

Question FBQ1 : A system in the human body is an association of -----
that have a common function
Answer: Organs

Question FBQ2 : The ability of muscle fibres to shorten and thus produce
movement is called -----
Answer: Contractility

Question FBQ3 : No part of the body, from the smallest cell to a complete body
system, works in -----
Answer: Isolation

Question FBQ4 : ----- is a developmental process by which
unspecialized cells change into specialized cells
Answer: Differentiation

Question FBQ5 : The nucleus is the ----- cellular organelle
Answer: Largest

Question FBQ6 : The nucleus appears as a dense, roughly -----
organelle
Answer: Spherical

Question FBQ7 : Epithelial tissues are specialized to form a ----- on
all internal and external body surface
Answer: Covering

Question FBQ8 : Cleavage ends the formation of the -----
Answer: Blastula

Question FBQ9 : The placenta begins to develop upon implantation of the
----- into the maternal endometrium.
Answer: Blastocyst

Question FBQ10 : In preparation for implantation of the blastocyst, the uterine
endometrium undergoes -----
Answer: Decidualisation

Question FBQ11 : A ----- joint shows painless swelling, excessive
mobility and bony destruction
Answer: Neuropathic

Question FBQ12 : There are four types of bursa: adventitious, -----,
synovial, and sub-muscular.
Answer: Subcutaneous

Question FBQ13 : Ball and socket joints are also called -----
joints
Answer: Spheroidal

Question FBQ14 : Flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation,
----- all occur quite freely in a ball and socket joint.
Answer: Circumduction

Question FBQ15 : The synovial membrane lines the entire synovial joint except
the ----- surfaces covered by hyaline cartilage.
Answer: Articular

Question FBQ16 : A joint, articulation (or articulate surface) is the location
at which ----- connect.
Answer: Bones

Question FBQ17 : A tendon is a tough, flexible band of fibrous connective tissue
that connects ----- to bones.

Answer: Muscles

Question FBQ18 : Tendons can stretch substantially, allowing them to function as springs during locomotion, thereby saving -----

Answer: Energy

Question FBQ19 : The term hypermobility refers to people with more-elastic -----, allowing their joints to stretch and contort further.

Answer: Ligaments

Question FBQ20 : Angina pectoris is episode of chest pain due to temporary ischemia of ----- muscle.

Answer: Cardiac

Question FBQ21 : Adequate or excessive use of particular muscles causes their better development, or even -----

Answer: Hypertrophy

Question FBQ22 : Without -----, cross-bridges do not release, and the muscles remain stiff until tissue degeneration occurs

Answer: ATP

Question FBQ23 : Loss of motor power (power of movements) in muscles is called -----

Answer: Paralysis

Question FBQ24 : The afferent leg of the peripheral nervous system is responsible for conveying ----- information to the brain.

Answer: Sensory

Question FBQ25 : Muscles also keep a storage form of glucose in the form of -----

Answer: Glycogen

Question FBQ26 : The efferent leg of the peripheral nervous system is responsible for conveying commands to the muscles and glands, and is ultimately responsible for ----- movement

Answer: Voluntary

Question FBQ27 : The ----- junction is a specific type of synapse that occurs between motor neuron and muscle fibre

Answer: Neuromuscular

Question FBQ28 : Synaptic ----- is the space between the motor end plate (muscle fiber part) and synaptic end bulb (motor neuron part) of the neuromuscular junction.

Answer: Cleft

Question FBQ29 : The motor nerve supply of the spindle is derived from gamma ----- neurons of the spinal cord.

Answer: Motor

Question FBQ30 : Skeletal muscles are sheathed by a tough layer of connective tissue called the -----

Answer: Epimysium

Question FBQ31 : All muscles are derived from paraxial -----

Answer: Mesoderm

Question FBQ32 : The nerve supplying a muscle is called a ----- nerve.

Answer: Motor

Question FBQ33 : Muscles are named according to the number of heads of

----- into biceps, triceps, quadriceps, etc.

Answer: Origin

Question FBQ34 : The force of movement is directly proportional to the
----- and size of muscle fibers.

Answer: Number

Question FBQ35 : Osteoporosis can also be prevented with having a good source of
----- and vitamin D.

Answer: Calcium

Question FBQ36 : Cartilage is surrounded by a fibrous membrane known as the

Answer: Perichondrium

Question FBQ37 : ----- bone, which has a regular parallel
alignment of collagen into sheets (lamellae) and is mechanically strong.

Answer: Lamellar

Question FBQ38 : The organic part of matrix is mainly composed of Type
----- collagen.

Answer: I

Question FBQ39 : Bone surrounds blood in the compact bone, while blood surrounds
bone in the ----- bone.

Answer: Cancellous

Question FBQ40 : Osteoclasts are the cells responsible for bone
----- and remodelling.

Answer: Resorption

Question FBQ41 : A long bone grows in length by multiplication of cells in the
----- plate of cartilage.

Answer: Epiphyseal

Question FBQ42 : There are three types of skin markings: finger prints, cleavage
lines, ----- lines.

Answer: Flexure

Question FBQ43 : Fibroblasts are cells that form the ----- of
connective tissue.

Answer: Fibers

Question FBQ44 : The nail contains a hard----- , which makes the
nail hard.

Answer: Keratin

Question FBQ45 : The hormone analyzed by pregnancy test is -----
Answer: Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

Question FBQ46 : In humans, fetal chorionic epithelium is bathed in maternal
blood because ----- have eroded through maternal endothelium.

Answer: Chorionic villi

Question FBQ47 : The central region of the ectoderm forms
the----- , which gives rise to the brain and the spinal cord.

