

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The storage of sperm till they are mature and ready to be ejaculated occur in the <input type="text"/>	Epididymis	Epididymis				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The functions of the testes and ovaries are regulated by gonadotropic hormones secreted by the <input type="text"/>	anterior pituitary	anterior pituitary				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The urinary system is made up of two kidneys, one ureter, a urinary bladder and one urethra that open to the outside. True or False <input type="text"/>	False	False				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ketone bodies carried by blood to tissues like <input type="text"/> muscles can be converted back to acetyl-CoA which enters the citric acid cycle to produce ATP.	skeletal	skeletal				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Krebs cycle co-enzyme B acts only as a transporter of acetic acid. True or False <input type="text"/>						<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a series of chemical reactions that occurs in the cytoplasm of most cells and results in the breakdown of glucose (6-carbon atoms)	Glycolysis	Glycolysis				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For each glucose molecule, aerobic respiration theoretically produces a net gain of <input type="text"/> ATP	38	38				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of breaking down substances with energy being liberated is <input type="text"/>	Catabolism	Catabolism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fructose and galactose are examples of monosaccharide, True OR False <input type="text"/>	1	1				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the absence of oxygen glucose can take place by the pathway that leads to production of <input type="text"/>	lactic acid	lactic acid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glucose is the most important common monosaccharide for cellular metabolism. True or False <input type="text"/>	1	1				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _elevate BMR by causing increased epinephrine secretion and increased tension in the body	Anxiety	Tension				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	BMR is increased in pregnancy because of increased <input type="text"/> gas consumption.	Oxygen	Oxygen				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every animal organism can oxidize <input type="text"/> in order to release energy needed for its life processes	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thyroid stimulating hormones is an example of a Polypeptides. True or False <input type="text"/>	1	1				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Epinephrine and non epinephrine are examples of <input type="text"/>	Catecholamine	Catecholamine				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> gas is required in the metabolism of fatty acid.	Oxygen	Oxygen				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___is secreted from the pineal gland and it influence human reproduction.	Melatonin	Melatonin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In male the hoarseness of voice occurs due to secretion of <input type="text"/> ___hormone	Testosterone	Testosterone				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The third hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas is called <input type="text"/>	Somastotin	Somastotin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glucagon acts primarily on the <input type="text"/> stimulating it to hydrolyze glycogen to glucose (glycogenolysis).	Liver	Liver				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A hormone is said to have a permissive effect when it has action on the <input type="text"/> ___hormone.	2nd	2nd				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on the location of receptor proteins, hormones can be grouped according to <input type="text"/> of the target cell	Ectoplasm	Ectoplasm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Insulin is produced within the beta cells of the <input type="text"/> ___of the pancreas.	Islets of Langerhans	Islets of Langerhans				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each cell of the kidney has four exposed surfaces which includes <input type="text"/>	apical side	apical side				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids are derived from <input type="text"/> digestions when absorbed into the body.	Protein	Protein				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anaerobic respiration (by exercising skeletal muscles) is delivered by blood to the <input type="text"/> ___where it is converted (oxidized) back to pyruvic acid	Liver	Liver				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The metabolism of fatty acids occurs in the <input type="text"/> __and oxygen is required.	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The red blood cell matures in <input type="text"/> days	280	280				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At <input type="text"/> __appearance of breast bud occurs in a females and other secondary characteristics .	Puberty	Puberty				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Secretion of testosterone causing masculinisation of embryonic organ reaches peak secretion at <input type="text"/> __wks of gestation.	12	12				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are regulatory molecules secreted into the blood by the endocrine glands.	Hormones	Hormones				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The blastocyst secretes the human chorionic gonadotropin that maintains hormone <input type="text"/>	Progesterone	Progesterone				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Increased progesterone secretion stimulates the development of uterus to occur during the <input type="text"/> __phase	Secretory	Secretory				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of primary oocytes in a newborn girl is <input type="text"/>	2 million	2 million				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the modified sweat and axillary glands of the female reproductive system.	Breasts	Breasts				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The small erectile organ at the upper end of the vulva is called the <input type="text"/>	Clitoris	Clitoris				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The production of the sperm occurs in the _____ of the male reproductive organ.	Testes	Testes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The seminiferous tubules merge in the central portion of the testes to form the _____	Mediastinum	Mediastinum				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The structure of mature spermatozoa consist of _____ in the head.	