

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aqueous humour is produced by a capillary network within the Ciliary body at a rate of about _____/day.	5ml	5ml				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ is a spherical fluid filled structure about 2.5cm diameter enclosed by three layers of tissue.	Human eyeball	Human eyeball				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is characterized by its pitch (tone), intensity (loudness) and timbre (quality).	Sound	Sound				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The small space at the end of the cochlear duct (apex of the cochlea) is called the _____. Located where the scala vestibule and tympani meet.	Helicotrema	Helicotrema				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ is a thin layer of fibrous tissue continuous externally with skin and internally with mucous membrane that lines the middle ear	Tympanic membrane	Tympanic membrane				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ refers to diminished olfactory sensitivity while dysosmia refers to distorted sense of smell.	Hyposmia	Hyposmia				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To smell a substance it must be _____	Fat soluble	Not solvent				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are about _____ million bipolar olfactory receptors in humans, each surrounded by sustentacular cells.	25	25				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Olfactory cells are located high in the _____ of the nasal cavity.	Roof	Roof				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sour tastes are usually due to _____ in the food as in acids.	H+	Hydrogen ion				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The photoreceptors in the eye are sensitive only to wavelengths between <input type="text"/> nanometers (nm: billionth of a meter)	400	600			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> takes place as light passes through both surfaces of the cornea.	Refraction	Refraction			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The orbitory muscle of the iris contracts the pupils. True or False <input type="text"/>					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is a thin muscular layer that is seen as a coloured part of the eyeball <input type="text"/> .	Iris	Iris			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The raised intraocular pressure of the eye is known as <input type="text"/> .	Glaucoma	Glaucoma			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The posterior cavity of the lens and retina contains a semi-fluid, jellylike substance called the vitreous humour. True or False <input type="text"/>	1	1			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The innermost coat under the choroid is the <input type="text"/> _which has an outer pigment layer	Retina	Retina			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _are extremely sensitive to light and are the receptors for night vision.	Rods	Rods			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The point on the retina at which the optic nerve leaves and through which blood vessels enter is the <input type="text"/> .	Optic disc.	Optic disc.			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Axons of the <input type="text"/> cells join together to form the optic nerve that leaves the retina	Ganglion	Ganglion			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The anterior cavity between the cornea and lens contains a clear watery fluid called the <input type="text"/> humour.	Aqueous	Aqueous			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The neurons of the retina of the eye are four types one of which is the <input type="text"/> cells	Vertical	Vertical			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a condition in which the curvature of the cornea and/or lens is significantly not uniform symmetrical	Astigmatism	Astigmatism			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is when light passes from a medium of one density into medium of a different density	Refraction	Refraction			eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ossicles of the middle ear are called <input type="text"/> .	Cochlea	Cochlea			eExa

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The external auditory canal (meatus) is a slightly curved canal extending 2.5cm from the floor of the concha to the tympanic membrane. True OR False <input type="text"/>	1	1				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are about 22,500 hair cells and about 30,000 neurons and fibres in the cochlear nerve. True OR False <input type="text"/>						eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three phase conduction system is estimated to work at <input type="text"/> transmission efficiency.	0.999	0.999				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The invisible light is only a small portion of the electro-magnetic spectrum of the eye. True or False <input type="text"/>						eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a condition associated with loss of accommodation that occurs as a result of progressive loss of the elastic quality of the lens.	Presbyopia	Presbyopia				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a condition in which the curvature of the cornea and/or lens is significantly not uniform or symmetrical.	Astigmatism	Astigmatism				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is referred to as long sightedness	Hyperopia	Hyperopia				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is referred to as short sightedness.	Myopia	Myopia				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Visual acuity is the degree to which the details and contours of objects is measured by <input type="text"/> charts	Snelling	Snelling				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Images from an object less than 6cm away would normally be focused behind the retina. True or False <input type="text"/> ?	1	1				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ability to adjust the strength of the lens so that both near and far sources can be focused on the retina	Accommodation	Accommodation				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The refractive index of the aqueous humour <input type="text"/> -	1	1				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are about <input type="text"/> cones in the fovea providing input to the ganglions of the eye	4000 cones	4000 cones				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are less sensitive to light but provide colour vision and greater visual acuity	Cones	Cones				eExa