Answer: Neural tube

Question FBQ48 : ----- is the step in the life cycle after
fertilisation – the development of the embryo, starting from the zygote
(fertilised egg).

Answer: Embryogenesis

Question FBQ49 : Sometimes our antibody system works against us. In this case

the body produces antibodies against itself! These conditions are called ----- diseases.

Answer: Autoimmune

Question FBQ50 : The connective tissue covering on the brain and spinal cord, within the dorsal cavity, are called -----

Answer: Meninges

Question MCQ1 : The spinal cord develops from the

Answer: Ectoderm

Question MCQ2 : The dorsal cavity of the body is divided into two main parts

Answer: Spinal and Cranial

Question MCQ3 : Sperm maturation and storage occurs in what structure?

Answer: Epididymis

Question MCQ4 : One of these is not a major organizational level of the human body:

Answer: Nucleus

Question MCQ5 : Fast block polyspermy involves opening of what ion channels?

Answer: Na⁺

Question MCQ6 : Two main phases of metabolic activities include

Answer: Catabolism and Anabolism

Question MCQ7 : Human placenta is classified as

Answer: Haemochorial

Question MCQ8 : Development of maternal blood supply to placenta is complete at approximately

Answer: 12 – 13 weeks

Question MCQ9 : The liver is formed from which part of developing gut?

Answer: Foregut

Question MCQ10 : Substances that cause anomalies during embryonic and fetal development are called

Answer: Teratogens

Question MCQ11 : The lateral boundary of the thoracic cavity is formed by

Answer: Ribs

Question MCQ12 : Directional planes of the body include all except

Answer: Caudal

Question MCQ13 : Major functions of the skin include all the following except

Answer: Secretion

Question MCQ14 : The most superficial layer of the skin is called

Answer: Epidermis

Question MCQ15 : Which part of the cell is separating cellular components from its external environment?

Answer: Plasma membrane

Question MCQ16 : Concerning the stratum basale, which of these statements is false?

Answer: Deepest layer of skin

Question MCQ17 : Fat tissues are found in what layer

Answer: Hypodermis

Question MCQ18 : In the cell membrane, proteins afford

Answer: all of the options

Question MCQ19 : Skin colour is determined by which three pigment

Answer: Melanin, hemoglobin and carotene

Question MCQ20 : Which of these directional terms are paired most appropriately as opposites?

Answer: medial and lateral

Question MCQ21 : A layer of skin (where mitosis occurs) that replaces cells lost from the outer layer of the epidermis is the

Answer: stratum basale

Question MCQ22 : Which of the following structure has its membrane continuing from outer membrane of nuclear envelope?

Answer: Rough endoplasmic reticulum

Question MCQ23 : A plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is called

Answer: Transverse

Question MCQ24 : After birth, the type of hair on the scalp, eyelids, and eyebrows is

Answer: terminal hair

Question MCQ25 : An average adult human skeleton comprises of how many bones?

Answer: 206

Question MCQ26 : The epithelial lining of which of the following organs possess goblet cells

Answer: Duodenum

Question MCQ27 : One of the following is not a function of epithelial tissues

Answer: None of the options

Question MCQ28 : Which of these is not a classification of bones?

Answer: Thick

Question MCQ29 : One of these is not a basic structural element of connective tissues

Answer: Membranous deposits

Question MCQ30 : One of these cellular organelles performs most of the energy producing function of the cell?

Answer: None of the options

Question MCQ31 : Concerning the long bones, which of these statements is incorrect?

Answer: Include bones of the wrist and ankle

Question MCQ32 : The following are part of axial skeleton except

Answer: Humerus

Question MCQ33 : Bone is formed by which cell type?

Answer: All of the options

Question MCQ34 : One of the following structures do not possess hyaline cartilage in adult humans

Answer: Alveoli

Question MCQ35 : Concerning the skeletal system, which is incorrect?

Answer: None of the options

Question MCQ36 : Which of these statements concerning cartilage is correct?
Answer: Cartilage has no nerves and therefore it is insensitive.

Question MCQ37 : The neurotransmitter responsible for skeletal muscle contraction is called
Answer: Acetylcholine

Question MCQ38 : Epithelial lining consisting of multiple layers of cells with only the deepest layer in contact with the basement membrane is
Answer: stratified epithelium

Question MCQ39 : The axon terminal at neuromuscular junction ends as a
Answer: None of the options

Question MCQ40 : The motor end plate includes the following features except
Answer: Synaptic vesicles

Question MCQ41 : When considerable expansion is needed in organs, as seen in urinary bladder, one can expect to find which type of epithelium?
Answer: Transitional epithelium

Question MCQ42 : Which of these is true of skeletal muscle?
Answer: many peripherally located nuclei per muscle cell

Question MCQ43 : The development of rigid muscles several hours after death is called
Answer: Rigor mortis

Question MCQ44 : Ulnar collateral ligament is found in which region?
Answer: Wrist

Question MCQ45 : Which of these joints is not matched with the correct joint type?
Answer: shafts of the radius and ulna—synchondrosis

Question MCQ46 : The intervertebral disks are an example of
Answer: symphyses

Question MCQ47 : The inability to produce the fluid that keeps most joints moist would likely be caused by a disorder of the ____
Answer: synovial membrane

Question MCQ48 : The process of vaccinating can be said to be which type of immunity?
Answer: Artificial active

Question MCQ49 : The fetal period spans which period of development?
Answer: 3 months to 9 months

Question MCQ50 : One of these statements about the nervous system is correct?
Answer: Electric signals (action potentials) are conducted along axons.