Nucleus	Nucleus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The walls of the uterine cavity are made up of layers which are arranged _____ way.	Horizontal	Horizontal				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each follicle contains an immature ovum called a _____ oocytes.	Primary	Primary				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ovaries are attached by a mesentery called the _____ of the broad ligament.	Mesoovarium	Mesoovarium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The temperature of the testes is about _____ °F lower than normal body.	3	3				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The testes descend from its original site to the inguinal canal by the _____ month	3	3				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By the _____ th week of intrauterine life the embryonic gonad tissues of the genetic male begins to differentiate.	7	7				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Specialized gametes are the cells that reproduce themselves by a process called _____	Meiosis	Meiosis				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second Stage is the longest, lasting from a few hours to as long as 24 hours. True or false <input type="text"/>						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Acidosis refers to blood pH is less than <input type="text"/> _.	7.3	7.3				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The kidneys control the pH of the body by interrelated factors using <input type="text"/> _excretion	Cl-	Cl-				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Extra cellular fluid is made of <input type="text"/> _% total body fluid	33	33				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is distributed between two major fluid compartments intra cellular and extra cellular	Body fluid	Body fluid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plasma clearance refers to the volume of plasma cleared of a particular substance per <input type="text"/> .	Minute	Minute				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A prostaglandin is a <input type="text"/> carbon chain fatty acid derived from the precursor molecule arachidonic acid	20	20				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> fluid is formed initially as an isotonic fluid surrounding the fetus.	Amniotic	Amniotic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	HCG secretion declines by the <input type="text"/> _th week of pregnancy.	10	10				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On the <input type="text"/> _th day following fertilization, the blastocyst attaches to the uterine wall	6	6				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	fertilization produces a ball of eight cells called a morula during the <input type="text"/> __cleavage	3rd	3rd				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The metabolism of fatty acids occurs by a series of reactions wherein two <input type="text"/> atoms are removed from the of a fatty acid chain	Carbon	Carbon				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids when absorbed into the body are quickly taken up by cells in the <input type="text"/>	Liver	Liver				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The zygote continues growing by____ cell division into an adult member of the next generation?	mitotic	biotic	viotic	abiotic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Each cell contains ____ chromosomes?	48	46	52	44	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first 22 pairs chromosomes are called____ ?	anosomal	autosomal	eurosomal	biosomal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The temperature of the scrotum is about ____ less than normal body temperature?	Fourty degree centigrade	Thirty degree centigrade	twenty degree centigrade	twenty five degree centigrade	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Autocrine regulators which act in the immune system are called____?	cytoklines	cytlokines	cytokines	cystokines	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cells in the Lining of the stomach and small intestine secrete ____ that act on the gastrointestinal tract?	nucleus	homonals	products	hormones	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Excessive prostaglandin production may be involved in premature labour, ____ and other gynecological disorders?	amenorrheal	dysmenorrheal	dysmenorrhal	diamenorrheal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major function of the kidney is to form urine from ____filtrate?	plasmic	plasmo	Flasma	plasma	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	By urine formation, the kidneys regulate the ____ fluid environment of the body?	intracellular	extracellular	paracellular	extracellulose	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Urine formed in the kidneys enters the ____ pelvis?	renin	prenal	renal	frenal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A principal hormone of the pineal body is called ____?	melatone	melatonic	melatonin	melatonis	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A small cone shaped gland located in the roof of the third ventricle behind the thalamus in the brain is called ____?	Thalamus gland	Thymic gland	Thyme gland	Thymus gland	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Inadequate secretion of insulin or defects in the action of insulin causes ____?	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Insipidous	Diabetic disease	Diabetes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A polypeptide containing 2 chains of amino acids joined together by a disulphide bond is ____?	Iodine	Insulin	Hormones	Fatty Acid	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	insulin and glucagon are secreted by the ____?	islet of Langerhans	islet of Langerhands	islets of Langerhans	islets on Langerhans	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the liver, two acetyl CoA can also combine to form ____?	Kettle	ketone	Ketone acids	Kreb Cycle	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main energy storage molecules of the body is ____?	Minerals	Fat	fatty acid	protein	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Krebs Cycle is known as ____?	citric acid cycle	citrik acid cycle	citric acidic cycle	citric acid cycles	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many molecules of pyruvic acid does glycolysis produces ____?	three	two	four	five	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which respiration is a common daily activity in skeletal muscles and does not harm the tissue ____?	