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rods contain only one photo pigment is called <input type="text"/>	Rhodopsin	Rhodopsin				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each eye contains about <input type="text"/> million rods which are located in most areas of the retina except the fovea and the blindspot	120	120				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sound is characterized by its <input type="text"/>	Velocity	Velocity				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The small space at the end of the cochlear duct (apex of the cochlea) of the ear is called the <input type="text"/>	Helicotrema	Helicotrema				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is attached to a ring of bone that vibrates in response to sound waves	Tympanic membrane	Tympanic membrane				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Impulses of sensory receptors from coetaneous <input type="text"/> for touch and pressure are also required for oscillation	Exteroceptors	Exteroceptors				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vestibular <input type="text"/> is one of the symptoms of an inner ear disease called Meniere's disease.	Nystagmus	Nystagmus				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The loss of equilibrium in a person is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Vertigo	Vertigo				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vestibular functions supplemented by proprioceptive inputs from the muscles and joints is the <input type="text"/>	Visual	Visual				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vestibular apparatus provides information essential for <input type="text"/> movement	Leg	Leg				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The receptor region of the utricle and saccule of the ear is called the <input type="text"/>	Macula	Macula				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cells for hearing are innervated by the cochlear branch of the <input type="text"/> cranial nerve	8th	8th				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organ of <input type="text"/> is a spiral and sensory organ of the cochlea .	Corti	Corti				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The outer supporting layer consists of the tough outer layer of connective tissue that covers the eyeball is called the <input type="text"/>	Sclera	Sclera				eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The human eyeball is a spherical fluid filled structure about <input type="text"/> diameter enclosed by three layers of tissue	2.5cm	2.5cm				eExa

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Otoliths have greater density than _____	Endolymph	Endolymph					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mechanism of static equilibrium response depends on the difference in density between the Otoliths and the _____	Endolymph	Endolymph					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main components of the vestibular apparatus of the ear are the _____ of the membranous labyrinth.	Cochlea	Cochlea					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conductive deafness can be caused by wax or foreign body in the _____ ear	External	External					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ sound discrimination depends on the shape and properties of the basilar membrane	Pitch	Pitch					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Impulses for sense of taste are however carried in branches of three different cranial nerves one of which is the _____	V111	V111					eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The central nervous system is composed of the brain and_____?	Meninges	Dura Matter	spinal cord	Skull	C		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Patients with Parkinsons disease are given_____?	Levdopa	Laxis	Lininment	Dopamine	A		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Drugs that alter neurotransmitter functions are called_____?	Neuroactive	psychoactive	transmitter	alternative	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An amine neurotransmitter that exists commonly and in high concentrations in terminal buttons of cholinergic neurons is called_____	Acetylcholin	Acecholine	Acetylcholine	Acetyl-choline	C		eExa
<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		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The somatic nervous system is that part of the motor division that supply_____muscles?	physical	skeletal	visceral	optimal	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Blushing, fainting, racing heart, cold sweats are examples of _____ reactions?	visceral	visleral	fisceral	peripheral	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A drug that blocks the action of a neurotransmitter is said to be an_____?	antagonist	antagonism	antagonistic	anatagonist	A		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	oculomotor, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus contain _____ parasympathetic fibres nerves?	postganglionic	preganglionic	preganglion	pregangliony	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Smooth muscle and cardiac muscle have _____ muscle tone?	extrinsic	intrinsic	hintrinsic	illtrinsic	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The adult brain weighs about_____ kg	1.5	1	2	2.5	A		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The adult brain receives_____of total blood flow to the body per minute	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	B		eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The early embryo contains an embryonic tissue layer known as_____	Exoderm	ectoderm	epidermis	endoderm	B		eExa

