.	Atrioventricular valve	endocardium	Tunica intima	Tunica media	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The heart and arterial trunk are split into the adult compartments by_____walls of tissue (septae).	two	five	six	four	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The heart is drained mainly by veins that empty into the _____	right atrium	coronary vein	coronary sinus	superior vena cava	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The right coronary artery gives rise to the atrioventricular nodal branch that supplies the_____	AV node	SA node	AV bundles	purkinje fibres	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At the superior end of the anterior IV groove, the LCA divides into_____branches	four	two	three	six	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The coronary arteries which is the first branches of the aorta supply the myocardium and_____	atrium	purkinje fibres	pericardium	epicardium	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fibrous pericardium is supplied by the_____nerve	pericardia	coronary	phrenic	vagus	C	eExam

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