Anarobic	Anaerobic	Aaerobic	Anaerobis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cells in the Lining of the stomach and small intestine secrete ____ that act on the gastrointestinal tract?	nucleus	homonals	products	hormones	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Excessive prostaglandin production may be involved in premature labour, ____ and other gynecological disorders?	amenorrheal	dysmenorrheal	dysmenorrhal	diamenorrheal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major function of the kidney is to form urine from ____ filtrate?	plasmic	plasmo	Flasma	plasma	D	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	By urine formation, the kidneys regulate the ____ fluid environment of the body?	intracellular	extracellular	paracellular	extracellulose	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Urine formed in the kidneys enters the ____ pelvis?	renin	prenal	renal	frenal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the liver, two acetyl CoA can also combine to form ____?	Kettle	ketone	Ketone acids	Kreb Cycle	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main energy storage molecules of the body is ____?	Minerals	Fat	fatty acid	protein	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Krebs Cycle is known as ____?	citric acid cycle	citrik acid cycle	citric acidic cycle	citric acid cycles	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ECF compartment means ____?	extracurricular	extracellular	estracellular	extracurral	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Water is known as universal ____	solute	life	living	solvent	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main force that drives blood into the glomerulus is the ____ blood pressure?	arterial	arteries	artery	arterries	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	About ____ litres of fluid, pass through the filtration membrane into the Bowman's capsule as filtrate daily?	160	180	140	146	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The formation of urine involves ____ processes?	4	2	3	6	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The kidneys help regulate the body ____?	FH	PH	SH	GH	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which respiration is a common daily activity in skeletal muscles and does not harm the tissue ____?	Anarobic	Aerobic	Anaerobic	Anaerobitics	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which muscles survive longer than cardiac muscle ____?	uterus	Muscular	Renal	Skeletal	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A service of chemical reactions that occurs in the cytoplasm of most cells and results in the breakdown of glucose is ____?	Glycolysis	Glucolysis	Flycolysis	Glycolyses	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Water constitutes ____ of the total body weight?	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	insulin and ____ are secreted by the Islet of Langerhans?	glucageon	glucose	glucagon	flucagon	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ICF compartment means____?	Intracellular Force	Intracellular Fluid	Intracellular Fun	IntracellularFix	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Life depends on maintaining the correct proportion of water and____?	electrolytes	electrocytes	electronlytes	electrolytos	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A service of chemical reactions that occurs in the cytoplasm of most cells and results in the breakdown of glucose is____?	Glycolyse	Glucolysis	Glucose	Glycolytics	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The -- system is responsible for the survival of the species and has profound effect on a persons life____?	respiratory	reproductive	circulatory	urinary	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The zygote continues growing by ____ cell division into an adult member of the next generation?	mitosis	mitotic	miotic	miosis	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What depends on the precise regulation of the organs and organ systems of the body____?	Homostasis	Homostacis	Homeostasis	Homostatic	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Endocrine sends ---- signals through the circulatory system to target cells____?	electrical	mental	physical	chemical	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of energy syntheses that takes up rather than liberates energy is called____?	catabolism	anabolism	analogism	embolism	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	BMR means____?	Basallic Metabolic Rate	Base Metabolic Rate	Basal Metabolism Rate	Basal Metabolic Rate	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The amount of energy liberated per unit time is called____?	Metabolic ratio	Metabolic rate	Metabolite rate	Metabolism rate	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	BMR is determined by a person's age, sex and overall body____ ?	weight	mass	surface area	composition	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which respiration is a common daily activity in skeletal muscles and does not harm the tissue____?	Anarobic	Aerobic	Anaerobic	Anaerobitics	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which muscles survive longer than cardiac muscle____	uterus	Muscular	Renal	Skeletal	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A service of chemical reactions that occurs in the cytoplasm of most cells and results in the breakdown of glucose is ____?	Glycolysis	Glucolysis	Flycolysis	Glycolyses	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Water constitutes ____ of the total body weight?	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	insulin and are secreted by the Islet of Langerhans ____?	glucageon	glucose	glucagon	flucagon	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ICF compartment holds about ____ thirds of the total body fluid?	three	two	four	five	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The kidneys help regulate the body ____?	LH	PH	SH	FH	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Krebs Cycle is known as ____?	citric acid cycle	citrik acid cycle	citric acidic cycle	citric acid cycles	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chronic glomerulo-nephritis, pyelonephritis, loss of a kidney leads to ____?	renal sufficiency	renal insufficiency	renin insufficiency	residual insufficiency	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is given to people who need to lower their blood volume because of hypertension, congestive cardiac failure ____?	diurea	diuretics	drugs	duresis	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>

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