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first part of the central nervous system is____?	The Skull	The Meninges	The dura matter	The brain	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nervous system acts by means of its signals to control the rapid responses of the body____?	Mechanical	electrical	Technical	Network	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The crossing over of motor nerve fibres is called____?	decussation	decusation	decussation	becussation	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Vestibulocerebellum is important for the maintenance of balance and control of eye ____	functions	structure	muscle	movement	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hindbrain is composed of the metencephalon and the____ ?	myeloencephalon	celoencephalon	myelencephalon	nyeloencephalon	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the process of retrieving specific information from memory stores is ____	Recalling	Remembering	Repositioning	Review	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Structures capable of perceiving and changing stimuli are called____	receptions	preceptors	receptors	recepters	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Blushing, fainting, racing heart, cold sweats are examples of____ reactions?	viseral	visceral	visral	visleral	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Human brain is made up of mostly____ of water	1	0.75	0.5	0.8	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	oculomotor, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus contain ____ parasympathetic fibres nerves?	preganglionic	ganglionic	pregangonic	pregangleonic	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Smooth muscle and cardiac muscle have ____ muscle tone?	extrinsic	intrinsic	intrinsis	intrensic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The autonomic nervous system is the ____ branch of the peripheral nervous system____?	voluntary	involuntary	evolutionary	latent	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain are formed at 4th week of ____?	ovulation	gestation	reproduction	birth	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The early embryo contains an embryonic tissue layer known as____	Exoderm	ectoderm	epidermis	endoderm	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first part of the central nervous system is____?	The Skull	The Meninges	The dura matter	The brain	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nervous system acts by means of its signals to control the rapid responses of the body____?	Mechanical	electrical	Technical	Network	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The central nervous system is composed of the brain and____?	Meninges	Dura Matter	spinal cord	Skull	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ____ pairs of cranial nerves which are the peripheral nerves of the brain?	14	16	18	12	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The spinal cord and brain are responsible for integration of basic____?	structure	reflexes	reflect	part	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neural pathway involved in accomplishing reflex activity is known as a ____?	reflex arch	reflex action	refex arc	refelx arc	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any response that occurs automatically without conscious effort is called____?	response	reflex	respect	sound	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major tracts in the extra pyramidal system are the ____ tracts?	reticulospinal	reticulospine	reticulospinal	reticuosspinal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nervous system acts by means of its ____ signals to control the rapid responses of the body?	electricity	mental	physical	Electrical	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The central nervous system is composed of the brain and ____?	Meninges	spinal cord	Dura matter	Skull	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Patients with Parkinsons disease are given ____?	Lemon	Lasix	Diuretic	Levdopa	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Drugs that alter neurotransmitter functions are called ____?	Neuroactive	psychoactive	Neuronactive	transmitter	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An amine neurotransmitter that exists commonly and in high concentrations in terminal buttons of cholinergic neurons is called ____?	Acetylcholine	Asetylcholine	Acetylcholinesurface area	Acetylcholin	C	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	The autonomic nervous is the ____ branch of the peripheral nervous system?	voluntary	involuntary	evolutionary	large	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Spinal cord is the ____ link between the brain and spinal cord which serves as the integrative centre for spinal reflexes?	neurones	neuronal	neuroner	neuronaloma	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structures of the midbrain and hindbrain make up the ____	cerebelum	brainstem	brain tissue	cortex	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Myeloencephalon is made up of only the ____	cerebrum	cerebelum	medulla oblongata	pons	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Spinal cord is the ____ link between the brain and spinal cord which serves as the integrative centre for spinal reflexes?	neuronal	nevronal	neuron	neuronaes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Trochlear nerves is involved in the movement of the Eye ____?	up and down	down and out	down and in	in and out	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mixed nerves indicates that the nerves contain both ____ and motor fibres?	sensitive	sensory	collective	reasonable	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Diencephalon constitutes the ____ brain	hind	fore	mid	temporal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first part of the central nervous system is ____?	The Meninges	Skull	The brain	Bone	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ____ pairs of cranial nerves which are the peripheral nerves of the brain?	14	16	18	12	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The spinal cord and brain are responsible for integration of basic ____?	structure	reflexes	reflect	part	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neural pathway involved in accomplishing reflex activity is known as a ____?	reflex arch	reflex action	refex arc	refelx arc	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any response that occurs automatically without conscious effort is called ____?	response	reflex	respect	sound	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major tracts in the extra pyramidal system are the ____ tracts?	reticulospinal	reticulospine	reticulospinal	reticuoospinal	C	eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a resting neuron, the concentration of potassium (K+) inside the cells is up to ____times greater than it is outside	20	30	35	40	B	eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two selected properties of the neurons are excitability and ____?	Conductivity	anabolism	Conduction	embolism	A	eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To send appropriate signals to effector cells such as muscles, glands is the second purpose of the ____	neurons	nerves	cells	skin	A	eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The human nervous system contains about how many neurons____	Billion	Thrillion	million	Collection	B	eExa
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Neurons are specialized for rapid integration and transmission of nerve ____	endings	impulses	sensation	ends	B	eExa

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

 Previous
 1
 Next